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NOTES

MADE

DURING A TOUR

IN

DENMARK,
HOLSTEIN,
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN,
POMERANIA,
THE ISLE OF RÜGEN,
PRUSSIA,
POLAND,
SAXONY,
BRUNSWICK,
HANNOVER,
THE
HANSEATIC TERRITORIES,
OLDENBURG,
FRIESLAND,
HOLLAND,
BRABANT,
THE RHINE COUNTRY,
AND FRANCE.

INTERSPERSED WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

FOREIGN CORN TRADE.

BY

R. SMITH, ESQ. M.P.S.L.

LONDON:

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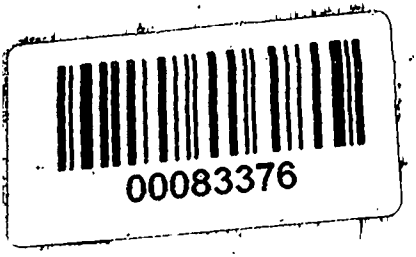

LONDON:
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PREFACE.

THESE Notes were made upon the spot, during a Tour on the Continent in the years 1816, 1817, and 1818. At the time, the Author had not the most distant view of publication; but, after his return to this country, he derived both amusement and alleviation in reviewing and correcting them during his slow recovery from a severe indisposition; and they have been a short time since published in a literary miscellany at Liverpool, called the Kaleidoscope.

The recent discussion, and still pending question of the Corn Laws, the Author is induced to believe, may make a wider circulation useful. He presumes not to give an opinion on so momentous a subject as

the free importation of foreign grain; but having visited the chief corn countries of Europe, and his attention having, for certain reasons, which it is unnecessary to give, been particularly directed to the foreign corn-trade, he has collected some facts, which he ventures to state, leaving it to others to apply them to that most important question.

To elegance of style the Author makes no pretensions. All the merit he claims is, that of stating facts in plain language, and of recording with accuracy what came under his own observation. He only aims at being useful; an object which may perhaps compensate for many defects in the performance, but which certainly was his sole motive for submitting these imperfect Notes to the indulgence of the public.

Lydiate, near Liverpool,
1826.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE,

&c.

On Saturday, the 31st of August, I went on board the Annette, Captain Pancke, lying in the river Mersey, and bound for Danzig, with a cargo of rock salt; but, owing to bad weather and contrary winds, we were not able to leave Liverpool until the 4th of September, when we set sail with a moderate breeze.

September the 7th.—We passed through the Mull of Cantire, and could plainly distinguish the coasts both of Ireland and Scotland; the different objects on the shore being observed through a telescope, had much the effect of a moving panorama.

The weather soon afterwards became rough, and we were driven off the island of Rathlin, and near that of Innisterhul, both on the north coast of Ireland; the latter is provided with a light-house.

The wind continuing contrary, we were

obliged to steer westward, not being able to make the passage between the Hebrides and the main land, which would have considerably shortened our voyage.

On the 11th we were, by observation, in latitude 57° 19′ north, and to the westward of the island of St. Kilda, but we were too far off to ascertain more of its appearance, than that it consisted of high land: it is the most western of all the Scotch isles.

At 2 A.M. on the 13th, a violent gale arose, which caused our vessel, although very large and heavy, to pitch at a great rate, whilst we were going ten miles per hour. The storm continued until the night of the 14th, when it abated, but the sea ran enormously high for a considerable time after.

After weathering the Butt of Lewis, or the most northern point of that island, we steered direct for the Orkneys; and on the 17th passed between them and Fair island, and entered into the North Sea or German Ocean, latitude 59° 36′. We sailed near a number of Dutch fishing boats during the night, from which rockets were occasionally thrown up, to prevent the possibility of their being run down by larger vessels.

The wind was fair until the 20th, when we made the Norwegian coast, supposed to be

that in the neighbourhood of Bergen, and had the breeze continued, we calculated that we should have reached Elsenure in two days. From that time, however, it became so calm, that we made but little way, and on the 23rd were still in sight of the Naze. The forests of pine were very visible, at a distance of about twenty miles; and behind them, the high mountains, which skirted the horizon, added much to the grand appearance of the scene. We calculated that nearly four hundred vessels passed us in the course of twenty-four hours, all steering to the north.

On heaving the lead, and finding twenty fathoms water, with a sandy bottom, we conjectured that we were approaching the coast of Jutland, the north-west part of which soon afterwards appeared; and although we were, at least, thirty miles from land, several birds came on board, about the size of swallows, but more delicately formed; the back was light brown, the breast white, with a brown ring round the neck. We could occasionally distinctly see Horne and Maarup churches near Robsnout, and Heartalls or Harshalls, all in Jutland; and these few objects, trivial as they were, afforded an agreeable diversity to the eye, fatigued with the monotony of sea and sky.

The Danish fishermen frequently boarded us, and gladly exchanged fish for a trifling quantity of pork or salt; and this barter was a mutual accommodation.

A great number of vessels passed us on the 24th, coming out of the Cattigat; and the next day in latitude 57° 44′, I descried the Scaw from the topmast-head. As it was the first time that I had been in that elevated situation, the sailors did not fail, agreeably to custom, to make me pay for my presumption, which cost me a glass of brandy to each.

We were becalmed until the 28th, when we passed the Scaw, the extreme north point of Jutland, with a favourable breeze. The town, which bears the same name, is on the sea shore, and appeared to contain two or three hundred houses, with a high church at the extremity, which forms a very useful landmark to the mariner. The light-house, a high octagonal tower near it, had lately been rebuilt and furnished with an excellent lanthorn light.

We had now entered the Cattigat, a confined passage, and with some winds, highly dangerous; soon after which the weather became sullen and clouded, and afterwards extremely boisterous. Wingoe beacon, at the entrance of the harbour of Gothenburg, became

visible towards noon, and other parts of the coast of Sweden had been in sight the whole day. A Swedish sloop of war, low built, with black sides, and full of men, hailed us by firing a shot, which we answered by hoisting the Danzig flag: she went at an amazing rate into Wingoe sound, apprehending the approaching storm.

From the 28th to the 30th the weather was extremely bad, the rain came down in torrents, and there was a continual gale. The seamen were not allowed any rest during that time, owing to our precarious situation, and I had frequent opportunities of admiring their courage and activity on the most trying occasions.

Two English brigs passed us on the 29th, near the island of Anholt, on the evening of which day we made Kohl or Kullen point, at the entrance of the Sound, on the Swedish side; but we durst not attempt the passage that night, during which we were compelled to tack about in a narrow channel, rendered dangerous by shoals and rocks.

On the morning of the 30th, the storm was still more violent, but it was resolved, if possible, to make the Sound; in which we fortunately succeeded, though the gale had increased to a hurricane. Although we sailed up the straits with great rapidity, we had still time to ad-

mire the beautiful coast of Zealand, nearly the whole of which was laid out as gardens, and interspersed occasionally with summer-houses. At 3 P.M. we passed Cronborg castle, and anchored in Elsenure roads without loss; grateful to Providence, by whose protection we escaped amid so many dangers. We found one of the brigs, which had out-sailed us the preceding day, dismasted, and the other on her beam ends.

DENMARK.

ZEALAND.

On the 1st of October we landed at Elsenure, making the thirty-first day since we had embarked at Liverpool. Short allowance had commenced, but I had provided myself with some of the preserved meat and soup, for which Messrs. Donkin and Co. of London obtained a patent, and I am happy to add my testimony to its excellence.

ELSENURE.

We were escorted by a soldier to the custom-house, where our luggage was speedily ex-

amined, and passports granted us, as we left England without such necessary vouchers.

Elsenure, in Danish Helsingör, is a small and tolerably well-built town, containing 5000 inhabitants, amongst whom are many British, who have a church establishment of their own. The chief business is that of clearing vessels and their cargoes, all of which pay certain duties to the Danish government, on passing through the Sound; this place has, therefore, not improperly been termed, "the turnpike-gate" to the Baltic. The fort of Cronborg commanding the entrance on the Danish side, and the strait on that of the Swedish coast being shallow and dangerous (although not impassable, as has been asserted) is probably the cause of the government claiming this right, which was confirmed to them by the Vienna Congress, at the general peace. During the war, vessels entered the Baltic through the Belt, which is a more circuitous, and, generally, a more uncertain passage. It may be proper to mention, that goods passing the Sound, by vessels *not* British, Russian, Prussian, Swedish, French, or Spanish, pay an additional one-fourth per cent. on those Sound duties, which are rated "ad valorem," and fifty per cent. more if landed for home consumption in Denmark.

In 1813, the paper currency of Denmark was reduced from Danish current to rix bank dollars, since which period the duties continue to be *charged* in specie as before, but which specie is now *payable* in rix bank, at the rate of two of the latter, for one specie dollar. Such is the regulation in the government offices, but amongst the merchants there is a still greater per centage. The difference or agio, between the old specie and the new rix bank silver dollar, being then 730 per cent., and that between the latter and the currency dollar, 365 per cent. The exchange on London was $33\frac{3}{4}$ currency dollars, per pound sterling, or about 7*d.* each dollar*.

The amount of the Sound duties, of course, varies; but the average is about £160,000 annually. The number of vessels which cleared at the custom-house at Elsenure, was in 1817, 13,170; in 1818, 12,588; in 1819, 10,690; and in 1820, 10,932, of which 3597 were British.

The aggregate value of land in Denmark, is stated in official returns, to be estimated at 104,958,164 specie dollars, producing an annual revenue of 1,479,360 dollars.

* The exchange has since greatly improved in favour of Denmark, the rix bank dollar being now worth $26\frac{1}{2}d.$

The harbour of Elsènure is formed by two wooden piers run a short distance into the sea, and is very secure for such small vessels as can enter it, having in general only nine feet water, although in storms it is sometimes raised to the height of eighteen feet. The King's warehouse is contiguous to it, and the custom-house, a respectable building, is also on the quay.

The castle of Cronborg is situate on a point of land stretching into that part of the Sound, which approaches nearest to the opposite coast of Sweden. I was refused admittance, but was told that it was strongly fortified towards the land by intrenchments, and protected on the sea side by several bastions, on which sixty pieces of cannon, the largest forty-eight pounders, were mounted. From the very cause, however, of not being allowed to see the interior, I suspect that its strength is overrated. As a mark of respect, captains of ships are to lower their top-sails, and hoist their national flag, on passing this castle, otherwise they will be fired at, and five rix dollars currency charged for each shot.

The palace of Cronborg, in which the *ill*-fated Queen Matilda was imprisoned, is a moderately sized stuccoed building, with a

handsome colonnade. The terrace in front commands a most enchanting view of the Sound, the roads of Elsenure, the opposite coast of Sweden, and the town of Helsingborg. The gardens are very extensive, but much neglected. I visited the place where tradition says the murder of Hamlet's father was perpetrated. This romantic and retired spot is at the end of a very long avenue of trees, and is still called Hamlet's Garden.

On my return to the town, I inspected the assembly and entertaining rooms, which are handsome, and built at the sole expense of the British residents, who were also erecting a neat theatre.

The next day I hired a boat for Helsingborg, of which there are eighty, all clincher-built, and very fast sailers; the whole are under the direction of the magistrates, who fix the rate of hire according to the weather, when the Baltic is more or less disturbed. After crossing the Sound, which is there about four English miles in breadth, I landed at Helsingborg, and deposited my passport with the proper officer. On the remains of an old pier, several fine young men were keeping guard, in blue uniforms, faced with yellow; the military regulations requiring a certain servitude

as subalterns, before a commission can be obtained.

Helsingborg contains only two thousand inhabitants, and since the peace has had very little trade, but during our war with Denmark, it imported large quantities of salt and colonial produce, which were afterwards forwarded across the Sound, to supply the urgent necessities of the Danes.

The church is a very large and ancient building, but much out of repair; the pulpit was supported by the figure of a man, and as it rested upon his head, had rather a painful appearance. At the preacher's right hand, three sand glasses were placed, which being turned at the commencement of a discourse, warned the reverend gentleman, that his eloquence should not encroach too much upon the time and patience of his audience.

On a hill behind the town is an old brick tower, now the only remains of a castle, said to have been situated there; the extensive and delightful view from it embraces the whole of the Sound to Kohl point, the island of Hwen, with the Baltic, as far as Copenhagen, the spires of which city may be distinguished on a clear day; the majestic castle and venerable palace of Cronborg in front, and the roads of

Elsehure, in which sometimes two or three hundred sail of merchantmen are riding at anchor, complete this truly grand and interesting prospect.

A Helsingborg gentleman, who understood English perfectly, accompanied me to Ramlösen, a watering-place three English miles distant from the town; our conveyance was a small open carriage with four wheels, the body of which was formed of wicker-work, with seats slung across; our little Swedish horses took us there in twenty minutes. The road lay partly through level ground, much shaded with trees, and partly on the side of a hill, commanding a view of the Sound. The waters of Ramlösen are said to possess extraordinary qualities, and are visited annually in July and August, by the principal of the Swedish nobility, and that year the King had honoured it with his presence*. The village only contains about twenty houses, half of which have been built by the families who are in the habit of frequenting the place, and are very elegant edifices. The assembly-rooms are very handsome, consisting of a large ball-room eighteen yards by twelve, and six

* Of his Majesty *every* Swede, I have met with, speaks with the greatest regard and affection.

smaller ones; the walls are neatly painted, and between the windows are beautiful Corinthian columns of imitation marble; the dancing-room is lighted by four glass chandeliers. From the specimen which I saw here, I formed a favourable opinion of the beauty of the Swedish females. In the evening I returned to Elsenure, much delighted with my excursion.

The next day I procured my passport, and engaged a *calash* for the capital; the body rested on two broad straps, called the springs, which hung from four uprights attached to the axletrees on each side of the perch.

I set out at noon. The road was generally through sandy land, well cultivated, chiefly with vegetables, and occasionally over marshy ground; the whole, however, was interesting by the variety of the scenery, and the numerous villages and country seats which continually presented themselves. I dined at Hearsholm, a small place, about half way to Copenhagen, and, in a stroll near it, met with the remains of an extensive royal palace, which workmen were busily employed in pulling down; and, on my enquiring the cause, they replied that the Royal family had more palaces than they could make use of. It appeared to have been a

quadrangle of about one hundred yards, one side of which was still untouched by the rude hands which were demolishing the venerable structure. On exploring the remaining part of this large mansion, I passed along an extensive gallery, nearly at the top of the building, and on opening a door at the end of it, found myself overlooking a chapel built in the centre of the wing, and perfectly entire. It was of an octangular form, the roof supported by handsome marble pillars, the organ-gallery, pews, and pulpit of richly-carved oak, and the latter highly ornamented and gilt. The altar had a very solemn appearance; the floor around it was paved with black and white marble, and the table covered with rich black velvet. The general appearance was superb, and entering, as I did, unexpectedly, so venerable yet neglected an edifice, I was led to moralize on the frail tenure of all mortal greatness! It will be recollected that this palace was the court residence during the time of the unfortunate Queen Matilda's abode in Denmark, and it was in one of the apartments that Brandt, incensed by a blow from the King, struck his sovereign, for which he afterwards paid the forfeit of his life.

About a mile* from the capital I passed a column, ornamented with emblems of husbandry, which had been erected to the late Count Bernstorff, by the grateful peasants whom he had emancipated from slavery, giving an example which was followed by many of the Danish nobility. This simple memorial cannot fail to create in every lover of humanity the most unaffected veneration for the memory of Bernstorff.—It bears this inscription:

"Piis manibus Joh. Hartvici Ernesti Comitis de Bernstorff, qui arva discreta immunia hereditaria largiendo industriam, opes, omnibus impertit, in exemplum posteritati, 1767, P. S. S. Grati Coloni, 1783."

Andreas Peter Bernstorff was born at Garton in Luneburg in 1735, studied at Goettingen and Leipzig, and, after travelling, settled in Denmark. His abilities as a negociator were of the first class, and were particularly manifested in his treaty with the Empress Catherine, who by the cession of the Duchy of Sleswick to

* All the miles, unless otherwise expressed, are German measure.—One German is equal to about four and a half English miles.

Denmark, considerably strengthened that kingdom. He died in 1797. To the great attainments of his mind, he added the strictest integrity and most unbounded benevolence.

I arrived at Copenhagen at seven in the evening, and took up my quarters at the "Hotel du Nord," in the new market; the officer at the gate, to save me trouble, kindly accompanied me to the inn, and without the labour of much investigation, was convinced that I was not the possessor of any contraband commodities.

After refreshing myself, I repaired to the theatre, which is also in the new market, and will contain about fifteen hundred persons. The interior is handsome and richly gilt, but very dark, having only one chandelier, and that considerably drawn up during the performance; the two royal boxes are near the proscenium, and much ornamented; the boxes are chiefly rented by families for the season; and strangers usually frequent the *parterre*, which is the front part of the pit, railed off, and furnished with good seats.

I saw there the Princes Ferdinand and Christian, both cousins of his Majesty; the latter is the heir presumptive, and was born 1786. He had a bold air, and commanding appearance,

and his wife, a princess of Mecklenburg, was ry handsome*.

The establishment is a royal one, all the ctors being paid by government, who have the power of confining such as are not supposed to perform equal to the talent they possess.

The next morning I witnessed a singular exhibition: it was the examination, in the large square, of the fire-engines and pipes, which are under the control of a regiment, raised for that purpose, and bound to serve twenty-five years. It consists of the Burghers of the city, which has been visited by many calamitous fires, and they are consequently much dreaded. Attached to this corps are numerous depôts of water-carts, kept constantly filled, and ready to be instantly at the place where such an accident happens, whilst the regiment immediately musters to protect the property which may be saved. The establishment extremely useful, and well worthy of imitation.

The city of Copenhagen, in Danish † Kiöbenhavn, is, with the exception of Berlin, the

* Their issue is Frederick Charles, born 1808.

† Pronounced Kippenhahn, *Kiob* signifying in that language trade, and *Havn* haven.

handsomest town in the north of Europe, which I have had the opportunity of seeing. The streets are in general very broad and regular, the houses large, and built with ornamented, and frequently elegant fronts. The inhabitants are estimated at 95,500, but I think their number considerably overrated: the prevailing religion is the Lutheran; the royal family are of the reformed or Calvinistic persuasion. The city is surrounded on the land side by high mud walls and a very broad wet ditch, which, though considered very strong, bear no comparison to the fortifications of Danzig.

The inhabitants are polite, even to excess; the men always take off their hats on meeting an acquaintance, and a stranger accompanying them, when saluting, is expected to pay a similar compliment.

I met the King in a long walk, bounded on each side by avenues of trees; his Majesty was attended by two *aids-de-camps* and three servants. He is a middle sized man, and though his hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes are nearly white, has still a lively and active air. He was dressed in a plain uniform with two orders, blue pantaloons, and boots which reached above the knees; a large cocked hat, with a plume of white feathers edged with blue.

He very condescendingly returned every bow which was made to him. His Majesty, I was informed, is of very industrious habits, he rises generally at five, dines at two, and retires at ten in the evening.

One day in each week is appointed as a general levee, on which the meanest of his subjects may approach their sovereign, and present, in person, their petitions.

I afterwards saw his Majesty walking in the city with his daughter, without a single attendant.

Copenhagen is chiefly supplied with milk and vegetables from the island of Amack, which indeed may be said to form part of it, being separated only by a very narrow channel, over which there is a draw-bridge. In that island there are several parishes, the inhabitants of which, originally Frieslanders, both for male and female, are distinguished by a dress of a peculiar nature, and which has been continued from generation to generation with religious scrupulousness. The women wear large red petticoats, with coloured jackets, and head-dresses of different colours and forms, agreeably to their place of residence. The men have short jackets, with three rows of large plaited buttons in front; breeches of a bright

black stuff, the waistband fastened with two large silver buttons, and broad hats. These costumes, when collected together on a market-day, have a very ludicrous appearance.

As the hotels merely provide lodgings, which consist of large, lofty, old-fashioned rooms, having probably been originally the houses of the nobility, the *Restaurateurs*, who generally live near them, are resorted to for eating, where the company assemble in one large room, furnished with numerous small tables, calculated for two or four to dine at; a bill of fare, with the price of each dish in Danish and French, is handed round to the visitors.

The watchmen carry a long pole, armed with a large knob full of small pikes, which must inflict a dreadful wound; there are several of them in the tower of London, probably brought over by some of Lord Nelson's fleet. The men make a horrid noise in announcing the hour, having a song appropriated to each, which is certain to prove annoying to the wearied traveller, who desires quiet as well as security, when the toil of the day is over.

The English post *via* Hamburg, arrives on Monday, and departs for that city on Tuesday and Saturday; one of the reading rooms is provided with several London newspapers.

Being desirous of possessing a good itinerary, a friend recommended one published at Nürnberg, which professes to be a guide through Germany, France, Great Britain, &c. To ascertain its correctness, I naturally wished to examine the description of my native place, but found that "Liverpool" was never mentioned, although there was a particular account of some small towns; the Copenhagen bookseller was equally surprised at this unaccountable omission on the part of the Nürnberg publisher.

The carriages for the most part, resemble in form the English curricle, with the exception of their having four wheels, and a window which may be dropped down in front, into a frame fixed to the top of the apron, making it quite close when necessary. Amongst the numerous equipages, I particularly noticed the splendid one of Mr. Foster, the British envoy at the Danish court.

I observed, that by a police regulation, all dogs which were abroad were muzzled, a custom prevalent at certain periods of the year, when hydrophobia usually makes its appearance. I think something of the same kind might be adopted in England during the summer, to prevent so dreadful a malady.

The Exchange (bearing the date of 1624)

is a brick building of two stories: the lower one consists of piazzas let off for shops, and the other contains two large rooms. The first is full of booths or stalls, on which books, and various other articles are exhibited for sale; the second forms the Exchange, properly so called, where the merchants assemble between twelve and two o'clock. On one side are the royal arms, and opposite them hangs a very fine painting, representing the young King Frederick II. attended by his four guardians, delivering to the celebrated astronomer Tycho Brahe a chain and jewel, as a reward for his discoveries. Brahe is sitting with a glove on his left, and in the act of drawing the model of a ship, upon which he seems to be so intent, as not to discover his sovereign near him. His forehead is high and broad, but his features, particularly the eyes, are small and not expressive. His wife is on his right, with an infant on her knee; she has a fine countenance, and appears more earnestly gazing at the present in the King's hand than at his Majesty. The dog presented to Brahe by James VI. of Scotland, afterwards I. of England, is introduced at his feet. I could not learn the name of the artist.

Tycho Brahe, was born at Knudstrup in Sweden, about 4½ Swedish miles from Helsing-

borg, in 1546. On his father's decease in 1559, he was sent by his uncle to Copenhagen, there to study rhetoric and philosophy. A great eclipse of the sun taking place the following autumn, precisely at the time foretold by mathematicians, had such an effect upon young Brahe, that he looked upon the science as supernatural, and bought with all the little money allowed him, books relating to that study, which he ever afterwards so passionately loved. In 1575, Frederick II. invited him to Denmark from Germany, where he was then travelling, and granted him the island of Hwen, with a large pension, independent of the erection of his observatory free of expense. Brahe built there a villa, which he called Uraniburg, adjoining the observatory, where in 1590, he was honoured with a visit from James VI. already mentioned, who had come to Denmark to marry the Princess Anne. He did not long enjoy this retreat, owing to the jealousy of his enemies, but was obliged to leave the country, and having found an asylum in Bohemia, died at Prague in 1601. Though so skilful in astronomy, and the inventor of a new, but unsuccessful system, he has been described as a man of a very irascible temper, and of an extremely superstitious mind.

The beautiful square called Amalienbourg,

is composed of four large palaces, formerly inhabited by rich merchants, by whom they were given up to the royal family, when their palace was burnt down.

In the area is a most handsome bronze equestrian statue of Frederick V. by Saly, which was erected by the East India Company, and is said to have cost (though it appears to me doubtful) £80,000. sterling.

The monarch, dressed in a Roman habit, is sitting in an easy posture, having the reins in his left hand, and in his right, which is extended, a scroll; his head, which is inclined a little to the right, is crowned with an olive wreath; the countenance is bold, the face full, and the nose long. The statue is elevated on a pedestal of Norwegian marble, approached by marble steps. Upon six tablets around it, are the following inscriptions:

I.

(*On the Front.*)

FRIDERICO QUINTO
CLEMENTI
PACIFICO
ARTIUM TUTORI
ÆTAS
GRATA FŒLIX.

II.

(*On the Back.*)

SOCII
NEGOTIATIONIS ASIATICÆ
PIETATIS PUBLICÆ
MONUMENTUM
POSUERE
MDCCLXXI.

III.

(*Right Hand side.*)

OB
PACEM
INTER BELLORUM TERRORES.
ANIMO PRUDENTIA
FIDI FŒDERIBUSQUE
FIRMATAM
OPESQUE REGNI
CLASSIBUS EXERCITIBUS
PROVINCIIS
AMPLIFICATAS.

IV.

OB
MERCATURÆ
SECURITATEM OPPORTUNITATES
PRÆSIDIIS FŒDERIBUS
EXSTRUCTIS IN UTROQUE MARI PORTUBUS
RESTITUTAM AUCTAS
REM RUSTICAM
LEGIBUS INSTITUTIS
EMENDATAM
INDUSTRIAM OMNIUM
FAVORE LIBERALITATE
EXCITATAM SUSTENTATAM.

V.

(*Left Hand side.*)

OB
URBEM REGIAM
NOVA REGIONE ÆDIFICIIS
AMPLIFICATAM ORNATAM
VIAS PUBLICAS
SUA PECUNIA MUNITAS
PERFUGIA
HONESTÆ PAUPERTATI
PATEFACTA.

VI.

OB
ARTES GRÆCAS ET ITALAS
ACADEMIA NOVA
FUNDATAS
SORAM RESTITUTAM
SCHOLAS LITTERARUM
BERGIS ET NIDROSIÆ
INSTITUTAS STUDIA DOCTRINÆ
MISSIS PER ORIENTEM
VIRIS DOCTIS
LIBERALITER ADJUTA.

TRANSLATIONS.

I.

TO FREDERICK V.
THE BENEFICENT AND PEACEFUL
PATRON OF THE ARTS
ERECTED BY A
GRATEFUL AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE.

II.

THE MEMBERS
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY
HAVE ERECTED THIS
MONUMENT
AS A TESTIMONY OF
PUBLIC VENERATION.

III.

FOR PEACE
ESTABLISHED BY TREATIES
FOR GOOD FAITH AND PRUDENCE
AMID THE HORRORS OF
WAR
FOR THE AUGMENTATION OF
NATIONAL WEALTH
BY FLEETS AND
ARMIES.

IV.

FOR THE
RESTORATION OF COMMERCIAL SECURITY
BY
FAVORABLE TREATIES
AND THE
INCREASED FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY
CONVOYS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF
HARBOURS IN BOTH SEAS
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
BY WHOLESOME LAWS
FOR THE
EXCITEMENT AND SUPPORT OF
GENERAL INDUSTRY
BY
LIBERAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

V.

FOR THE
ENLARGEMENT AND EMBELLISHMENT OF
THE METROPOLIS
BY NEW SUBURBS
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE
FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF ASYLUMS
FOR
HONEST INDIGENCE.

VI.

FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A
NEW ACADEMY
OF THE ARTS OF GREECE AND ITALY
FOR THE
INSTITUTION OF SCHOOLS OF
LITERATURE
AT
BERGEN AND DRONTHEIM
FOR THE
PROMOTION OF
SCIENCE
BY THE SENDING OF
LEARNED MEN TO THE
EAST.

The appearance of the whole is truly magnificent, and infinitely surpasses any of the admired "*places*" in Paris.

In the King's new market, is a statue of Frederick IV. on horseback, in the act of treading upon a conquered king of Sweden, who is represented as a demon of discord; beneath, are four emblematical figures which are much too large. The execution is poor, and the idea mean; it is, I think, incorrect also, as Frederick's victory over the Swedes, was during the time that their monarch Charles XII. was a captive in Turkey.

The royal palace of Christiansbourg, was once a building of an immense size, but the greatest part has been destroyed by fire, and is still in ruins. It was built of brick, stuccoed, and one wing which remains entire, contains the royal museum and library. The former deposited in several apartments, is divided into classes, viz. paintings, antiquities, medals, minerals, and subjects relating to zoology. The paintings are in a gallery eighty yards long, insufficiently lighted by side windows, and smaller rooms; the total is four hundred, two amongst them I noticed full length portraits of their late Majesties George III. and his Queen, supposed to be by Sir Jo-

shua Reynolds. The vessel in which they were going to Russia, during the war, was taken by a Danish privateer. I was told they would be restored, if claimed by the British government, and I felt somewhat hurt at their degraded situation, as they were not even affixed to the wall, but carelessly placed behind a door.

In the other classes, I noticed a saddle, presented by the Dey of Tunis, of an elegant form and richly studded with precious stones; an Egyptian mummy; the body of a man found in the deserts of Arabia; a loadstone which held a weight of 200lbs.; an elephant's tooth (which I measured) seven feet nine inches in length; an immense Iceland bear; wax-work figures of sixteen Danish sovereigns; of Louis XIV. and his Queen; of a woman thirty inches in height, when twenty-three years old, as presented to the Danish court; the silver mitre, purse, and *scull* of Absolon, a Danish Archbishop; his portrait bears these lines:

Has nobis mortales reliquit exuvias
Quas cum olim suspexerit ipsus
Eas nunc despicit ipsus,
Cernite sûltis argumentum vanitatis!

The royal library is chiefly ranged in a gallery one hundred and fifty feet long. There is no printed catalogue, but I was informed that it contained nearly 400,000 volumes, consisting of the classics, and the best productions in all the modern languages, divided into the usual classes. His Majesty had deposited there a Bible in each ancient and modern language, all elegantly bound, which had been presented to him by the British Bible Society.

I was accompanied to the library by one of the ministers, who introduced me to the librarian, a professor wearing an order. His little property had been entirely destroyed by the English bombardment, which loss occasionally affected his intellects. My friend had also suffered, having lost two fingers of his right hand, from the same cause. The professor mentioned, that fortunately, only part of one bomb struck the library, and damaged a book of no great value. He brought the volume before me, and placing upon it the maimed hand of my companion, observed, "there is a specimen of English humanity." The remark, it may be conceived, hurt me much, although I felt for his misfortunes, and admired the noble manner in which he bore them, for he assured

me, that he had still the highest opinion of the British nation; and generously attributed to necessity on the part of its government, that unfortunate occurrence which had caused him so much misery.

The outbuildings are yet extensive, and have been in a sumptuous style, as I remarked that in one stable, calculated for one hundred horses, the pillars dividing each stall were formed of marble, and the racks of copper.

Returning from the palace, I observed in an open space called Uhlfeldt's place, a monument, erected as the Danish inscription says, "To the everlasting shame and disgrace of Corfitz Uhlfeldt, who married Eleonora Christina, a natural daughter of Christian IV. and was suspected of endeavouring to deliver the kingdom of Denmark to the Swedes." He escaped the fury of the enraged populace, but his wife was confined in the blue tower for many years.

His palace, on the site of which the monument stands, was destroyed by the mob, and himself burnt in effigy, 1660.

The palace of Rosenborg, a stone edifice, fortified, and entered by a draw-bridge, on each side of which is a brass lion, is the chief esta-

blishment for levees and public spectacles. The largest room is that in which the ceremony of conferring the order of knighthood is performed; the walls are decorated with ancient tapestry, representing chiefly, the naval victories over the Swedes, between whom and the Danes, great national animosities still exist; the throne is of crimson velvet, edged with broad gold lace, and near the summit are the words:

DOMINUS MIHI ADJUTOR.

Silver lions, as large as life, stand on each side, and give the whole an appearance of savage grandeur.

In different apartments are preserved a curious collection of glass, brought from Vienna by Frederick III.; two gold boxes, one presented in London to Christian VII., by the corporation of that city, and the other by the Goldsmiths' company; beautiful miniatures of Christian V.; of Countess de la Main; of George II. of England, and his Queen; a table of Mosaic work, representing birds of rich plumage, which cost at Florence 10,000 ducats (£4,750); court dress of Christian IV., weighing at least 14lbs., and his saddle actually stud-

ded with jewels; the cap and handkerchief stained with blood, belonging to the same monarch, who was wounded, and lost an eye in an engagement in a seventy-four-gun ship; the coronation chairs,—the Queen's is chiefly of silver, that of the King ivory, with a representation at the top of the famous amethyst in the crown, three inches by two and a half; a splendid collection of Danish coins, from the time of Christian I. (1448) and those of Sweden during the reign of Carl Gustav; a sumptuous dinner-service of china, with all the plants and flowers of Denmark, exquisitely painted.

The castle gardens are a favourite promenade, and extremely pleasant to a stranger, as he will there meet many of the genteel inhabitants. In them are several statues, one of which merits attention; it is a marble representation of Hercules breaking the lion's jaw, in which the muscles of the god, and the fine form of the animal, are displayed with much skill. It was executed by Johan Baratta, Florence, 1709.

There are ten churches, two of which were burnt down by the bombardment, and another accidentally. Adjoining one is a singular round tower 150 feet high, in which there is a

winding ascent to the top, without a step, and sufficiently wide to admit a carriage. It is said that Peter the Great had the temerity to drive up it. The front bears a curious half hieroglyphic inscription*.

This tower was repeatedly struck by the English land-batteries, whose situation, as well as of those stationed in the harbour, we could distinctly trace. From the summit there is a beautiful panoramic view of the whole of the city, interspersed with numerous gardens and avenues of trees leading from each gate; the island of Amack, the palaces and gardens of Fredericksberg, the roads with the numerous batteries, and the more distant Baltic. The university library is kept in a room *over* this church, and contains about seventy thousand volumes; attached to it is a small museum of ancient armour and military instruments, in a dirty neglected state. There were several sepulchral urns of ancient date, but so much damaged, that I could not decipher the inscriptions.

The marble church, near the Amalienborg

* Probably intended for Doctrinam et *Justitiam* dirige, in *cor* Christiani Quarti, 1642.

square, would be very magnificent, if completed. It is said that the foundation proved too weak to support so heavy a structure, but I could see no appearance of its having given way, and suspected that the projectors became unable to proceed for want of funds.

The church of our Saviour has a curious steeple, which is ascended by three hundred and sixty-five steps, one-third of which form a circular or spiral staircase at the outside of the building, covered with copper, and made secure by a firm railing. At the top is a ball of ten feet diameter, crowned with a figure of proportionate size. The view from it is extensive, comprising in addition to that from the round tower, the whole of the harbour and the King's dock-yards; the store-houses appeared very large and convenient, and the excellent harbour affords sufficient depth of water for vessels to lie close under the warehouses. I could only distinguish one ship of the line on the stocks, with two others, and two brigs in ordinary.

Holmens church is a plain building; the altar has a representation of the Lord's supper well carved in wood; the communion table bears in front the crown and "Frederick VI.

1809," an ornament which I noticed on several others, and which, I think, might there be dispensed with; the pulpit is curious, having round it the twelve Apostles carved in oak, and under them a similar number of angels, each playing on a musical instrument; the whole rests on the figure of a man.

Frederick's reformed church is the handsomest; it is a circular building of freestone, the steeple forming the front; the whole of the superb altar is formed of marble, as well as the pulpit over it, which is supported by marble pillars.

The garrison church, in which the military assemble, is extremely plain and rather gloomy; but it possesses the finest-toned organ in the city.

Large candles are kept burning in all the Lutheran churches during service, and the seats in the galleries are partitioned from each other like private boxes, and have a window and curtains at the front.

Copenhagen possesses a university and an academy. The latter is a free-school, where boys receive a military education, each wearing a uniform, and being styled cadet; the entrance is thus inscribed:

DISCIPLINA SOLERTIÆ FINGITUR INGENIUM.

There are similar establishments for the navy and artillery.

Accompanied by a friend, I made an excursion along the coast to Belle Vue, where we dined, and enjoyed from the windows of the hotel a tolerably distinct view of the town of Lanscrona, in Sweden. We proceeded thence through the deer park, an inclosure of sixteen English miles in circumference, and passed a royal palace called the Hermitage, a plain brick building, occupied only by servants. At that end of the park, is a house to which the name of *Fortune* is given, a place much resorted to by parties from town; the gardens are laid out for all kinds of games, and provided with pavilions for music and dancing.

We continued our ride to Fredericksberg, the usual residence of the sovereign, six English miles from the city. It is a handsome palace with two wings, situated on an elevated piece of ground in an extensive garden, well wooded; and when viewed at a distance, across a lake which divides the grounds, has something of the appearance of Kensington Palace. A Chinese temple has been erected in the gardens, where the Royal Family frequently take tea, and gratify their subjects by affording them an opportunity of

seeing them. Being Sunday, the walks were much crowded, and the company were enlivened by the band of the royal guards, which was placed on the terrace, playing the national airs.

On our return to the city, we found little appearance of Sunday, the shops were open, and great numbers were hurrying to the theatre; indeed on Sunday evenings the best performances are brought forward.

20th October. It was now become necessary to make arrangements for my departure; accordingly I applied at the police-office for a passport, which was granted on my producing a certificate from the master of the hotel that my debts were paid. I then went on board *Le bon Voilier*, Captain Jansson, for Danzig; and as we passed down the noble harbour, I was sorry to see many ships lying useless, and the large warehouses untenanted. These were proofs of the decay of commerce, and Copenhagen.

The wind being unfavourable, we were detained two days in the roads. This gave me an opportunity of inspecting the Three-crowns battery, which received that name during the time that Denmark, Sweden, and Norway

were united under one sovereign. The foundation is formed by piles driven into a bank, round which there are six feet of water: it guards the entrance of the harbour, and is very strong, being mounted with one hundred and twenty-eight pieces of cannon, some are forty-eight pounders. The Commandant, Lieutenant Miland, lives in a small low house, guarded by one of the bastions. I spent an evening with him, and he appeared a very intelligent man. He received an order for his able defence of the fort during Lord Nelson's bombardment; and he entertained a high opinion of the bravery of the gallant Admiral, whose portrait hung in his sitting-room, between those of Pitt and Fox.

22d October. We sailed with a moderate wind, and during the day passed Dragoe, and the town of Malmö on the Swedish coast, and the reefs of Old and New Falster; the latter runs seven English miles into the Baltic; is shallow, stony, and very dangerous: a light-house points out its situation. The next day we were near the south part of the island of Bornholm, the coast of which abounds with fish, which is caught and taken to Copenhagen in boats built for the purpose. They are pro-

vided with a reservoir in which the fish are brought alive to market, although a distance of seventy English miles. Towards evening we saw the inland town of Stolpe, in Prussian Pomerania. The coast from thence to Danzig is a continued range of low sandy hills, and has a very barren and inhospitable appearance.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA PROPER, LITHUANIA AND THE POLISH PROVINCES.

On the 24th at noon, we could perceive Hela beacon, which is a very simple contrivance to guard the mariner against the danger of passing the promontory in the night. A lofty pole is fixed perpendicularly in the ground, upon which a beam or bar turning upon a pivot is placed horizontally, having a long rope attached to one end of it, and to the other a large tub of coals. When the fire is lighted the rope is pulled down, which consequently elevates the light very considerably, and makes it conspicuous at a great distance. Soon afterwards, we noticed the village of Putzig, a small fishing place at the entrance of the Gulf of Danzig*; and in the afternoon, the spires of that city gradually came into view. The approach by water to a large town is generally interesting; but here it was particularly so, from the green turf walls, nearly as high as the houses, which surround the city, and are now laid out as handsome walks, and are much frequented.

* The "Sidus Venedicus" of Tacitus.

Late in the evening we anchored in the ballast roads; and the following morning, the 25th, on rising, found ourselves safe in the Fairwater, or harbour of Danzig. It is formed by a canal communicating with the roads, and joining the river, the mouth of which having been so much choaked up with sand, as to prevent the admission of any but small craft. The neighbourhood was strongly fortified by the French, to prevent the approach of succour to the city from the sea-side, during the memorable siege of 1813; and a strong fort, called Weichselmünde, guards the entrance to the river.

The city is about four English miles up the Vistula (in German, Weichsel) and the walk to it being chiefly on the banks of that river, is extremely pleasant.

Danzig * is the strongest seaport in Europe, being completely defended by amazingly high walls of earth, between which are broad and deep wet ditches, and beyond them, another line of fortifications. The immediate neigh-

* "The Lemovii inhabited the country about Danzig and modern Stolpe."

"They and the Rugii, were tribes distinguished by their round shields and short swords. The large tract of territory between the Elbe, Vistula, Baltic Sea, and Danube, was possessed by the people called the Suevi." *The same.*

bourhood is hilly, and the batteries either formed there or improved by the French, are considered most perfect of their kind. The strongest is that of Hagelsberg, on the site of which a fort stood previous to the foundation of the city. It consists of three forts, so contrived as to cover each other; and should the first be taken by an enemy, it can be destroyed by the second, and that again by the third. Should the last be gained, the garrison have a safe retreat into the city under ground, without being exposed to any fire; and can, by blowing up the works, effectually prevent further annoyance. So extensive are the fortifications, that, to be properly manned, they require a garrison of 30,000 men.

The best view of this apparently impregnable fortress, is from the tower of the Church of the Virgin Mary. It is very high, and commands a most extensive and variegated prospect, the environs being extremely beautiful, although the country a few miles off becomes flat and uninteresting.

During the thirteen months in which the Allied Powers invested the place, *not any breach of consequence* was made in the works of defence, notwithstanding the bombardment was frequently repeated; but the most dread-

ful havoc took place in the houses and warehouses, both within and without the walls. Many were the lives lost during that awful time! The first families were living in the cellars, then the only part of the house tolerably secure, and the greatest part of the inhabitants were reduced almost to the last stage of misery. The destruction of nearly two hundred large warehouses, in which the garrison and city provisions were kept, by the bomb-shells and rockets, was the cause of the surrender of the city by the French. Had that event, melancholy as it was, not happened, the Commandant, Count Rapp, would pertinaciously disdained to surrender, and half the inhabitants must have perished for want of provisions.

The population has been much overrated by travellers. Before the last siege, it was calculated that 40,000 lived within the walls, and that the suburbs, which were quite as large, contained about the same number. The latter having been entirely destroyed in the war, and but partially rebuilt, we may naturally suppose that the population is not now more than 50,000. Even in 1817, the city presented the most dreadful marks of the effects of war, whole streets of houses remaining in the state in which they fell by the fire caused by the bombardment; and every feeling heart must de-

plore the wars which caused such unspeakable misery, as was experienced by the inhabitants of that once happy spot. The city is entered by numerous gates, defended by drawbridges, the principal of which, "*Hohe Thor*," or high-gate, is built of stone, and the front handsomely ornamented. Like all fortified towns the streets are narrow; and although generally shaded with fine chesnut trees, are unpleasant to walk in, owing to the wretched pavement. The houses are large, and the fronts stuccoed, and carried very high to hide the roof; they are surmounted by fantastic figures, some of which, from age, have rather a threatening appearance. During the period that Danzig formed a free town or republic, it was considered very rich, and there are still many remains visible of its former wealth and opulence. The English house, now an hotel, is a large and handsome building: it was the place where the British factory assembled, to expose their goods for sale. They were a powerful company, and had a protestant church of their own. It is sincerely to be regretted that the British residents have not now the advantages of a similar establishment.

The city is governed by an *Ober Burgomeister* and magistracy appointed by the Crown, and also by a military and police commission.

The old senators, once the most honourable rank, exist only in name; but the title is still given by the Danzigers to the few who survive. The church establishment is regulated by a Consistory, subject to a higher court in the capital: at the head is the venerable and amiable Bertling, with whom, during the time that I was an inmate of his house, I formed a friendship which I trust will long continue, as it was founded on esteem for his character and virtues. The religious edifices are numerous, of which, eleven are of the Lutheran persuasion, viz. the Virgin Mary, St. John, St. Catharine, St. Bartholomew, St. James, the Holy Ghost, the Holy Corpse, the Holy Trinity, St. Anne, St. Barbara, Our Saviour; two reformed or Calvinistic, St. Elizabeth, and St. Peter and St. Paul; six Roman Catholic, the Royal Chapel, the Dominican, the Carmelite, St. Bridget, St. Albert, and the Jesuits. There are also an English and a French church, both without ministers; in the latter, the Menonites* assemble; and a Jewish Synagogue. They are all of brick, and not remarkable for the beauty of their architecture, with the ex-

* A sect whose religious opinions are nearly similar to those of the Society of Friends, and, like them, they refuse to engage in war.

ception of the church of the Virgin Mary, which is an amazingly large and very beautiful building, in the cathedral style. It contains a curious painting of the Day of Judgment, exhibiting nearly 150 figures, and which is attributed to Johan Van Eyck, the supposed inventor of oil painting. It represents our Saviour sitting on a radiance as Judge, having on his left hand the sword of Justice, and at his right the palm of Peace; beneath Him is the archangel, of gigantic stature, trying the people in the balance, and separating the good from the wicked, who are attended to their happy or miserable abodes by spirits, some of an angelic, and others of a fiend-like countenance. The arch to the entrance of heaven is superb; musicians are placed in niches under it, and at the gate stands St. Peter welcoming the blessed, each of whom, on passing, receives a splendid garment. Many of the female faces are extremely beautiful, and some appear to be portraits. On the other side, the entrance to the shades beneath presents every object which can excite terror and despair. In the foreground, the graves are opened, and their inhabitants are raised up, whose figures at first sight, appear unusually tall; but this objection is removed on perceiving that they still retain much of the

appearance which the body exhibits when the soul has just fled to Him who gave it. This painting was first placed in the church in 1535, was conveyed away by the French to Paris in 1807, and again restored to Prussia in 1815. This church, with several others in the city, has two organs, one of immense size, the other the communion or small organ, is placed near the altar; and being played during the administration of the sacrament, adds much to the awful solemnity of that sacred feast. A priest stands on each side of the altar, which is at some distance from the wall, one holding the plate of consecrated wafer, and the other the cup. The communicants approach one by one, and after receiving the former, pass behind the altar to the latter. There is no liturgy; the congregation are engaged in singing hymns for a considerable time before the priest appears in the pulpit, who then repeats an extempore prayer, and afterwards delivers his sermon, which is sometimes extempore also. Hymns conclude the service, during which the clerk goes round to receive contributions for the poor. He has a small velvet bag suspended at the end of a long cane, to which a bell is attached, which he jingles in the ears of those whose meditations prevent

them noticing his approach. A small sum is also paid for a seat, which is in general a stool, the number of pews being very limited. The females sit alone; are generally ranged in the nave, and always without bonnets. During the severe cold of winter, foot stoves are provided for them, which are small pots containing burning charcoal. The whole congregation join in the hymns, and being usually good musicians, the effect of the singing is very powerfully felt by a stranger.

The clergy are in general, very learned and respectable men, but have frequently the misfortune to address a slender audience.

There are eighteen schools of different descriptions; the principal one is the Gymnasium, and the others are all attached either to the churches or charitable institutions*. The latter consist of five general hospitals, besides a poor-house, orphan asylum, lazaretto, almshouse, benevolent society, Bible society, and amicable society. The nature of the last mentioned is to educate free of expense, boys of

* In each town in Prussia there is a school supported by the state. In the *whole* of Germany, it is calculated there are 22 universities (chiefly similar to our "Public Schools,") in which at present there are 15,746 students, and 1045 professors.

low condition, whose abilities in any of the sciences are found to be very superior.

The exchange, though extremely old, has still a respectable appearance; but the interior is so much out of repair, as to be deemed unsafe for the merchants to assemble in; they are consequently obliged to meet in the opposite *Lange Markt*, or chief square. It contains a marble statue of Augustus III. the giant king of Poland; curious statues of St. George, St. Christopher carrying our Saviour across the river, Diana and her nymphs, and many models and figures. The Rath-house, or Town-hall, is ornamented with an elegant spire, crowned by a colossal brazen figure of Johan III. Sobieski, King of Poland, holding in one hand a vane, and with the other extending his garment to catch the wind. The equilibrium is so well maintained, that although the whole body moves round on a ball on any change of the wind, it is considered perfectly safe, notwithstanding above a hundred years have elapsed since that celebrated monarch's death, about which time it was probably erected.

The city having at various times suffered severely from fire, every possible means have been taken to prevent, in some degree, its dreadful effects. The large granaries are built

on an island in the Vistula, where lights of every description are strictly prohibited, and *depôts* of water-carts are provided in different parts of the city, ready at a moment's notice. In the steeple of the centre church in each division, a small room is contrived for a man to live in, who is expected to be continually on the watch. If in the day time he perceive a fire, he is immediately to toll the bell in a particular manner, and to give a signal of the direction in which it has broken out. This, in the day-time, is a flag, and during the night, a lanthorn. At every hour after dark, he is obliged to play some musical instrument, to prove that sleep has not overpowered his watchfulness. This, during the dead of night, has often a very melancholy sound. I was witness to a fire being quickly extinguished by these precautions.

Danzig has long been considered the greatest depository of grain in Europe; receiving its supplies from all the neighbourhood round, by the Vistula, and communicating by its means into the very heart of Poland, where that river is again joined by the Bug, running from the borders of Russia, and from which the finest and whitest wheat, called Volhynian, is received. The inhabitants of these countries

living almost entirely upon rye bread, the supplies of wheat which they could afford are almost incalculable, so much of the land being devoted to the growth of grain, which is raised with comparatively little trouble. The corn is shipped off from the interior in large oblong boats without masts, formed with rough planks in the rudest manner by the peasants themselves, and impelled by the rapidity of the stream, their course being guided by very long oars. Few have any covering excepting a little straw; yet any material damage seldom happens to the grain; for in case of rain, being thrown up in a conical form, the surface becomes incrusted, and the damp is prevented from penetrating far. These boats, owing to their form, can never be forced against the stream, and are therefore broken up and sold at Danzig for firewood. The barges which trade into the interior are very long and narrow, with flat bottoms and high prows, and the stern also much elevated. The mast is very high, in order to raise the square sail as much as possible, to catch the wind, when sailing between the lofty banks of the Vistula. Forty vessels belonging to Danzig, containing 2026 tons, and 93 men are thus employed. During the voyage from Poland, the boats make frequent stoppages,

and the grain is thrown high in the air on the banks to cool and dry, and is again put into the lighters at night. This is repeated every day on their arrival at Danzig, and a couple of hundred thousand quarters of wheat may be seen turned in the open air at one time, which forms a very curious and interesting spectacle. Almost the whole of this trade is carried on by Polish Jews, who form as it were middle-men between the Danzig corn-dealers and the Polish nobility or land-holders. The latter, considering every branch of commerce degrading to them, sell it to the Jews on the spot, who collect large quantities of grain from different estates during the winter, and proceed with it to the sea-ports with the first open water, in the spring.

The supplies from Prussia and the neighbourhood of Thorn, usually arrive at Danzig towards the latter end of April, or beginning of May; but those from the interior of Poland, which are of the best quality, in August.

A list of the lighters is taken when they pass Thorn, with the particulars of their cargoes, which is forwarded by post to the Danzig corn-dealers, who, by that means, have several days' notice of the supplies at hand.

The import trade has much diminished, and is now chiefly confined to salt, colonial produce,

and porter. Of the latter, large quantities are shipped off to Warsaw and other parts of Poland: that brewed by Messrs. Barclay is the favourite. It generally arrives in casks, and is afterwards drawn off into French bottles, which contain less than the English ones; and the whole is often poured into one high tumbler glass, and drunk mixed with a little sugar. The export trade consists chiefly of timber, grain, and flour. The former, owing to the excessively high duties in England, has considerably decreased; and the latter, on account of the regulations as to its admission into Great Britain, is very uncertain; yet, with these disadvantages, is still considerable. The exports for six years were as follow, the last calculated as equal to 11 Winchester quarters. The home consumption is only about 8,000 quarters of wheat per annum.

Years.	Qrs. of Wheat.	Qrs. of Rye	Qrs. of Barley.	Qrs. of Oats.	Qrs. of Pease.	Total of all kinds.
1816	150,402	76,125	15,435	8,809	4,483	255,254
1817	282,922	42,546	49,686	7,812	12,747	395,713
1818	288,309	54,747	54,841	17,052	12,999	427,948
1819	129,801	51,334	37,128	2,562	7,644	228,469
1820	312,165	36,120	6,982½	4,200	2,730	362,197
1821	29,730	3,440	665	400	269	34,504
Total of 6 yrs.	1,193,329	264,312	164,737½	40,835	40,872	1,704,085

The stock of wheat at the beginning of 1821, (which I received from each individual holder) was 236,434 quarters.

The price of wheat depends almost entirely on the demand for export to Great Britain. In 1817, one cargo cost when on board the ship 110*s.* per quarter, which was the very highest price obtained.

Such was the interest then excited, by the state of the London market, that the Danzig merchants and Polish corn-dealers generally assembled at the post-office at midnight, to await the arrival of the English mails, (twice a week) and on receiving their letters, bargained for large parcels on the spot. From authentic sources I learned the price of best wheat, (called *high mixed* from being principally the white wheat of Volhynia) was at the *close* of the year

1821	from 36*s.* 6*d.*	to 37*s.* 6*d.*	Per quarter
1822	26*s.*	27*s.*	
1823	22*s.*	24*s.*	
1824	26*s.* 6*d.*	28*s.* 6*d.*	
1825	27*s.*	28*s.*	

in the warehouses; but inferior qualities, (called *red-mixed,*) such as are shipped for Liverpool, which are heavy and suitable to that market, where wheat is sold by *weight,* might, at the commencement of the present

year, be bought at 20*s.* 0*d.* per quarter *on board*

To which add Freight*	5	0
Sound duties	0	6
Insurance	0	6
All charges	2	0
would be	28	0

per quarter in the store at Liverpool.

Exclusive of eighteen belonging to the government, there are 152 warehouses, capable of holding 52,470 lasts, or 577,170 quarters of grain, besides some destroyed at the bombardment, and not yet rebuilt. The shipping interest, though it suffered severely during the late war, is still respectable, consisting of 79 vessels, measuring 17,817 lasts, or about 35,624 English tons, and giving employment to 996 seamen; besides 96 lighters of various descriptions, in which 192 men obtain a livelihood. The port charges are very heavy; and, what is, I believe, a custom peculiar to that city, *lighterage* forms a part of them, and is expensive, owing to the distance of the stores from the harbour.

There is a difference of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. be-

* The freight is often lower to Liverpool than to London, notwithstanding the length of the voyage, owing to the advantage of a return cargo of salt from the former port.

tween Danzig and Prussian currency. In the former coin the retail trade is carried on; but the exchanges and merchants' accounts are, agreeably to the regulations of the government, kept in Prussian currency, viz. guilders, (sometimes called florins) and groschen, thirty of which make a guilder. The exchange on London varies from eighteen to twenty guilders per pound sterling, according to the value of sterling money: at the latter rate, the guilder is of course exactly of the same value as the English shilling.

The Polish Jews wear a particular dress: it is a long robe of black stuff, tight round the body, with wide skirts, a sash of the same, and a brown hair-cap, or a large broad-brimmed hat. Their beards are long, their hair flowing, and some retain very fine and manly features, quite distinct from any which I have met with, excepting in the paintings of the ancient masters.

Oliva *, a village four English miles distant, has been much and deservedly admired. The road leads near the *Allée*, a very long level walk, shaded on each side by fine lime trees. During the attack on the city by the French in 1807, this was the scene of much skirmishing, and almost every tree shews abundant

* Celebrated as the place where a treaty of peace was signed between Germany, Poland, and Sweden, in 1660.

proofs of the spirited fire which was kept up, being more or less damaged by the shots. It is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, and may be called the Hyde Park of Danzig, particularly on a Sunday evening, when it exhibits a very lively and varied scene. The road proceeds through Langefuhr and Striess, both villages composed of the summer residences of the citizens; they suffered greatly during the war, and have been mostly rebuilt. At Oliva is an abbey, formerly extremely rich, but now annexed to the crown, from whom the Abbot, a prince of Hohenzollern, receives his revenue, which is still large. The outside of his palace is rather out of repair, but the interior is elegantly fitted up. The gardens are extensive, and well kept; but the walks are laid out partly in the English and partly in the Dutch style, which do not harmonize well together. The hot-houses are large, and well-stored with plants. Near the palace is a high hill called Carlsberg, ascended by an easy winding path and embellished with a monument, erected by the Abbot to the late lamented Queen of Prussia, who was extremely attached to this place. From the summit there is on one side, a rather confined, but withal exceedingly beautiful land view, which has received the name of *Liebe Thal*, the Vale of

Pleasure. The prospect from the other side forms a strong contrast, being amazingly extensive and richly variegated. It embraces the whole of the city and environs, the former encircled in a carpet of the richest green; the harbour, and the majestic bay crowded with shipping. I am convinced, that every stranger who has mounted this elevation must have felt delighted, as I have often been, with the ramble.

Two other villages bear the names of *Alt* and *Neu Schotland*, or Old and New Scotland, having, it is said, been originally peopled by a colony who emigrated with the Douglas family, by which name one of the city gates is still known.

Osterwick, a small village near Danzig, is only remarkable from having been the head-quarters of the Cossacks (in 1813) under Platoff. I passed a day with the clergyman, who is an excellent English scholar, and possesses a beautiful little museum of zoological specimens. He informed me that the Hetman lodged in his house, and was of a most mild and amiable disposition; but his corps were as wild and insubordinate, when he was absent, as their discipline was severe, in his presence, obeying all his mandates with the utmost celerity and attention, and guarding the room in which he lodged day and night, with drawn sabres.

I accompanied the Ober Burgomeister and his agreeable family on an excursion to Cartause, about fourteen English miles from Danzig. It is a monastery of the Carthusian order, most romantically situated between two lakes, the banks of which are covered with fine trees. The Prior is a Frenchman who had emigrated at the Revolution, and we found him a very intelligent and communicative man. The monks are poor, and were dressed in white flannel gowns and hoods. Their number is reduced to five, as the government, though it protects the present establishment, refuses to allow the admission of new members. On our return, we visited a nunnery, in which sixteen nuns are supported miserably enough on 1,000 dollars, or £150 per annum. They were not kept strict, as we were permitted to see them; but our curiosity was but ill rewarded, as we found only ugly old women.

During a hard frost, I went in a sledge over the Vistula to Elbing. These conveyances generally hold two persons, with a seat at the back, considerably elevated, for the driver. The horses are trained for the purpose, and there is generally an emulation in their proprietors to possess the best trotters. They go at an amazing rate, yet the motion is gentle and very pleasant.

The dinner parties are large; the table is ornamented by fruit and light dishes, the meat being cut up at the sideboard by the servants, and handed round to the company, each person taking what part he chooses. This is a great relief to the lady of the house, but to a lover of gastronomy, it must be somewhat tantalizing, as no one can tell with certainty what may be the nature of the dishes that will succeed. The first dish is always soup; then, generally, boiled meat, fish, roast meat, &c. Nor is our national dish of plum-pudding wanting on particular occasions. Besides the fruit dessert, there is one of pastry and confectionary, of every form which fancy can invent. One plate is composed of small, round, hollow cakes, in which, when broken, enigmas and short verses are found, which are often very witty, and occasion much mirth. The wine is drunk during dinner, which lasts a long time, and both ladies and gentlemen rise together soon after the cloth is drawn, each making his obeisance, and wishing his neighbours a *gesegnete Mahlzeit**. Retiring to the drawing-room, coffee is immediately handed round, which is of most excellent quality. The elderly people

* "Happy meal."—A good digestion would be a more appropriate wish.

then sit down to cards, of which boston and whist are the favourite games; and the younger branches, if possible, commence their beloved waltz. This national dance has such an effect upon all, that I have seen elderly matrons leave the more sober game of whist to join it. The salutation on entering a room is the same as that in England, but on taking leave, instead of saying, "good evening," the guests address their host with the words *Ich empfehle mich* "I recommend myself," to your friendship, &c. being understood.

The tea and coffee gardens in the vicinity are very numerous; the chief amusement of the citizens being to drive out to these places in the afternoon to take coffee, the usual dinner-hour is two o'clock. Groups of well-dressed people, collected round tables under the shade of trees, have, to a stranger, a very novel and amusing appearance. Conversation is occasionally relieved by excellent music, and all is gaiety and harmony.

The marriages, and ceremonies preceding them, are singular in Prussia. When two young persons mutually consent to enter into that happy state, their parents are informed of it; and, if they approve of it, all the parties

meet at a grand dinner, after which, the young couple are formally promised or betrothed to each other. This frequently happens six or twelve months before the marriage, and the event is notified by small printed cards, announcing it, which are distributed by the parents to their acquaintances, or not unfrequently by inserting it in the newspapers; these notices are repeated at the marriage, and on the birth of a child. From henceforth, the betrothed receive the appellation of bride and bridegroom, which they retain only until marriage.

The celebration of the wedding, usually in the evening, is as grand as the means of the party will admit of, and generally takes place in private houses, the happy couple being placed in the centre of the room, surrounded by the numerous party invited to their hymeneal feast. The clergyman is mostly intimate with both, and after the service, delivers an oration to the young couple, inculcating the relative duties now incumbent on each. It is usually spoken with a warmth of feeling which has considerable effect. Still, the situation of the principal performers in this scene must be rather perplexing; and they would, no doubt,

be very willing to curtail the ceremony. They are immediately afterwards relieved from the general gaze of the company by the merry dance, which is often kept up to a late hour. On such occasions the friends of the bride and bridegroom present them with verses in commemoration of the event, copies of which are printed, and handed round to the company*.

* The following is a specimen:

Heil Euch in Hymens Kranz
Heil Euch im Festesglanz,
Von Allen Heil!
Nur in der Liebe Blick
Blüh' Euer ganzes Glück:
Zufriedenheit.

Nicht Gold, nicht Ehre, Ruhm
Sichern des Hauses Glück,
Nur Lieb' allein.
An treuer Gattin Hand,
Wallt er durchs Pilgerland
Ins bessre Seyn.

Kosend die Liebe scheucht
Den Gram hinweg, es weicht
Der Schwermuth Reitz;
Und inning fest vereint,
Trägt sie in Freud' und Leid
Des Lebens Last.

All the merchants, and many of the females in Danzig understand the English language, as well as French, and sometimes Italian. They are very musical, and, at an assembly called the Cassino, which met once a week, I spent many pleasant and agreeable hours. *Cassino* is a name given to societies in Prussia, who usually hire a house, the lower part of which is fitted up as reading and smoking rooms, and well provided with domestic newspapers, and pamphlets, and some foreign ones; of the former, those most read are the *Oppositions Blatt*, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Rheinish Mercur*, and a periodical called *Minerva*.

Auf, ruft beim Becherklang
Im froen Rundgesang
Das Brautpaar leb'!
Dies Band soll sie erfreun,
Die Ehe soll ihm seyn
Ein Himmelreich.

Im Greisenalter sey
Noch dieser Bund ihm neu'
Das Leben schön.
Im weissen Silberhaar,
In muntrer Enkel Schaar
Mög es aufblühn!

A gentleman of Danzig, passionately fond of English poetry, wrote the beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy, which I hope he will excuse me making public in Appendix No. II.

The evening entertainments commenced by singing and music, or recitations from some favourite author, the whole by amateurs, to which dancing or cards succeeded for the young and old. The balls were well arranged, and exhibited much variety. The order of the dance was affixed to each end of the room; it commenced with the *Polonaise*, then the German waltz, *Ecossaise* or country dance, Quadrille, Cotillon, Hungarian waltz, *Tempête*, *Bernoise*, Tyrolese waltz, &c. The music was very spirited, from the number of wind instruments, and most in the Prussian military bands being excellent performers. The assemblies were managed by a committee of gentlemen, half citizens and half military, who paid great attention to the company. The prince of Hohenzollern distinguished himself by his politeness and urbanity to strangers. Being once admitted into this society, which is decided by a ballot of the committee, no further introduction to the members is necessary; and the manners of the ladies are very pleasing to a foreigner. On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, a grand ball and supper were given. The room was very tastefully and emblematically ornamented; and at the top, surrounded by bay and laurel, was a transparency, with this inscription:

LORBEER WELKET
WIRFT DIE ZEIT PRACHTSÄULEN
IN STAUB HIN ·
EWIG WÄHRET, WIE GOTT
GÖTTLICH, BEGLÜCKENDE THAT.
NEMESIS NIMMT
DEN SCHLÄFENDES WELTVERWÜNSTERS
DIE KRONE AB,
ZIERET MIT EWIGEN KRANZ
BLÜCHER'S UND WELLINGTON'S HAUPT.

TRANSLATION.

THE LAUREL FADES
BY TIME, COLUMNS OF GLORY
ARE MOULDERED INTO THE DUST,
WHILST THOSE ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH CAUSE
BLESSINGS TO MANKIND
ARE LIKE THE DEITY IMMORTAL.
NEMESIS
DEPRIVES OF THEIR CROWNS, THE TEMPLES
OF THE
DESTROYER OF THE WORLD;
AND DECORATES, WITH EVERLASTING BLOOM,
THE HEADS
OF BLÜCHER AND OF WELLINGTON.

Indeed, the anniversaries of victories are celebrated in Prussia with a considerable degree of enthusiasm, particularly that of the 31st of March, the entrance of the allies into Paris in 1814; and the nation being poetical, there is no want of odes, corresponding with the occasion.

During my residence in Danzig, the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the King of Prussia, passed through on her way to Russia, on the borders of which, the Archduke Nicholas*, to whom she was about to be married, joined her. She was met by the military and municipal authorities at Oliva, and, after visiting the monument erected there to the memory of her mother, and paying a tribute to her departed worth, she was escorted through the Linden Allée to the city, near the gates of which Ehrenpforte, or *arches of honour*, decorated with numerous flags and evergreens, were erected, with the Princess' initials and the royal arms placed on the front. Thousands of persons were assembled on this occasion, who displayed the greatest enthusiasm at the appearance of their favourite Princess. At each arch was a company of young females, one of whom presented

* Now Emperor of Russia.

a congratulatory ode to the Princess; and another of young men, who gave a similar poem to her brother, the Prince Carl, who accompanied her. She dined at the government-house with the magistrates, and passed the evening at a merchant's house, where we were all delighted with her affability and condescension. She is tall, of good figure, with rather a pale but very interesting countenance, and is said to remind many of her late mother. She set off the next day for Memel, and was deeply affected on beholding that city, in which her family had passed many anxious hours, and where they received continual proofs of the love of their people. The Archduke passed the afternoon with her, but repaired in the evening into Russia, the etiquette of his court not allowing him to conduct his bride across the frontiers. On her arrival there he met the Princess, whose domestics were then discharged, and Russian servants placed in their stead, such being the singular custom of that extensive empire, whose laws even required the Princess to be baptized with Russian names, and to embrace the Greek religion, previous to the celebration of the nuptials.

To give some idea of the expense of living

in seaport towns in Prussia, it may not be improper to name below the price of the chief articles of consumption in Danzig, at the same time observing, that they were then very considerably dearer than before the bombardment *.

Prussia is composed of so many different states, that the regulations for the maintenance of the clergy vary much. In some parts they are supported by one-tenth of the produce of the land, taken in kind; in others, the tithes are paid to the crown, from whom, in such districts, the religious establishments receive their revenues. The value of land depends entirely on its situation. Near the seaports, or large inland towns, the rental is from £1 to £2

* Beef, 4d. to 6d. Pork, 5½d. to 6d. Mutton, 4½d. to 5d. Veal, 4d. to 5½d. Bacon, 7½ to 8d. Ham, 6d. Butter, 8d. to 10¼d. per lb. Loaf of rye bread, weighing 2 lb. 10 oz. 4d. Loaf of wheaten bread, 1s. 10d. Eggs, per mandel (15) 7d. to 8d. Milk, 2d. 2¾d. per pint. Coffee, 16¾d. to 18¾d. Brown sugar, 10¾d. to 11¼d. Loaf sugar, 15½d. to 16¾d. Good tea, 12s. Candles, mould, 9¼d. dips, 8¼d. per lb. Cask of beer, containing about three quarters of a barrel, 15s. 8d. Servant men's wages, 15l. per annum, they providing for themselves. Grain porters, if expert at their labour, earn 3s., and common labourers, 1s. 6d. per day. Rent of a house, about ten yards front, but very deep, 50l. per annum, with the obligation of lodging private soldiers in it, or paying for the exemption.

per large morgen; in places distant from market, not more than 6s. to 15s. The large morgen contains 400 square roods, or 57,600 square feet, and the smaller one 180 square roods, or 29,520 square feet, Rhenish measure. This may be easily compared to the English acre, which contains 43,560 square feet, by calculating 16 Rhenish square feet equal to 17 English square feet.

In Prussia, there is no exemption from a certain military service, even in time of peace. Persons have the privilege of volunteering, as it is called, between the ages of twenty and twenty-four, for *one* year as private soldiers, into the regular army, at the expiration of which they are free (except for the militia) unless in case of war. Should the above time be allowed to pass over, they can be called upon until the thirty-second year, and obliged to serve *three years*, as privates, in the regulars. For the militias, no service exempts them until the forty-eighth year.

I spent some time in Danzig, where I received the most flattering proofs of the attachment of the inhabitants to the English, and of their general hospitality and attention to strangers. My ideas of them are in direct

opposition to those of an intelligent traveller*, who merely passed through in 1804; and, from the reprehensible conduct of one individual towards him, hastily pronounced the character of all the inhabitants to be mercenary and inhospitable. Gratitude requires that I should particularly express my obligations to Mr. M'L—, a gentleman, whose abilities are only equalled by his integrity as a merchant. From his instructing and amusing communications I derived much information; and at his delightful retreat on the Holm, an island in the Vistula, I found myself quite at home.

Intending to make a journey through East Prussia, I purchased a *calash*, a four-wheeled carriage, with a body somewhat like a curricle, and which it is requisite that every traveller in Prussia should have, there being no public conveyance but a common stage waggon, furnished with seats, and dignified by the appellation of *ordinary* post, to distinguish it from the *brief* or letter post, which is a small light cart, holding only the driver and his bags, as no guard is attached.

* See a "Northern Summer."

At each stage, which is generally three or four German miles long, the postmaster is bound to supply horses, two for one person, three for two persons, and four for three. Each horse costs eight *good** groschen, or one shilling sterling per German mile, making the expense for one person about sixpence per English mile; and adding the charge for the postboy, and other incidents, the whole is about eightpence per English mile. The rate at which the traveller proceeds depends much upon his generosity to the postillion; but, in general, a German mile within the hour is reckoned very good travelling. The horses seem conscious of being allowed to walk a few moments at starting, whilst the driver deliberately fills his pipe, and lights it with a piece of dried fungus, contained in a small box, with his flint and steel. Having accomplished this, he seizes the rope reins, of which material a considerable part of the harness is composed, and with a loud crack of the whip announces to the animals that he is now fully prepared for the journey.

The roads are very bad, consisting of soft sand, very deeply cut by the wheels; and

* In distinction to the *schlechte*, or light groschen, which are of very inferior value.

care should be taken that the axletree is of the proper length for the wheels to go into the track, otherwise the draught is much increased, the postillion becomes dissatisfied, and great delay is the consequence*.

I left Danzig on the 6th of July, for Königsberg and Memel, by way of Dirschau, four miles and a half; Marienburg† (cross the

* The following is the span which the wheels should be for the different countries there named; the measurement calculated in Rhenish feet, being the best standard on the continent.

	Ft.	*In.*		*Ft.*	*In.*
Augsburg	3	6½	Leipzig	3	8½
Austria	3	6	Livonia	4	9
Bavaria	4	4½	Lusatia	3	2
Bohemia	3	6	Mecklenburg	3	6
Brandenburg	4	1	Poland	3	6
Brunswick	4	4½	Pomerania	3	6
Denmark	4	4	Prussia, proper	3	2
Dresden	3	6	Russia, except Livonia	4	4
Franconia	3	11½	Silesia	3	2
Frankfurt on Main	3	11¼	Swabia, except Augsburg	4	4½
Hamburg and Lübeck	4	2½	Sweden	4	4
Hanover, part of	5	1½	Switzerland	3	11¼
Do. and Lüneburg	5	5½	Thüringia	3	5
Holland	3	6			
Hungary	3	6			

† From hence sprang that remarkable woman Katherine Skavronski; first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of Peter the Great.

Vistula and Nogat) two miles and three quarters. The latter place contains 7100 inhabitants. The city has much the appearance of Chester, owing to the houses being built with piazzas to the front. It was formerly a residence of the Teutonic knights, who not only conquered but improved the whole of Prussia, and, penetrating into Russia, carried the German language even to Riga, where it is still generally spoken. Their Castle is supposed to have been founded about the year 1223, and is an irregular building of many stories, the principal room being the chapel and banqueting hall. The latter is one hundred feet long, the roof supported by three beautiful granite pillars rising from the floor, and exhibiting rich specimens of Gothic architecture. In the chapel is an immense figure of the Virgin Mary. From the steeple, which is ascended by two hundred and sixty steps, the view is extensive, but not interesting. The area of the quadrangle is irregular; out of it is a door-case leading into the interior, hewn out of *one* block of stone, eight feet nine inches high, and seven feet wide. The building had been much injured by the French, who converted it into an hospital; but it is said that the present government has it in

contemplation to repair it, and bring to light many of its beauties, now obscured by dirt.

The knights have left proofs of their industry in an amazing embankment, thrown up in this neighbourhood to prevent the overflowing of the Vistula on the adjoining land, and continued a distance of nearly sixty-seven English miles. Their last grand-master, who lived here, was Albrecht, Margrave of Brandenburg, and nephew to Sigismund I. King of Poland, elected in 1751.

To Summerau, $2\frac{1}{4}$; Elbing, 2 miles. Total from Danzig, $11\frac{3}{4}$ German, or 53 English miles.

Elbing is situated near the Nogat, a river formed by a branch of the Vistula, which leaves the main stream at a point called the Montaur Spitze, about thirty English miles from Danzig, and is very broad, but shallow. The navigation is circuitous and tedious, vessels having to go down the Frische Haff to Pillau, the port of Königsberg, and outlet to the Baltic.

Elbing contains 17,600 inhabitants; is well built, with open streets, and has warehouses capable of holding 150,000 quarters of grain, which, to prevent the approach of fire, are built on an island in the river.

The Exports of Grain were, in

Years.	Quarters of Wheat.	Quarters of Rye.	Total Quarters.
1816	38,082	23,188	61,270
1817	38,566	66,979	105,545
1818	55,341	38,863	94,204
1819	15,224	17,919	33,143
1820	37,950	25,234	63,184
1821	19,052	6,237	25,289
Total of 6 Years.	204,215	178,420	382,635

The prices are usually similar to those in Danzig.

The trade, which is very limited, is much the same as that of Danzig. The fairwater, or place where the vessels load, is four English miles below the city.

The charitable foundation called the *Institute,* is a school for poor children, where they are fed, clothed, and instructed in reading, writing, spinning, and music. The number in the school was fifty, chiefly boys. After dinner, which generally consists of boiled meat, soup, and vegetables, the broken meat is given to the poor.

The school-room was well arranged; every boy had a separate desk, and each row was elevated above that before it, which gave the master at one glance a view of all the Scholars. I saw the children at dinner, who were

well dressed, and appeared happy. After the cloth was removed, the eldest boy repeated the Lord's Prayer, which was followed by a hymn, well sung, when the children (excepting such as had misbehaved in the morning) were allowed half an hour to play. The dormitories were very neat; and at the heads of the boys' beds hung their best suits of clothes, with their number attached. In the convent room is a scrutoire, containing curiosities presented to the charity, viz. several large drinking glasses, painted and stained, one of which was inscribed Wilhelm Margraff Brandenburg, 1641; another ornamented with the arms of the fifty-six provinces of ancient Germany, 1583; a third, with the figure of St. George and the Dragon; many old deeds, one of which is curious, having the seals, without signatures, of the once-powerful knights of Marienburg, who had a grand hospitaler and commander resident here; MS. journal of the city of Elbing, compiled and continued from 1237 to 1807, by Mr. Litzow, a native.

The environs of Elbing are very delightful, particularly an eminence called Vogelsang, from which the eye is charmed by the extent and variety of the prospect. On the right is an extensive dingle, and beyond it a hill covered

with trees of almost every species; and in front, at a great distance, may be seen the city of Marienburg, the Haff stretching itself as far as the eye can reach.

To Trunst 2, to Frauenburg 2 miles. The road to the latter place is very picturesque.

Frauenburg is on the Frische Haff, and contains 2,000 inhabitants, and a large Roman Catholic church, the interior of which is much ornamented. There are twenty-six altars, many richly decorated, particularly that of Prince Szembeck, and fifty large paintings, one of Christ feeding the multitude, by Rubens. Before the altar are six larger, and the same number of smaller candlesticks, with numerous crosses, all of massy silver, richly embossed, the workmanship alone of which is said to have cost 13,000 guilders (£650). To this establishment ten fathers are attached, the principal of whom has a handsome house in the vicinity. It has been asserted that it is the burial place of the truly great Copernicus; but I could find no inscription on any of the numerous tombs which it contains, to prove the correctness of the remark.

Nicolaus Copernicus was born at Thorn, in Poland, on the 10th of January, 1472, and at an early age studied the classics, which he

afterwards excelled in, and his education was finished at the university of Cracow. The mathematics, however, were his favourite study, and to them he applied with assiduity and perseverance after his twenty-third year, when he had completed his travels. He founded his hypothesis, now generally adopted, on the ground-work of that of Pythagoras, and in opposition to the system of Ptolemy, which he overthrew. He died in his 70th year, just at the moment that the publication of his works was completed, which it required all the solicitation of his friends to induce him to consent to.—This exalted character was as remarkable for his private virtues and strong piety, as for his comprehensive genius. Kepler has thus forcibly characterized him, "*Copernicus, vir maximo ingenio, et quod in hoc exercitio magni momenti est, animo liber.*"

To Braunsberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is situated on the river Pasarge, which communicates with the Haff, and contains manufactories of woollen cloth to a considerable extent. The population is 5,700. To Hoppenbruch $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the road we enjoyed a delightful view of the extensive Haff, with its numerous shipping.

To Brandenburg 3 miles. The castle also

on the banks of the Haff, has been extremely large; but only one wall remains entire. To Königsberg 3 miles. Total from Elbing, 14 German, or 63 English miles.

Königsberg, the capital of ancient Prussia, and the second city of the present kingdom, having nearly 80,000 inhabitants, is built partly on the side of a hill, as the name implies; consequently the streets are difficult of ascent, and they are, in general, badly paved. The lower part, which is that most recently built, is divided from the upper by the river Pregel, and receives the name of Kneiphof. Pillau, by which it communicates with the Baltic, is 20 English miles distant; and thither goods are conveyed in lighters for all large vessels, the river near the city only admitting those of an easy draught of water. This is a great disadvantage to the trade, as delays frequently occur in sending down or bringing up the cargoes.

The exports of corn from Königsberg are considerable. They were in

Years.	Quarters of Wheat.	Quarters of Rye.	Total Quarters.
1817	63,558	202,939	266,497
1818	34,419	92,719	127,138
1819	13,563	80,960	94,523
1820	31,461	74,459	105,920
1821	17,160	16,049	33,209
Total of 5 years.	160,161	467,126	627,287

The Teutonic knights had a strong party, under a grand marshal and commander of the order, in this city. Their castle is a very large building, much out of repair; but two apartments, the royal chapel and the great banqueting hall, with its beautiful elliptic arches, are still in good preservation. The remaining rooms are chiefly occupied as government offices. The view from the steeple is very extensive and highly variegated.

In an open space opposite the castle, is a fine bronze statue of Frederic I. elevated on a marble pedestal, ornamented with the crown and sceptre on one side, and the eagle on the other. The monarch is standing in a Roman habit, the right hand extended, and the left holding the toga. The figure is manly, and the face firm; but the feet appear rather too large. The front of the pedestal is thus inscribed:—"Friedrich, ester König der Preussen zu Königsberg gekrönt den 18t Jänner, 1701."

At the back:—"Die Bildsaüle des Ahnherrn widmete dem edlen Volk der Preussen zum immerwährenden Denkmahl gegenseitiger Liebe und Treue, den 1t Jänner, 1801, Friedrich Wilhelm III."*

* Frederick, first King of the Prussians, crowned at Königsberg the 18th of January, 1701.

This statue of his ancestor is dedicated to the noble peo-

Amongst the churches worthy of observation, are St. Nicholas, the Dom, or Cathedral, with its superb organ and the tombs of the former sovereigns; and those of Rossgarton and Haberberg. The charitable institutions are numerous; the chief are the widows' hospital and the orphan asylum; and those for literary or scientific purposes, the University, the *Collegium Fredericianum*, the *Theatrum Anatomicum*, besides several private societies; and independently of the royal library, are those of the University and the Town-hall. In the archives of the royal library are deposited the code of laws by Kennicott, and the original passport granted to Luther, when he set out for Augsburg. The cabinet of natural history, and the museum of Lanz are worthy of attention, and the picture gallery, formerly belonging to the Bocksche family.

The environs are extremely pleasant, particularly the villages of Otweiden, Konradshof, and Fredrickstein, and the coffee-gardens in the neighbourhood, whither the citizens are frequently making evening excursions.

In this city lived Kant, the son of a saddler,

ple of Prussia, in everlasting remembrance of mutual love and fidelity, the 1st of January, 1801, by Frederick William III.

who received the rudiments of his education at a charity-school, and afterwards became celebrated as a public tutor and philosopher. The house in which he resided is now a tavern, bearing over the door the words "*Au Billard Royal.*"

The lady of a banker here related to me a circumstance which proves that the dreadful accounts relative to the condition of the army under Napoleon, on their retreat from Russia, in 1812, were not exaggerated. Königsberg being the first town of consequence on their return, after the evacuation of Wilna, was at that time crowded beyond all example, and the number of wretched objects lying about the streets, amazing. A French colonel, who had left the city the preceding summer, with all the pomp of military parade, now appeared at her door on a rude sledge, drawn by a miserable animal, himself bearing a still more wretched appearance, having the old cloak of some beggar thrown about his shoulders, instead of the fur-lined mantle, so necessary at that season of the year. The officer was perishing with cold; and all he begged for was, to be allowed to lie by the stove, and end his miserable existence in comparative ease. He had received an extensive wound on the head,

which, from want of a surgeon, had become gangrenous, and was rendered infinitely more painful by the dreadful effects of the frost. He was an enemy—but petitioning for mercy; and the good lady, forgetting the outrages committed by his countrymen, placed him in a warm bed, and performed herself the offices he stood so much in need of; but he was too far exhausted to be recovered, and died in two days. During the time he was in the house, there was a report of a body of the Cossacks being near at hand; and so great was the dread which the French felt of those useful, but merciless troops, that the name of *Cossack* caused an involuntary shudder in the dying man.

At Königsberg I joined Mr. D. of Leith, and in his agreeable company, continued my journey to Memel.

We set out on the 10th of July, and proceeded to Caymen 4, Labiau 3, Mehlhausen 5, Schlopiski, 3, Tilsit 3 miles. As we approached the latter place, we found the land well-cultivated, the inclosures numerous; the farm-houses and their inhabitants neat and clean.

We devoted a day to Tilsit, so celebrated for the treaty of peace and its secret articles, entered into between Russia, Prussia, and France, on the 9th of July, 1807. 'It is plea-

santly situated on the river Niemen, or Rus, which empties itself into the Curische Haff, and communicates by it with the city of Memel. There is a bridge of boats across the river, near the spot, where, in the short space of twenty-four hours, the well-known raft was formed, and a tent erected on it, in which the three sovereigns signed the portentous treaty. On the opposite bank is a strong battery, thrown up by part of the retiring army under Marshal Macdonald, in 1812. From it the small village of Pictupöhnen is distinguishable; remarkable as being the place where the Prussians, under General von York, separated from the French, on the same retreat.

During the conference, which lasted three hours, the troops of each nation were drawn up on the banks of the river; and I was informed that their appearance was extremely grand and imposing. The sovereigns remained three weeks in Tilsit. The Emperor of Russia resided in the Town-hall; the King of Prussia in apartments over a mill; and Napoleon in a merchant's house in the main street. It was observed, that, in the rides which they occasionally took, the Emperor, then an admirer of the French ruler, paid him particular and marked attention; whilst the King, maintain-

ing his proper dignity, rode at some little distance, and seldom spoke to Napoleon, unless addressed by him.

I heard several other anecdotes of the occurrences during that momentous period, which I shall notice after taking a brief retrospect of the events immediately preceding it.

It is scarcely necessary to mention, that, in the spring of 1807, the Queen of Prussia was compelled to leave her capital, and seek a temporary asylum at Königsberg, where, in that sorrowful hour, she wrote the following letter to her father, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz*.

"15*th May*, 1807.

"Dearest Father,—The departure of General Blücher gives me a safe opportunity, thank God! of speaking unreservedly with you. O my God! how long have I been deprived of this happiness, and how much have I to say to you! To the end of the third week of my illness, each day has been marked by fresh misfortunes.——The despatch of the admirable

* I have endeavoured to translate this and the succeeding letters as literally as possible, and regret that I have not been able to retain more of the original feeling and pathos.—They have never yet appeared in English.

Blücher to Pomerania—the patriotism which fills every breast—of which a further proof is, that part of the reserve battalion, only a few months organized, have already distinguished themselves, and the remainder are on the advance—all this animates me with fresh hope. Yes, best of fathers, I am certain that all will yet go well, and that we shall once more see each other happy. The siege of Danzig proceeds favourably; and the inhabitants exert themselves with the utmost zeal. They mitigate the arduous duty of the soldiers, delivering them meat and wine in abundance. They will not even hear a word of a surrender; and would rather be buried under the ruins of their walls, than be untrue to their King. Colberg and Graudentz hold out in the like manner. Would it had been so with all the fortresses! ——But enough of past misfortunes. Let us look up to God, even to Him who ordains our fate, and who will never forsake us, if we desert not him!

"The King is with the army, together with the Emperor Alexander, and will remain there as long as he does. This admirable union, founded on the firm basis of mutual misfortunes, gives the brightest hope of durability. By

perseverance, I am convinced, we shall sooner or later triumph.

"LUISE."

These hopes, alas! proved groundless. Dantzig, upon which so much dependence was placed, and Neisse, in Silesia, both surrendered to the French arms; and, by the unfortunate event of the battle of Friedland on the 14th of June following, Königsberg shared the same fate; and Napoleon took up his head-quarters at Tilsit. The Queen sought refuge in Memel. In those dreadful moments of suspense and anxiety, she wrote the following letter to her father; and, as the sentiments throughout could proceed only from the most exalted sense of honour, and the firmest trust in Providence, I need make no apology for the abrupt and unconnected style in which it now appears.

"*Memel, 17th June,* 1807.

"Your letter of April last was read with heartfelt emotion, and amidst tears of the most grateful love. How shall I thank you, tenderest of fathers, for the many proofs of your love, favour, and indissoluble paternal kindness?

Oh! how great is the consolation and support they afford me under my present sufferings! Whilst thus beloved, I cannot be entirely wretched. ——— Another fresh and dreadful calamity has befallen us, and we are on the point of leaving our kingdom.—Think how I must feel!—yet, I conjure you by Almighty God, not to form a wrong opinion of your daughter! No; imagine not that I give way to pusillanimity; for there are two great considerations which elevate me above fear: the first is, the consciousness that we are not the sport of blind chance, but are in the hands of God, whose providence directs us;—the second, the reflection that we fall honourably. The King has proved it—he has proved to the world, that he will not submit to dishonour: Prussians would not voluntarily bear the chains of slavery. Nor could the King have acted in a single instance otherwise, without forfeiting his own character, and becoming a traitor to his people. The support derived from this reflection can only be felt by those whose actions are guided solely by a sense of *real* honour. But to the point.—Owing to the unfortunate battle of Friedland, Königsberg fell into the hands of the French. We are pressed on by the enemy; and, should danger approach still nearer, I

shall be under the necessity of leaving Memel with my children. The King will again join the Emperor Alexander, and I shall repair, if it be absolutely necessary, to Riga.—May God assist me in the moment, when I shall be obliged to pass the boundaries of our kingdom! —that will, indeed, require firmness; but I rely on that Being, who is the author of all good and evil, in the stedfast belief, that he will not send us severer trials than our strength can bear.

"Once more, dearest father, we fall honourably; esteemed by nations; and shall ever continue to have friends, because we deserve them. I cannot describe how cheering this thought is to me. I endure all with tranquillity and resignation, which can only be the offspring of a clear conscience and a firm faith.

"Be assured then, best of fathers, that we can never be utterly miserable; and that many, possessing a crown and fortune, are not so much at ease as we. God grant peace of mind to every good man, and then he will have continual cause to be thankful.

"Another word of consolation—nothing shall ever proceed from our side which is not consistent with the strictest honour, and in unison with the wishes of our people. Think

not, then, of commiseration for me *alone*.—I know that you and all who are near and dear to me *will* be comforted. I am ever your faithful, obedient, adoring daughter; and, thank God, your kindness allows me to add—your friend,

"LUISE."

24th June.—"My letter is still detained, as not only contrary winds, but *violent gales* have rendered the sailing of ships impossible. I address you now by a safe hand, and therefore continue my communications. The army has been constantly compelled to retreat, and the Russians have concluded an armistice for four weeks. When we are dreading an approaching storm, the heavens frequently clear up, and our fear is banished—it may be so now; no one longs for it more than myself; yet wishes are only wishes, and no firm foundation.——But all proceeds from Thee, thou father of mercy! my faith shall *not* be shaken, but I cannot hope more.—I appeal to my letter, for its sentiments proceed from the bottom of my heart. When you have read it, best of fathers, you will know me thoroughly.—I will live and die in the paths of rectitude, and if it be necessary, subsist on bread and water. I shall never be

utterly wretched, but I cannot hope more.—If happiness be yet my lot, oh! no one will receive the boon more gratefully than I—but I cannot, dare not expect it. Should still greater trials befal me, they may cause a momentary alarm, but shall never cast me down, because I have not deserved them.

"Thus, dearest father, you see it is not in the power of the enemy of mankind to overcome me.

"The King joined the Emperor Alexander on the 19th; since yesterday they have been at Taurogen, a couple of miles from Tilsit, where the French Emperor is.—I am devotedly your

"LUISE."

Shortly after, it was deemed advisable that this lovely Queen, although in a weak state of health, should repair to head-quarters, to endeavour, by her commanding address, to obtain an influence over Napoleon, and gain from him some alleviation of his cruel mandates against the tottering kingdom of Prussia. The descendant of a Scotchman, with whom I was well acquainted, had the curiosity to follow the

Prussian monarch to Tilsit, to learn, as speedily as possible, the event of the negociations on foot. He lodged immediately opposite the King of Prussia's apartment; and at the first interview which Napoleon had with the Queen, could distinctly see both, as they stood together at a front window.

The countenance of the Queen was particularly animated, and she appeared to dwell with much force on the miseries which her people suffered from the French yoke. Napoleon rested his arm on the window, his head reclining on his hand, and seemed, during most part of the time, to receive the address of the Queen with the greatest composure, looking earnestly at her. Occasionally, however, when she appeared very warm, he raised himself, and seemed somewhat embarrassed, but quickly again relapsed into the same posture.

Of this remarkable interview, I also obtained the following particulars:—As soon as the Queen arrived, Napoleon waited upon her; and it was to her an easy task how to conduct herself during the first moments of that singular meeting. She received Napoleon with a refined elegance, and such a commanding address, as superior powers of mind alone can give;—first lamented that he had been obliged to as-

cend to her apartments by such miserable stairs*, and inquired how the northern climate had agreed with his health, during the preceding winter. She then proceéded to the object of her visit;—she had come to exert her influence, in endeavouring to obtain for Prussia a peace, which would, at least, be supportable. Napoleon possessed but little gallantry; consequently, the intercession of this noble woman was entirely fruitless. Of the conversation at this singular conference, during which the Queen gave many proofs of a noble and elevated soul, I shall only further notice, in conclusion, one of her replies which excited the admiration of the bye-standers.—Napoleon asked her, "But how dared you commence the war against me?" and there was something *terrible* in the tone in which these words were uttered. The Queen answered with calm, yet dignified composure, "Sire, il étoit permis à la gloire de *Frederic*, de nous tromper sur nos moyens, si toutefois nous nous sommes trompés!" This reply was heard by the French minister Talleyrand, and by him repeated to the writer.

Soon after her return to Memel from Tilsit, she wrote as follows:

* It will be recollected, that she lodged over a mill.

"Peace is concluded, but at a painful price —our frontiers will in future extend only to the Elbe; still is the King greater than his enemy. At Eilau he might have obtained a favourable peace, but that would have been *willingly* treating with the evil spirit, whom he would have been compelled to join—now he has negociated, because he was driven to it by necessity—but will *not* bind himself to the tyrant. This will sometime cause a blessing to Prussia. At Eilau, he would have been obliged to desert a faithful ally, which he is incapable of doing. I repeat it, this honourable conduct of the King, will bring happiness to Prussia—yes, it is my firm belief."

So great an effect, however, had the debasing terms of this treaty upon her, and particularly the loss of the principal fortresses in Prussia, that, recollecting the anecdote in the English history, related of Queen Mary, at the surrender of Calais, she was heard to say, that at her death, the word "*Magdeburg* would be found deeply engraven on her heart."

During the remainder of the year, she continued in Memel, devoting herself entirely to domestic duties; and how resigned she was to that comparatively humble sphere will be seen in these lines to a friend:

"I read much, and think much; and, amidst my sorrows, there are still some moments in which I experience happiness;—'tis true, mankind have no share in it—it exists entirely in my own breast. Of outward things, it is the friendship of the King, his fidelity and affectionate attachment, alone, which compose my happiness."—Another time she wrote:—"The King is more sincere, and more kind than ever to me: a great felicity and reward, after fourteen years' marriage."

At an early age, her thoughtful and inquiring mind was turned to the study of history. She read Schiller's History of the Netherlands, and of the thirty years' war, as well as Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire, with particular care and much advantage. The History of England interested her most; and the great events there recorded, strengthened her already powerful mind. The works of Shakspeare, also, whether historical, or simply poetical, had peculiar charms; and her genius, so well calculated by nature to appreciate his beauties, revelled with intense delight in the fairy world of Shakspeare's fancy. Early in 1808, her health having considerably improved, she removed to Königsberg; and in the summer, retired to a small estate in the delightful neighbourhood of that city, which had formerly

belonged to the well-known Hippel, the President of the government of West Prussia. The situation is beautiful, being in a fruitful plain; but the extent, for a royal residence, extremely limited. This being remarked to the Queen, she replied, "I have good books, a good conscience, a good piano-forte, and, with these, can live more at ease amidst the storms of the world, than those by whom they are caused." At this spot she passed the greatest part of the year, which was one of such importance to Prussia. At Erfurt, Napoleon gave fresh proofs of his hatred against both the King and the nation, neither of whom he could pardon, as neither would bow the knee sufficiently supple before him. The chief object of the French Ruler at that convention, was, to endeavour to make peace with Great Britain, but which she, as the German account states, "to the honour of humanity, and for the welfare of future generations," disappointed, by refusing the proposals, and breaking off all further negociation.

The device of the days of chivalry, "*Right, Faith, Love,*" pleased the Queen so much, that she had it engraven on a seal, surrounded with all the attributes of knighthood. Still, she was heard to say, that if she were to choose a motto, to accord with her own times, it should only

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be, "God is my confidence."—Towards the close of the year, she was employed in reading a course of lectures, which had been delivered at Königsberg, by Professor, now Staatsrath Süvern, on the most remarkable events in German history.

With these she was much pleased, and on the occasion wrote, "I am diligently reading Süvern's pamphlets, and am now at Charles the Great, the real founder of the German age. He stands living before me, in all his greatness, splendour, and valour; he is very attractive, but Theodore still more so—that was a true German; it is proved by his love of justice, the rectitude of his conduct, the depth of his genius, and the generosity of his heart. The character of Charles the Great bears the marks of *Frenchified* principles, which somewhat disgust me."

The beginning of the year 1809, she spent on a visit to the Empress of Russia; and on her return from St. Petersburg to Königsberg, she was seized with an intermittent fever, caused by the critical situation of affairs, Prussia being then completely overrun by the French troops. During this sickness, she exclaimed, "Yes, I feel it daily more and more, that my kingdom is not of this world."

She had for some time longed to visit Berlin, to which, and to its inhabitants, she was extremely partial. The 15th of December was the day fixed for her departure; and speaking of this determination, she wrote the following lines:—"Then I shall soon be in Berlin once more, and again surrounded by many faithful hearts, who love and esteem me. I am quite overcome with joy at the idea, yet I cannot avoid shedding tears when I think of it, because, though I find every thing *here* in the same situation as I left it, yet all is so changed in appearance, that I cannot surmise how it will be *there*. Dark forebodings alarm me; and willingly would I sit alone behind my screen, given up to my own ideas. I hope the event may prove otherwise."

The day of her arrival at Berlin* was one of universal joy. At the suburbs, a triumphal carriage was in readiness, in which the Queen, with the eldest Princess her daughter, her third son Prince Carl, and her niece the Princess Frederica, drove through the city, amidst the blessings of the people. She was partial to

* It was the 23rd of December, the precise day and hour on which, sixteen years previously, the Queen, as bride, had made her joyful entry into Berlin.

lilac—this was known and not forgotten, for the decorations on the carriage, and the ornaments on the harness were of that colour.

In 1810, her birth-day was celebrated at Berlin with unusual pomp; yet, amidst all the splendour, she said to a friend, near her; "I think this will be the last time that I shall keep my birth-day here." Her words were prophetic—it *was* her last birth-day.

During the illness which caused her death, she wrote as follows:—"Though posterity may not exactly place my name amongst those of celebrated women, still if it hear of the misfortunes of my times, it will learn what I have suffered, and will exclaim, 'She suffered much, and endured suffering.' Oh, I pray it may also add, 'But she gave birth to children who were worthy of better fortune; they endeavoured to attain it, and were at length successful.'*"

I shall conclude this subject, which I hope has not been uninteresting, with the translation of an article in the *Morgenblatt*, entitled "An account of the latter days of Luise, Queen of Prussia."—"It was the intention of the Queen of Prussia, to pay a visit to her father on his birth-day, the 10th of October, (1810), but as

* This prayer has been singularly fulfilled by the recent elevation of her daughter to the Russian throne.

early as the month of June, she felt so great a desire to see the land of her birth, and her beloved relations, that she pressingly asked the King's consent to a journey to New Strelitz, notwithstanding she was aware of the Duke, her father's proposed excursion to Pirmont. Contrary to all expectation, (being in a weak state of health,) her wish was gratified, and the King even promised to conduct her back from Strelitz. The Queen's joy knew no bounds, and was expressed in her letters to her father with so much filial love, that it is impossible to read them without emotion. The news of her intended visit, created at Strelitz universal enthusiasm. Her father, brother, and sister, the inhabitants of the whole country were all overjoyed at the expectation of seeing, once more, under her paternal roof, that great character, who had been absent from them since her childhood.

"The 25th of June was fixed for her arrival, when, by desire, no public preparations were made; but flowers and evergreens, arranged by each person agreeably to his own taste and ideas, were intended as a welcome to her native town, and to mark that day as a general jubilee.

"The Duke, accompanied by his two sons

and youngest daughter, went to meet her at Fürstenberg, where she arrived in the afternoon, and was welcomed at the gates by the magistrates and other public characters.

"She was in an open landau, at the side of her venerable father; and opposite her, sat her sister and two brothers. The carriage proceeded slowly, amidst the merry huzzas of the multitude, which were only checked by the tears of others, who were more deeply affected in witnessing the most gratifying spectacle ever beheld in the town.

"She was received at the entrance of the palace by her grandmother; they had not seen each other since the war, as the Landgravine, owing to her great age, was not able to accompany her son to Berlin, when he went there to welcome his daughter's re-entry into the capital.

"The Queen, springing out of the carriage, threw herself into the arms of the faithful nurse of her childhood, and each wept tears of joy, and of the deepest affection.

"As the Queen had a particular desire to pass the chief part of her time in the bosom of her relations, the inhabitants of the town had only one interview with her. It was on the 27th. There was a general drawing-room; and, on her entrance, the whole company felt

charmed and delighted. It is impossible to describe the majesty, the dignity, but at the same time the mildness and loveliness of her person. She looked like one 'proved and found worthy,' bound to this earth only by the ties of love.

"It was seven years since I had seen her; at that time she was young and more blooming, and to some eyes more beautiful; but to me, she now, for the first time, appeared perfection itself. Her noble and correctly-delineated features were marked by sufferings; and when she cast her eyes towards heaven, they expressed, perhaps involuntarily, a longing for their home. She addressed me as an old acquaintance, and all her expressions proved the joy she felt in being in the circle of her relations. After dinner, I was standing with some ladies of her acquaintance, when she joined us. We admired her pearls;—I love them dearly, she replied, and retained them when I gave up the rest of my jewels; they are the most suited to me, for they personify tears, of which I have shed so many. She showed us a portrait of the King, saying, this is the strongest likeness I possess, and I carry it always on my person.

"An early friend, whose indisposition pre-

vented her appearing at the levee, obtained permission to visit her one forenoon, and was received with real friendship, and that affability peculiarly her own.

" Every thing this noble woman related in confidence at this moment, proved that she remained a heroine under all her misfortunes; and that though unmerited suffering might ruin her health and shorten her days, it could not depress her soul, or injure her character.

" The King arrived on the following day, the 28th of June, and was received by her with that conjugal love, now, alas! rarely met with in the possessors of thrones.

" She repeatedly expressed the happiness she felt as the *Princess of Mecklenburg*, in thus receiving her husband at her *father's* house.

" The family assembled in the Duke's private room. It was proposed to view the Palace Church; but the Queen remained behind with her brother George, to whom she spoke, in the fulness of heart, saying, ' My dear George, I am *now* quite happy.' She sat down at her father's secretaire, and wrote the following lines :

" ' Mon cher Père,

" ' Je suis bien heureuse aujourd'hui, comme votre fille, et comme l'épouse du meilleiur des époux!

" ' LOUISE.

" ' *Neu Strelitz, ce* 28 *Juin*, 1810.'

"These were the last words she wrote, and they are preserved as a sacred relic by the family.

"On the evening of the 28th, the court left town for Hohenzieritz, it being the King's wish to spend the time with his father-in-law, in the country.

"On the 29th, the Queen felt unwell: she had a head-ache, and oppression at the breast; but still took her seat at the dinner-table, although she was obliged to retire early in the afternoon. Towards evening, she seemed better; and not wishing to interrupt the enjoyment of others, but always desirous of increasing it, even by a sacrifice of her own, she accompanied the family into the garden to tea. It was the last time she appeared in the circle of all that were dear to her: and no one had the least idea of the dreadful blow which was soon to fall on this beloved object, and cause in them all an everlasting regret. The spot where

she last stood has thus been rendered sacred, and will be marked out to posterity by a monument, recording the event.

"The Queen went early to bed. She was the next morning to have accompanied the King (who was scarcely easy a day without her) to Reinsberg, little thinking that her indisposition would prevent such intention, and being always accustomed to bend to the wishes of her husband. She wished not to send for medical advice; but as she awoke the next morning in a high fever, attended with a cough, the Duke ordered his chief physician, Dr. Hieronymi, to attend her; and the latter insisted, in spite of her remonstrance, that she could not leave her bed without exposing herself to the most dangerous consequences. The King consequently remained at Strelitz, in order to watch the progress of her complaint; and, as she felt herself better after being bled on the 1st of July, he left on the 3d, by way of Reinsberg, for Berlin, with the intention of returning for his Queen, recovered, as he expected she would be, in a few days. The attack really appeared to abate; the fever was slighter, and the cough less powerful; but the patient still remained very weak, and even fainted on being removed for a change

of bed linen. Her attendants observed, also, that she was more thoughtful and serious now than during her former attacks.

"Her room being towards the south, was very warm; the Duke consequently gave up his own chamber, which had a different aspect. She was obliged to be carried down stairs, and it being impossible, in the hurry of the moment, to change the bed, she was laid on that of her father, and which, according to the will of the Most High, she was never again to exchange but for her last long home.

"She was mild, patient, and resigned; but preferred remaining alone or with a friend only, as a number of visitors much oppressed her.

"On the eleventh or twelfth day of her illness, the cause of her severe inflammation on the chest became known. An abscess had formed on the lungs, the discharge from which was considerable. Dr. Hieronymi and Dr. Heim agreed that the patient was safe, if no other abscess formed; but that, in any case, she would be obliged in future to take as much pains to preserve her health, as she had hitherto been careless respecting it. Dr. Heim had been sent by the King from Berlin, personally to report to him the state of the Queen's health, as his own illness prevented his intended jour-

ney to Strelitz; and, on the Doctor's return to the capital, the Duke's physician sent bulletins daily to that city.

"One day the Queen received a letter from her eldest daughter, the Princess Charlotte; it was written on her birth-day, on which she had severely felt her dear mother's absence; and the little one expressed her filial love and attachment so simply, yet powerfully, that the affection of the child overpowered the feelings of the mother, and the attendant was obliged to refrain reading the letter to the end.

"Towards the close of the week, the Queen appeared much better; she had tolerable spirits, more appetite, and slept well. Saturday and Sunday were the easiest days of her whole illness.

"Every one looked for an early and thorough convalescence, but the decrees of the Eternal directed otherwise. On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, she was attacked by severe spasms in the stomach, which did not subside till one. During these five hours she was in continual danger; and the physician had not, from that time, the least hope of her recovery. He declared the spasms to be caused by an organic defect in the heart, and deemed it necessary to prepare the Duke for the worst.

The venerable father received the intimation with the deepest sorrow, but with Christian resignation. To the King, who was not expected until Friday, couriers were dispatched to hasten his arrival; on receipt of which, Dr. Heim received orders to leave Berlin immediately, with other medical men. He arrived on Tuesday, accompanied by surgeons Göricke, Schmidt, and Wiebel, who all agreed with Dr. Hieronymi, that his patient would never leave Hohenzieritz alive. The spasms returned that morning, but not with so much violence as previously; and every possible means were resorted to, to lull the pain.

"The amiable sufferer did not yet appear sensible of her danger. She received, about this period, a letter from the King, and her joy at the contents was so inexpressibly great, that she placed it to her heart, and frequently exclaimed, 'Ach welch, ein Brief! Wie glücklich ist, wer solche Briefe erhält!' ('Ah, what a letter! How happy is she who receives such a letter!') Her anxiety to see his Majesty was now so great, and she thought it such an age till Friday, that she received the news of his earlier arrival with ecstasy. In all her sufferings she remained perfectly herself; patient in extreme pain; and whenever she felt a little

temporary relief, she thanked her God with much fervour. The vanity of all human grandeur she painted in a few words, as forcible as true: 'Ich bin Königin, aber meinen Arm kann ich nicht bewegen!' ('I am a Queen,' she exclaimed, 'yet have not power to move my arm!') Would to God all the great could have heard, from her dying lips, a lesson so full of importance!

"On the evening of Wednesday she appeared to feel the first intimation of her approaching death. She said, in a thoughtful mood, to Dr. Heim, who sat at her bedside, 'Wenn ich dem Könige stèrben sollte—und meinen Kindern!' ('If I were to die—to be snatched from my husband and my children!') Her concern was only for the feelings of others; she thought not of the pain she herself must endure in dying in the bloom of life, and leaving all that was dear to her behind. The night commenced quietly, but the whole family remained up, with the exception of the Duke, who had thrown himself on his bed at the particular desire of the physicians. Towards three o'clock the next morning, Thursday the 19th of July, she became restless, and the spasms returned; the Duke was awaked agreeably to his orders, and on being informed of the nearly-approaching

death of his beloved daughter, exclaimed, 'Oh God! thy ways are not our ways.' At four o'clock, the King with his two eldest sons arrived; he had only become acquainted on his journey with the imminent danger of his beloved wife. Who can describe the anguish of this meeting? and yet the rising sun, in all its majestic splendour, shone sportively upon this excess of misery!

"The Queen was delighted at once more beholding her husband and children, but the King's agony for the moment overcame him, and as he retired, the Queen said to her attendants, 'Der König thut, als ob er Abschied von mir nehmen wolle; sagt ihm, er solle das nicht, ich sterbe sonst gleich!' ('The king seems as if he were going to take leave of me; tell him he *shall* not, or I shall die instantly.') The unhappy man mustered all his fortitude, and endeavoured to persuade his dying wife that he had still good hopes, and did not think her danger near, but his words to her grandmother shewed the real state of his mind, for when she reminded him that whilst breath remained there was hope, and that nothing was impossible to the Almighty, he said, 'Ach, wenn sie nicht meine wäre, würde sie leben; aber da sie meine Frau ist, stirbt sie gewiss!' ('Ah, were

she not mine she would live, but being my wife she will surely die!')

"The momentous hour approached—the family assembled in her chamber—the King held her right hand, the Princess of Solms* kneeling on the other side, her left;—near the bed stood her three medical attendants, Heim, Hieronymi, and Göricke. The Queen complained of want of breath, frequently sighing 'luft, luft!' ('air, air!') and the doctor advised her to stretch out her arms and place them a little higher. She replied I cannot, when the doctor assisted her. She let her arms remain a moment in this position, then suddenly drawing them back, exclaimed, 'Auch das hilft nicht! Für mich ist nur Ruhe im Tode!' ('That will not do, there is no help for me but in death!')

"After a short pause she cried out 'Herr Jesus, Jesus, mache es kurz!' ('Lord Jesus, Jesus, make it short!') Her prayer was granted; she breathed once more and departed! The Almighty called her soul away without a struggle, and the beautiful corpse remained unchanged in appearance, like a saint in a deep sleep. The King had sunk back, but rousing himself,

* Now Dutchess of Cumberland.

kissed her dear lips, and with his own hands closed for ever those eyes which had been his guiding stars in the darkest times. For a few moments all was silent—each person gave vent to his own peculiar feelings, but none interrupted the solemn gloom by open demonstrations of his grief. Such sorrow was worthy of the pure and pious spirit just called up to heaven!

"When the King and Duke first raised their eyes they fell into each other's arms, and remained some time clasped together, feeling the deepest wound which can afflict the heart of man; the loss of a wife and a daughter!

"In half an hour afterwards the Princess Charlotte* and Prince Carl arrived, hoping to find their mother still alive. Their father received them and led them to that corpse from which he could not remain separated. From time to time he returned and was continually drawing his children, particularly the Crown Prince, to the death-bed of their mother. Outwardly his grief was manly, and took the finest and most natural course—dependance on comfort from his children:—they continually surrounded him; he slept in the

* Now Empress of Russia.

midst of them, and would not be parted from them.

"His two sisters, the Princesses of Orange and Hesse, arrived in the afternoon; they were disconsolate, and kissing the hands of the inanimate body, they cried, 'She was always a sister to us, and we shall never see another like her.' Indeed such sentiments were in every breast—she had, by her fascinating manners, overcome the hearts of every one who approached her.

"The next morning her body was opened, and Dr. Hieronymi's opinion of the disease proved correct. That noble heart, which wished well to all and pardoned every weighty offence, fell a sacrifice to the fate of its country. The royal sufferer, in peace with her God and the whole world, and with the name of her Saviour on her lips, died of a broken heart!

"On the evening of the 20th, the King left Hohenzieritz with his children, and on the 25th the remains of his beloved wife followed, attended by her youngest brother, Prince Carl, and her father's servants.—What a frightful contrast! on her entrance, we received her with flowers and evergreens! on her exit, attended her with the emblems of death! At the borders, in Tannenwalde, she was met by a

Prussian escort—the hearse rolled solemnly over the bridge and disappeared!

"We returned to our usual occupation, but no length of time or occurrence can efface the deep impression from our minds. How deceitful is all human power and grandeur! Beauty itself must return to its native dust! But virtue, a pure conscience, and heavenly love—they are immortal, for they emanate from God, and return to him again!"

After this long, but I trust not uninteresting digression, I continue my journal:—From Tilsit we pursued our journey to Szameit-Kehmen 3½, Haidekrug 3½, Proculs 4½, Memel 3; total from Königsberg 32½ German, or 146 English miles. On the route, we were pleased to observe the same neatness in the houses and farms, and well-dressed and respectable-looking peasantry, similar to those we had noticed on our approach to Tilsit.

Memel is situated on an immense body of water, called the Curische Haff, which disembogues itself into the Baltic, and is the receptacle of several rivers. The entrance from the roads, which is guarded by a light-house, is like that of most Baltic ports, obstructed with a bar; but the harbour, when once entered, is both convenient and safe, having four-

teen feet water; and vessels drawing only eleven feet can proceed up the river, and load or discharge their cargoes under the warehouses of the city.

The trade is considerable, and Great Britain embraces the largest share. The chief articles of import are salt, colonial produce, and some piece-goods; and the exports, timber and a little flax, corn, and skins, the quality of the first of which is much esteemed in England. The demand for the deals, in particular, is extensive; they are prepared in the numerous wind saw-mills which surround the city, and give it a very remarkable feature.

The square timber, received from the interior in autumn, when the heavy rains give a supply of water to the shallow rivers, is collected, and lies in ponds on one side of the harbour, whence it is floated, at an inconsiderable expense, to the vessels moored at a short distance, which are, in consequence, expeditiously loaded. The port-charges on a foreign vessel of 100 lasts burthen, inwards and outwards, are 112 dollars (sixteen guineas.)

The city is small; and though several of the streets are regular, and contain some excellent houses, there is no building which merits a particular description. The inhabitants are

7100, and are proverbially hospitable. Owing to the constant, (and during the war almost exclusive,) connexion which the city has had with Great Britain, the English language is well understood by all the respectable people, and by most of the working classes connected with shipping. It is not unfrequent, at parties, to hear a question asked in German, and replied to in the English language. The English beverage, also, port wine, has been introduced from the same cause, and is now generally drunk, in preference to French. Indeed the bias to what is *English* is so great at this port, that were our timber duties moderated, a much more extensive and reciprocally-beneficial trade would be the result.

The following Ships cleared from Memel, with Cargoes of Wood Goods,

Years.	Ships.	Measurement Tons.	Of which were British Ships.
1816	348	59,839	132
1817	475	93,606	300
1818	665	128,977	413
1819	546	100,254	268
1820	523	90,283	267
1821	509	94,338	325
Total of 6 Years.	3066	567,297	1705

During my short stay at Memel, I received particular attention from the C—— family, in whose house the King and Queen of Prussia resided, when every part of their kingdom, with the exception of that town, was overrun by the French troops. Mrs. C—— showed me a superb portrait and bust of the late Queen, the gift of his Majesty after the Queen's death.

From Memel we took a short drive to Crotingen, a small town in the Russian empire. We left the city by the handsome suburb of the Linden Walk, the *Steyne* of Memel, and after passing the Prussian line of frontier through a kind of turnpike-gate, we proceeded on a small patch of neutral ground, until we arrived at the Russian piquets, where we had much difficulty in obtaining leave to enter the territory of the great Autocrat, without a Russian passport. However we at length prevailed over the Cossacks on guard, promising them faithfully to return to Prussia that night. The road to Crotingen was frequently interspersed with pleasant views and variegated scenery; but the cultivation of the land was slovenly, and the houses dirty. The town itself is miserable, and is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who smuggle produce over from the Prussian side, and re-sell it to others of the tribe residing

in the interior, engaged in the same nefarious traffic. Near it is a convent of the Carthusian order, which has nothing to boast of but its extent, being in a filthy and ruinated state.

At the house where we dined, preparations were making for a christening. It was Wednesday; and though the child had only been born on the preceding Monday, it had been carried a considerable distance out of the country for the ceremony. The poor infant was tightly swathed, and looked very similar to that emblazoned in the crest of the ancient and truly noble family of Stanley. The peasants were clothed in coats of coarse brown cloth, with linen trowsers, and leather belts round the waist, buckled in front. The women wore a number of petticoats, and over them large blue aprons, connected at the back with silver clasps, and ornamented in front with their initials and the date of the year. Their hair, which was combed back, fell upon their shoulders, and was compressed at the top of the head by a small fillet, much crimpled, and stiffly starched. They spoke the Lithuanian dialect. A large flat loaf or cake of rye bread, which they brought with them, they told us was intended as their only offering to the clergyman on this occasion. Returning to Memel by another road, we noticed a high mound

of earth, of considerable length, which had been thrown up by the army under the renowned Gustavus Adolphus.

At Memel, my instructive companion, Mr. D. left me for St. Petersburg; and I agreed with my friend, Mr. M'L. to proceed to Eilau, to inspect the field of battle there. We engaged a boat to take us on the Haff to Königsberg, which, with a favourable wind, is the shortest and best route, and left Memel on the 19th of July. The weather was, however, so unfavourable, that we lost all the morning in tacking, and were glad to be landed on the strand, a narrow neck of land called the Curische Nehrung, between the Haff and the Baltic Sea, at a place called Schwarzort, having only advanced about three miles. We there took post-horses and proceeded to Nidden, 4½; Rositten, 3; Sarkau, 3½; Mülsen, 3; Königsberg, 3; and arrived at the latter city on the afternoon of the 20th; the distance is twenty German, or ninety English miles.

Though the road was wretched, we still congratulated ourselves that we had left our boat, as the night was excessively stormy, and the Haff much agitated; its noise was only equalled by the roaring of the Baltic on the other side. It is extremely dangerous to take a heavy carriage on these sands, which are so soft

that they frequently give way, and the situation of the traveller becomes very perilous. We overtook a lady in a sad plight, her carriage having sunk up to the axletree, and the weary horses were unable to move it;—however, by the aid of our horses, and the assistance of a number of peasants, who looked as barbarous as the land they lived in, we had the good fortune to relieve the lady from her dilemma, who, on expressing her acknowledgments, gave her name as the Countess Egerström*.

On the 22d of July we left Königsberg for Kreutzberg, $3\frac{3}{4}$; Prussian Eilau, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The latter town has 1600 inhabitants, and near it runs a small stream, discharging itself into the *Frische Haff*, at Brandenburg; upon it there is a castle of the Teutonic Knights, in ruins. The desperate battle fought near this place, on the 8th of February, 1807, was of great importance, and, on the whole, favourable to the Allies, had they been able immediately to follow up the advantage they certainly gained. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is open, and the land in general level, excepting a few ridges, occasionally rising to a moderate height. Our guide had been a trumpeter in the action;

* Her husband was Governor of Warsaw at the Revolution.

but his story was rather confused, and he was continually reverting to his own prowess. He said that skirmishing commenced at Grünhafge, some miles distant, and that the Russians, who were in possession of the town, planted their cannon on a small elevation to the eastward. Napoleon took his station in the steeple of the church: it is built of wood, and covered with shingles, through which holes were made for him to observe the progress of the contest; and the precise spot on which he stood was carefully pointed out to us by our guide. As the steeple was perforated in several places by bullets, the person of Napoleon must have been in considerable danger.

The place was plainly marked by gentle undulations of the earth, where the bodies of a number of brave fellows had been laid, particularly those of the French artillery, many of whom were drowned in attempting to bring their guns over a neighbouring piece of water, which was frozen, but not sufficiently strong to bear heavy carriages.

The troops had been engaged six hours before General Benigsen, the Commander-in-chief, joined them; and for fourteen hours the brave Russians sustained the desperate fire of the French artillery, without support, as it was

late in the evening ere the Prussians, under General Lestocque, made their appearance. They decided the day; but Napoleon was suffered to retire unmolested, and take up a position on the river Passarge, which he did not leave until he marched in triumph to Königsberg.

We proceeded, through a fine and well-cultivated country, to Landsberg, 2; Mehlsack, 4; Mühlhausen, 4 miles. Between the latter places we crossed the Passarge, the approach to which had been defended by Napoleon by a strong battery of eight guns and a *tête du pont;* and on the road we could distinctly trace the route of the French army. To Elbing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and thence, by the stations already described, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to Danzig, where we arrived on the 26th of July. Total distance from Königsberg, $31\frac{3}{4}$ German, or 143 English miles.

From Danzig I also made an excursion to Warsaw, having a great desire to see that capital of a once-powerful kingdom; and I found a companion in Mr. G. a young man actuated by similar feelings. He was one of the Society of Friends, from Bristol, introduced to several of my Danzig acquaintance.

As our friends informed us of the miserable state of the inns in Poland, and that after pass-

ing Thorn it would be impossible to obtain any refreshment, we provided ourselves with the necessary provisions for the journey. Our passports were obtained in due form, and care taken that our trunks contained nothing which was forbidden to enter the Russian dominions.

Notwithstanding (with the exception of one evening) we travelled night and day, it was the noon of the fifth day from our departure from Danzig before we entered the metropolis of Poland. The stations were as follow:—Dirschau, 4½; Mewe, 4½; Marienwerder, 2½; Garnsee, 2; Graudentz, 3; Lippinken, 4½; Thorn, 4; Sluzewo, 2½; Lowiczek, 2½; Brzesc, 2; Kowal, 3; Gostynin, 3½; Gombin, 3; Sochazew, 4; Blonie, 4; Orzanow, 2; Warsaw, 3. Total, 54½ German, or 244 English miles.

Before arriving at Marienwerder, which was formerly the seat of the Government of West Prussia (now removed to Danzig) and contains 4200 inhabitants, we crossed the Vistula in a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, of an oblong form, and sufficiently large to convey a number of carriages and horses. An upright mast was affixed to one side, with a block attached to the top, through which a strong rope, firmly bound at each end to poles on the banks of the river, passed. The lateral pressure of the stream, with the aid

of long oars, carried us across with safety and expedition. The road thence to Mewe was mountainous, occasionally interspersed with fine views of the river, but afterwards uninteresting till we drew near Graudentz, whose situation is highly picturesque, being in a fruitful vale, bordered with considerable elevations. The city has 4,600 people; and in the main street I observed a handsome new house of industry, inscribed at the front, "Der Treue und Besserung*."

The fortress, of the same name, which is the strongest in Prussia, is an English mile from the city; and it would be well if all strong places were so constructed, as it would prevent the loss of many valuable lives, and much misery, during sieges. This fortification, which never surrendered to the French, is guarded with particular care, the lines extend nearly to the city, and the piquets are extremely strict, permitting no person to pass them without an order from the Governor. Not aware of these regulations, my friend and I, during the time required for a change of horses, strolled on the banks of the Vistula, on which it is situated, and approached without inter-

* To honesty and improvement.

ruption close to the walls. Here we were accosted by the guard, who enquired for our card of admission;—we replied we had no such authority; and requested to be informed if we might be allowed to see the interior. Instead of an answer, he was pleased to take us under arrest, and we were marched, like culprits, between two soldiers, to the Commandant. After waiting some time, we were ushered into a room, where the Major and several of the staff were sitting. The former appeared much astonished at our presumption, and inquired sharply our object in approaching the citadel. I told him we were actuated by mere curiosity, and were ignorant of the orders he had given; but this did not seem to satisfy his doubts.—Whence do you come? From Danzig.—Whither are you going? To Warsaw. —What countrymen are you? Englishmen, was the *proud* reply. The latter had the desired effect; and perceiving no hesitation in my answers, and the suspicion that I was a Frenchman being removed, the Commandant relaxed his austerity, became affable and polite, permitted us to walk through this apparently impregnable fort, and, on departing, wished us a "glückliche Reise" ("pleasant journey.") Thus, what at first appeared threatening, ended

peaceably: this was not, however, the first time that I had been suspected of being a Frenchman. My Bristol companion being unacquainted with the language, was very naturally alarmed at the array of a military tribunal, and heartily congratulated himself when we again passed the gates of Graudentz.

On leaving that city, we drove on a very high bank of the river, which afforded us an extensive prospect over the flat surrounding country; and though above twenty English miles distant, we could clearly see the spires of Culm, a city rendered memorable by the unfortunate battle fought there in 1813.

The road to Thorn was very bad, consisting of soft sand, which makes the journey excessively tedious, unless the health of the traveller allow him to proceed during the night, which may be done in Prussia without the least fear, as I did not myself meet with, or heard that my friends had found, the least interruption. This peaceable character of the lower orders is highly to their credit, and should be recorded.

POLAND.

THORN, the capital of Prussian Poland, on the Vistula, is a city of very ancient date, and has within its walls nearly 8,900 people. It is not strongly fortified, but the old works are rendered as efficient as possible. The remains of a castle of the Teutonic knights are visible, one of whose commanders resided here. The Government-house is a handsome brick building, recently repaired; and the rooms appropriated to the authorities presiding over this part of the kingdom are neatly fitted up. It has considerable storehouses on the banks of the river, for the reception of grain; and, as they are lofty, the lighters, particularly when the water is shallow, lie much below the windows. This difficulty is removed by dropping the corn in bulk down a kind of trough, sufficiently long to reach from the granaries to the boats, and forming an inclined plane. By this mode, the cargoes are supplied quicker than they can be stowed; and the contrivance is extremely useful in warehouses where the common windlass is wanting, and perhaps unknown. The value of land of course varies, but from the best information I could obtain, it has recently only brought prices, about equal to the *rents*

of land in England. All the estates are more or less embarrassed, and interest is often one per cent. per month.

From Thorn we crossed the river in a sailing boat, the floating bridge, formerly thrown across the broad stream, having been destroyed by the French; and, on landing on the opposite shore, entered Russian Poland. The country now assumed a wild appearance; there were no regular roads, no inclosures; all was in a state of nature; and the traveller may pluck, while in his carriage, the growing corn through which he can with difficulty make a passage. Occasionally we had to penetrate close forests of pine, sometimes interspersed with fine oak trees, where no house or human being was to be seen. Emerging from these woods, we had not unfrequently beautiful and variegated scenery; and sometimes the musical notes of the Polish horns would greet our ears. Our postillion wore a blue coat, faced with red, and drove his four small but active horses with considerable skill. They were harnessed with ropes, and when any accident happened to them, we heard no complaining from the driver; he whistled, repaired the broken rope, and proceeded till it again gave way. He smoked incessantly; and we afterwards found that most of the lower orders had a similar propensity.

During the war with great Britain, when their usual supplies were cut off, they succeeded, after much perseverance, in cultivating an inferior kind of tobacco, which they dried and manufactured themselves. This is still raised in some districts; but when smoked, it has a very unpleasant odour.

The small towns we passed through were excessively dirty; and the inhabitants, many of whom were Jews, bore the appearance of great misery and wretchedness. Indeed, I have seen nothing equal to the loathsome condition of the labouring classes, excepting amongst the peasantry of the west of Ireland. Occasionally we met with Scotch names, probably the descendants of some of the emigrants to Danzig, who had removed thence farther up the river. At Brzesc, a small place of 1,800 inhabitants, the Jews have a university.

A broad level road intimated that we were in the vicinity of the capital; on each side were posts, chequered with the national colours, red and white. They marked the distances, and were ornamented with the figure of some favourite saint.

After being detained at the gates nearly an hour, during which time our passports were signed, checked, and re-signed, and the contents of our trunks soiled by the hands of a

filthy watchman, we took up our quarters at the Hotel de Vilna, in Tlomatsky-place, having undergone considerable fatigue. Soon after our arrival, we were surprised and pleased by a visit from a countryman, Captain H——, who having learned from the police, that two Englishmen had just entered the city, came to pay his respects—the usual form of an *introduction* being here dispensed with. He was formerly on the staff of General D. at Liverpool, when the latter commanded the north-west district.

Warsaw, or Warschau, it is scarcely necessary to observe, is situated on the Vistula, which is of very considerable breadth, and the current extremely powerful. Over the river is a bridge of boats 1,600 feet long, extending to Praga, one of the suburbs on the opposite side of the river.

As the *Weichsel*, or Vistula, is one of the finest rivers of Europe, it may not be improper here to trace its course. It rises at Weichsel, a small village between Teschen and Iablunka, in Silesia, under the Carpathian mountains, and near the point where they divide that province from Gallicia and Hungary. It proceeds marking the boundaries between Silesia and Poland; and receiving near Oswiecim, the Przemsza and Sola, to Krakau, or Cracow. At

Uscie Solne it receives the Raba and Srzeniawa; at Opalowiec, the Dunaiec; at Nowemiasto, the Nida; near Polaniec, the Wisloka; near Sandomirz, where it enters Poland, the San, the two latter being very considerable streams; near Chodeza, the Salucize; near Bobrowniki, the Wieprz; at Ryczywul, the Radomka; at Miniszeu, the Pilica. It then passes through Warsaw, and receiving at Nowydwor the Bug, from Volhynia, and at Wyszogrod the Bzura, continues to Thorn, where it enters Prussia; then flowing under the walls of Culm, Graudentz, and Danzig, it discharges itself at the roads of the last city into the Baltic: the whole course is upwards of 570 English miles.

The city of Warsaw, appears to be composed of a mixture of some of the best and worst houses to be met with in Poland; and though the churches and other principal buildings are splendid, the mean hovels in their immediate neighbourhood completely spoil the effect. The streets are wide, and tolerably regular, but badly paved: they have been recently well lighted by lamps, suspended on chains, attached to posts on the parapets. The population is stated to be 90,000, the most industrious of which, and the chief commercial men, are Germans and native Jews. The churches are un-

usually numerous, in the whole forty-four, and chiefly Roman Catholic, the established religion of the country. The reformed church, near the parade, is curiously built: the interior is circular, and has two galleries; the pulpit is over the altar, and above the latter is the organ: yet, with all this singularity, it still retains a very solemn appearance. The steeple, ascended by 200 steps, affords a beautiful panorama of the city, which, being interspersed with numerous gardens, forms a very interesting object; and the Vistula, flowing in majestic grandeur beneath, is a powerful addition to the picture.

The castle, or royal palace, is a large but not handsome structure, overhanging the river, and commanding an extensive view; and, in the interior, every thing remains nearly in the same state as it was left by the last king of this ill-fated country. The knights' room is elegant; and round the cornice of the ceiling is a quotation from Virgil, Æn. lib. vi.

" Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat;
Quique pii vates et Phœbo digna locuti;
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes;
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:"—

The concert-room is small, but neat: on the walls hang portraits of King Johan III. Sobieski, and of Lord Bacon: paintings of Casimir III. proclaiming the laws, 1347; founding of the academy at Cracow, 1400; the submission of Prussia to Poland, 1525; the junction of Poland and Lithuania, 1569; the reconciliation between the Poles and the Turks, 1621. It contains also a fine statue of Time by Monaldi, and a bust of Copernicus. In other apartments are, 18 splendid views of the city of Warsaw; portraits of the Polish sovereigns, from the first king Boleslaus, in 1025, to Stanislaus Augustus, in 1771; also, of our late revered sovereign, George III., our Charles the First, Maria Theresa, and many other royal personages. The paintings are few, but select: I noticed four fine views of the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, by Panini; King Pharaoh and Esther, and several other religious pieces. The elegant little chapel was embellished with a beautiful painting by Baccharelli, of the placing of the crown of thorns on the head of our Saviour. One small room was fitted up as a chapel for his Imperial Highness the Archduke Constantine, with the singular religious emblems appertaining to the service of the Greek church.

The palace of Lazienka, at the extremity of the city was lately purchased by the Emperor of Russia, for 60,000 ducats (£28,500.) It contains some superb apartments; one is of a circular form, and entirely composed of marble, with marble statues of Casimir the Great, Sigismund I., Johan III., Sobieski, and Stephen; and, over each, paintings by Baccharelli, emblematical of Justice, Peace, War, and Wisdom. The cornice bears an inscription from Lucanus, lib. x.

"UTILE MUNDO EDITI IN EXEMPLUM."

And over the doors are busts of Aurelius and Titus. The grand hall, also, is much ornamented with marble; and has at each end a superb marble chimney-piece; one is formed of a figure of the Apollo Belvidere, supported by Leda and a Satyr; and the other of that of Hercules, attended by a Cerberus. They bear the name of "D'Este Venetus, Romæ, 1790." The beautiful chapel is dimly lighted by a cupola, resting on four pillars of Italian marble; and over the altar, which is chiefly formed of silver, hangs an angelic Madonna. In various other rooms are marble statues of the Venus de Medicis; a satyr; busts of Antony and Cleopatra; a table, the top of which is formed

of china, most admirably painted with representations of the adventures of Telemachus; portraits of Rembrandt, of Flint, of Earl Pembroke, and of Lord Bacon, 1617; paintings of Daphne pursued by Apollo, by Benedetto Lutti; and four large pieces by Baccharelli, of events connected with the history of Solomon. The grounds are large, and in good order; we observed in them a statue of Joseph and Potiphar's wife.

Opposite this palace, stands a well-executed equestrian statue, worked out of one stone, representing Johan III. Sobieski. The King is in the habit of a knight, holding in his right hand a scimitar, and in his left the bridle; the horse's fore feet are raised, and about to fall upon two Turks, allusive of the monarch's victory over their nation. The pedestal is thus inscribed in Polish and Latin:

JOHANNIS III.
R. P. M. D. L.
PATRIÆ
SOCIORUMQUE
DEFENSORI
A. D. 1696.
NOBIS EREPTO
S. A. R. 1788

F. PINCK, *Fecit.*

The Palais de Saxe, a fine building on one side of the parade, is now chiefly occupied by the civil authorities, over whom a Pole presides; and it shews great judgment in the cabinet of St: Petersburg, thus to appoint, as Viceroy, a native of the extensive country, so recently annexed to their immense empire. I was happy to find the measures of the new government generally approved of, and that the civil and military departments were kept entirely distinct. The latter is conducted by the Archduke Constantine, eldest brother of the Emperor, who, we were told, is a very strict disciplinarian, particularly with the cavalry, to which he pays incessant attention, and has certainly brought it to great perfection. We were surprised to find Colonel P. his private secretary an Englishman. We saw his Royal Highness inspect the troops on the parade, which is a large open square, and were much struck with the dexterity of their evolutions, especially the horse artillery, whose manœuvres were admirable. We had the pleasure of meeting, at the *table d'hôte*, Colonel Schwerin, of the latter corps, in whose conversation, were united that information and amusement, so frequently met with in the military characters of all nations.

We visited a collection of paintings belong-

ing to Count Osolinski, in Tlomatski-place. The number is nearly five hundred; and amongst them the following valuable ones.—Virgin and Child, by Correggio; the Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, and St. Agatha, by Domenichino; Constantine at Rome, and Maxentius drowned in the Tiber, by Julio Romano; Virgin Mary, by Raphael (said to have cost 1200 ducats, £5700;) Ditto, by Guido Reni; St. Joseph, by Lanfranco; St. Augustine, by Andro del Sarto; Boy (landscape), by Salvator Rosa; Jupiter and Diana, by Albani; Diogenes, by Guercino; Boys and Fruit, by Murillo; Virgin Mary, by Carlo Dolci; Woman anointing the Feet of Jesus, by Tintoretti; superb view of Troy, by Trevisani; two views of Pirna, in Saxony, by Canaletti; two architectural pieces, by Panini; two landscapes, by Poussin; the Heathen Deities, Children, his own portrait, and that of his wife, by Rubens; Jupiter and Diana (very fine), St. Jerome, Woman taken in Adultery, and Ganymede taken up by an eagle, by Titian; Herod with the Jews (beautiful), Jesus with the Doctors, and portraits of three Old Men, by Rembrandt; Head of an Old Woman, by Gerard Dow; Boys and Dogs, by Vandelout; Jacob blessing his Sons Joseph and Benjamin (exceedingly fine), by

Ferdinand Bol;—this grand painting was sold by auction, when covered with dirt, for twenty-four Polish guilders (12*s.*), and afterwards bought by its present possessor for 100 ducats (£47 10*s.*) Of late productions, we only saw three; a beautiful group of animals, by Hamilton; and two pieces by Mrs. Seidelmann, of Dresden, representing Glory and Abundance, which cost 500 ducats.

Monsieur Velani, the polite artist who has the care of this gallery, informed us that it had been collected at an expense of nearly 60,000 ducats (£28,500.)

A day was fully occupied in making an excursion to the environs, which, on one side of the city, are provided by nature with every thing which can invite to retirement and repose, from the fatigues of business, or the noisy gaiety of the town. We visited first Mockatow, about an English mile from the gates, or rather toll-bar, for Warsaw is not fortified. It was the seat of Field Marshal Lubomerski, by whose lady it was built; but it is now uninhabited, and fast going to decay. The house is small, consisting of only two stories, and is surrounded by an extensive garden: the ground-floor is singularly formed as a hermit's cave, and much ingenuity has been displayed in the

execution. The walls are of a substance exactly representing rock, in each aperture of which, though somewhat out of character, looking-glasses are placed, affording vanity an opportunity, at every direction, of admiring itself. In another room the light is in part excluded by a painted screen over the window, causing a dimness, very suitable to the calm and pleasing sensations which the place is fitted to excite.

From Mockatow we drove a short distance farther, to Cronekarnio, which is a royal palace, and must have been a delightful retreat for the sovereign. Though the gardens are very large, the house is small, and has only sixteen apartments, the floors of which are formed of small squares of oak, without nails; the furniture, like all we had seen here, was tasteful and elegant, and the chairs were covered with white satin. The front was ornamental, and in two niches were figures of a boy beating an anvil, with the words "Crebrò pulsata nitescit," and the fox and wolf, inscribed, "Pro ratione voluntas."

We then proceeded to Willanow, another royal residence, about four English miles from town. It is a large irregular building, three sides of a quadrangle, and has at the front eighteen niches, in which are placed

figures of heathen deities, and over each the bust of a philosopher. Over the principal entrance is this line,

"QUOD VENUS URBS COLVIT, NUNC NOVA VILLA TENET."

In the various rooms are 500 paintings by Rubens, Guerchino, C. Veronese, Poussin, Carravagio, Lanfranc, Piazzetta, Jordaens, Cavaletti, Testa, Rosa di Tivoli, Bassano, Palma, Maratti, Bolognese, Tintoretti, Schiavoni, Casanovi, Van der Meulen, Schönfeld, Diepenbeck, Moor, Brill, Vlid, Frank, Coypel, and Vandyke, and a splendid portrait of Prince Poniatowsky, by David.

The study of the late monarch, with a delicacy which the Poles well know how to appreciate, has been left untouched, by the express orders of the present sovereign. The desk at which he last wrote, the seals*, and even the minutest trifle, are preserved with the strictest care; and it is impossible for the traveller to view the apartment without commiserating the fate of the unfortunate Stanislaus.

The gardens are laid out with much taste; and this spot, once the seat of wit and beauty,

* From which we did not omit taking impressions.

but now deserted, must cause melancholy reflections in all who visit it.

Returning to the city, we passed the barracks, a very extensive new brick building, consisting of three wings, and ornamented with a handsome stone portico, inscribed,

"REI MILITARIS INCREMENTO."

In the Mint we were shown a curious machine, the invention of an ingenious Wirtemberger, for cutting and milling the edges of the coin, which it does instantaneously, another part of it stamping such pieces as are prepared for that operation. By this process, 36,000 guilders, and about thrice that number of ducats, the only gold coin of Poland, can be stamped daily. The latter contains twenty-two carats, and is neatly executed. The silver coin, consisting of dollars, guilders, and half-guilders (four groschen), the value of which is only half that of the Prussian pieces of the same name, has only thirteen per cent. of bullion, and is roughly formed. Both kinds bear the head of the Emperor, with the Polish arms on the reverse.

There are two theatres at Warsaw, a national and French one. The operas at the former are

well acted, and the instrumental parts extremely tastefully performed: indeed, the Poles, down to the lowest orders, are passionately fond of music; and it is not unusual to see poor creatures, scarcely half clothed, sitting, or rather lying round the pot, (hanging on a simple triangle of three sticks,) in which they cook their victuals in the fields, delighted with the sounds of a violin, played by one of them in no mean style.

The small public carriages, called Droshkas, are very numerous, and a great convenience, at a small expense. They are exactly in the form of a covered gig, but have four wheels, and convey passengers to any part of the city for one guilder (sixpence.) We were astonished to see officers driving daily to parade in these vehicles.

The private equipages are very showy, and generally drawn by four horses; and, owing to a ridiculous desire of imitating the Russian style, the leaders are at such a very considerable distance from the shaft-horses, that the latter are some moments in making their appearance after the former have turned the corner of a street. Some fashionables drive four a-breast, the two middle horses drawing on a brisk trot a light Vienna carriage, whilst those

at the outside, which are merely for show, are trained to go on a prancing canter, their heads inclined outwards, and their flowing manes reaching below their knees. The driver is dressed in a long robe, close round the body, with wide skirts, and a sash round the waist, a low-crowned and broad-brimmed hat, and has his thick hair brought low on the forehead. He sits as near the horses as possible, holding with both hands the reins, which are of thick knotted rope, covered with green baize; the whip is tied round the right wrist. He is continually crying out to warn pedestrians of his approach, as it is the fashion to drive very fast.

During our stay at Warsaw, the Princess Radzivil, accompanied by General the Count Kiesietoska, called at our lodgings, to solicit alms for the support of the aged poor, who are there totally dependent on charitable aid. That accomplished lady employs much of her time in alleviating the misery of her fellow-creatures, and her appeal in their behalf is seldom made in vain, as even gallantry would prompt those to contribute, whose hearts had remained untouched by her lively picture of the existing distress.

In good society, the Polish language is

spoken only to children and domestics, the company generally conversing in German or French, and sometimes Italian. From the difficulty, owing to the number of consonants, of pronouncing the Polish dialect, the natives can with ease acquire the accent of any other tongue. We spent our evenings at the houses of our friends, to which we had a general invitation, and invariably found the hosts attentive, and the guests pleasing. We had many opportunities of witnessing and admiring the manners of the Polish ladies. They are generally acquainted with several modern languages, and excel in music and dancing. In their features, which are expressive, there is something above the common cast, unusually elegant and attractive. We occasionally met with a female Jewish banker, of immense wealth, whose sole conversation was on mercantile affairs; and she would talk of the French "*Obligations*," or the English stocks, in a phraseology which a knight of the Stock Exchange need not be ashamed of.

We left, with considerable regret, a city, from its former rank and recent misfortunes, well worthy of observation, and returned to Danzig by the route already described, having spent twenty-five days in the journey.

PRUSSIA.

POMERANIA—BRANDENBURG.

HAVING determined to devote the remainder of the year to a tour, I obtained a *Regierung's Pass* (Government passport), taking the precaution to have each country inserted through which I intended to travel. It is preferable to the usual police passport, as the latter is valid only in the particular kingdom in which it is granted, whilst the former serves, with one or two exceptions, for every state named therein, and prevents the trouble and delay of applying repeatedly for fresh documents *.

* The following is an exact (translated) copy of the original.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN STATES.

III. (Royal Arms.) (Stamp.)

No. 496.
of the journal.

Travelling passport, good for six months.

Particulars:

1. Age—22 years.
2. Height—5 ft. 9½ in.
3. Hair—black.
4. Forehead—high.

The *Particulier*, R—— S——, born at Liverpool, having requested a passport for six months, for a journey of pleasure to Berlin; from thence to Saxony, Brunswick, Hanover, Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Oldenburg, East Friesland, Holland, and the Netherlands, the Rhine neighbourhood; and from thence through France to England; and his de-

Being provided by a liberal and indulgent parent with a letter of credit on bankers in London, I drew for money direct on them, and sold such bills on the exchange, merely getting my friends to indorse the drafts, which is a mode the least troublesome or expensive.

5. Eyelashes—black.
6. Eyes—grey.
7. Nose } proper-
8. Mouth } tionate.
9. Beard—dark.
10. Chin } —round.
11. Face }
12. Complexion—healthy.
13. Stature—middle-sized.

Particular marks.
None.

Signature of the bearer.

8 groschen, Stamp,
24 do. Passport,
—
1½ dollar.

nization having been here attested, the present passport is granted to him. Wherefore, all civil and military authorities are respectively requested and commanded to allow the said *Particulier*, travelling with extra-post, to pass unmolested and free on the above-named route; and also, to afford him every protection during the time specified in this document.

It is necessary that the bearer of this passport should have it indorsed by the police authorities in every place where he may pass the night, whether it be in cities or in the country, and also on the frontiers of the kingdom.

Given at Danzig, the sixteenth August.

(Government Seal.)

Royal Prussian Government, the first division.

(Signatures.)

I finally left Danzig, on the 18th of August, for Katz 2½, Neustadt 3¾, Goddentau 3¾, Lauenburg 2, Lupow 3, Stolpe 3½ miles, where I arrived on the following day. The road between Neustadt and Lauenburg was rather interesting, bounded on one side by small hills, covered with trees. The land was well cultivated, and the cottages clean. Thence the country was very flat, and the road sandy, with the exception of a small patch of uneven *Chaussée*, which was formed by the French army, on their march to Russia.

The city of Stolpe, which may be termed the capital of that part of Pomerania, contains 6000 inhabitants, and is built on the banks of a small river of the same name, which empties itself into the Baltic at Stolpemünde, ten English miles distant, where ships are obliged to lie, owing to the shallow depth of water near the city. A tolerable number of vessels belong to this port, and are freighted by merchants at Stettin, Danzig, and Pillau; its own trade, in timber, being very limited. Very fine amber is found on the neighbouring shores of the Baltic, and is here manufactured into various ornaments, with much neatness. Several regiments of cavalry were in the city, some of which were selling by auction the horses they

had used during the late campaigns, and the greatest part of them went so low as ten to thirty dollars (30*s.* to 90*s.*)

On the 20th I proceeded to Schlawe 3½, Cöslin 5½, Corlin 3¾, Leppin 2¼, Greiffenberg 5½, Nehmitz 2½, Wollin (after crossing the ferry) 3, Schwinemünde (crossing another ferry) 4, Roland 1½, New Wharf (across the Haff) 1½, Stettin 5 miles, where I arrived on the 23d. The distance from Danzig is 56 German, or 252 English miles.

The corn harvest being general, and the horses consequently much engaged, I experienced unusual delay, and found the roads, owing to the deep light sand, extremely bad. The crops were productive, and I observed that all the oats and much of the barley were, as in some parts of this country, reaped with the scythe, which was provided with a cradle, to lay the swathe straight on the ground. Cöslin is a tolerably large town, and has a handsome open square, in which there is a good statue of Frederick the First. At Greiffenberg, the postmaster was also attorney, surgeon, apothecary, and accoucheur: the last branch of his profession was made known in the usual manner in Prussia, by placing at his door a figure of the tutelary stork. That bird is held

sacred by females, who deem it a very favourable omen if one of the species build her nest near the house during their pregnancy. The island of Wollin is about thirty English miles broad, and the greater part of that bordering on the road is covered with a thick wood. Schwinemünde, which forms the harbour of Stettin, is on the island of Usedom, and contains 2500 inhabitants. The town is neat, and much resorted to for sea-bathing; and the harbour has lately had very large sums expended on it by the Prussian Government, to endeavour to render it safe and commodious for large vessels; but the attempt has hitherto proved unsuccessful*. In all the small villages, I noticed that the young women were sitting, in the evening, at the front of the houses, under the shade of trees; some employed in sewing or knitting, and others playing musical instruments.

Stettin, in rank the fourth city in Prussia, is a strongly-fortified town on the Oder, containing 23,000 inhabitants. Near it is a body of water, about twenty English miles in length, called the Dammsche sea, from Damm,

* Since writing the above, it is improved so far as to admit vessels drawing ten feet water.

a small town at its head. Upon the banks are numerous pleasant gardens and country seats. The entrance-gates of the town are beautifully ornamented with warlike symbols; and it is remarkable how little they suffered during the late campaign. The parade is the handsomest promenade in the city: it consists of a very large open square under the walls, and has, nearly in the centre, a fine statue, said to be the best likeness extant of Frederick the Great, admirably executed in marble by Schadow, of Berlin. The pedestal bears only the words "Frederico II. Pomerania, 1793." It is related, that during the time the French had possession of this place, in 1813, and when it was bombarded by the Prussian troops under Tauenzien, the former, to preserve the statue from the effects of the fire, built a bomb-proof cover over it; otherwise it must have been either totally destroyed, or much mutilated. The inhabitants have therefore to thank the French commandant for at least one act of generosity.

The best view of the city and surrounding country is from the tower of St. Nicholas's Church, an old building, the vaults of which are used for commercial purposes. The *Schloss* (or castle) church is remarkable only as being

the burial-place of the ancient Dukes of Pomerania.

The performances in a small but neat theatre are very respectable; and there are numerous mercantile clubs and literary societies.

The environs present delightful walks, particularly to the village of Ziegenarth, which may be termed the Vauxhall of Stettin.

Stettin, from its central situation, engrosses the greatest share of the imports of Prussia, particularly colonial produce, wines, and piece goods; but as, in consequence of the shallowness of the river, only small vessels can proceed loaded up to the town, and the larger ones lie at Schwinemünde, about twenty-five English miles distant, the trade must ever labour under great natural disadvantages, from the general delay and frequent danger attendant upon the shipping of goods by lighters. By the Oder it communicates with Cüstrin and Frankfurt, and near the latter place (by means of a canal to the Spree) with Berlin, and with Glogau and Breslau, in Silesia. The port-charges on a foreign vessel of 100 lasts, inwards and outwards, are 115 dollars (£17 5*s.*)

On the 28th of August I left Stettin for Berlin. To Garz 4, Swedt 3¼, Angermünde 3, where I slept, and proceeded the next morn-

ing to Neustadt-Eberswalde 3, Bernau 3½, Berlin 3 miles, where I arrived on the 29th, and drove to the Hotel de Rom, in the superb street called *Unter den Linden* (under the lime-trees;) the distance from Stettin comprises 20¼ German, or 91 English miles. The road was totally uninteresting, and miserably bad till within three English miles of the capital, where a fine chaussée commenced, which is a great relief to the weary traveller; it has been since considerably extended.

Early the next morning, I enjoyed, from the windows of my hotel, a charming view of the Linden Walk, shaded by high lime-trees, which form a promenade unrivalled in the north of Europe, being 1280 yards in length, which at night is beautifully lighted by lamps, suspended on chains attached to ornamental posts on each side. At the bottom is the Brandenburg Thor, or gate, erected on a larger scale, after the Propylæum at Athens, by Langhaus. It is a colonnade, consisting of twelve large pillars, 44 feet in height, and 5 feet 7 inches in diameter; and eighteen smaller ones, 24 feet by 3. The principal entrance, guarded by an iron gate 16 feet high, is 18 feet wide; the four smaller passages, 12 feet 4 inches; and the total breadth, 195 feet 9 inches. This

superb elevation is crowned at the top with a figure of the angel of Peace, standing in a car of Victory, drawn by four horses a-breast, all of bronze. The Quardriga was removed by the French to Paris in 1806, restored to Prussia, and again placed over the gate, with great pomp, in 1814. On the frieze are alto-reliefs, one side representing the contest between the Centauri and Lapithæ at the marriage of Pirithöus and Hippodamia; the other, the Margrave Albert Achilles holding the flag taken by him from the Nürembergers. From this point are good views of the *Thier* garden and Linden Walk, the perspective of the latter of which is very striking. The streets are in general regular, wide, and well paved: some are very long, particularly Frederick-street, which measures 3400 yards, Kopeniker-street 2600 yards, and Wilhelm-street 2120 yards, in a direct line.

The city is composed of five towns, of which Berlin, Cöln, old and new, and the Werder, compose the centre, on islands formed by the river Spree and the ditches of the old fortifications: Dorotheen, or Neustadt, and Frederickstadt complete the number; added to which, are their four suburbs. The whole is surrounded by a wall, built by the late and pre-

sent sovereigns, which is $11\frac{1}{4}$ English miles in circumference, and has fifteen gates, of which, that called the Leipzig is chaste and elegant. Within the wall are 34 bridges, 224 streets, 22 squares or market-places, and 27 churches; but a vast extent of ground is still unbuilt.

In 1814, the number of houses was 7133, of births 5243, of deaths 6566. The population consisted of 81,030 males, and 85,554 females, viz.

Lutherans	146,026
Reformed, or Calvinists	12,117
Roman Catholics	5,725
Jews	2,698
Menonites	18
Total	166,584

Average of Three Years.

Births.	Deaths.	Of whom died of natural Small Pock.	Decrease.
$5452\frac{2}{3}$	6282	$64\frac{2}{3}$	$829\frac{1}{3}$

The established religion is the Lutheran, that of the Royal Family the reformed. All others are tolerated and protected.

The Schloss, or Royal Castle, which fronts the grand parade and Lust or pleasure garden, was built at different times. The front is 430 feet, the depth 276 feet, and the height 101 feet. The number of apartments is nearly 500,

but only such as are on the second story are elegantly fitted up, those on the ground floor being chiefly occupied as government offices. The levee-room is superb, being entirely covered with rich crimson velvet; and, on an elevation at one end, is placed the throne; it is lighted by a beautiful crystal chandelier, and the grand chandelier given by our King, when the allied sovereigns visited London. A glass by Schickler, 102 inches by 52, embellishes the wall. In the various rooms, the ceilings are painted by Rosenberg, Fisher, Puhlman, and Verona. They contain pieces of sculpture by Tassaert; paintings by Corregio, Jordaens, Vandyke, Rubens, and Pesne. There are few modern productions; and the fine portrait of Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David, has been removed to the hall of the body guards.

Adjoining the castle is a building, containing accommodations for the Medical Board, the royal apothecary, and the royal printer. Beyond it is the Dom church, or cathedral, built of brick and stuccoed.—The front is 330 feet in length, and has a portico of six Ionic pillars, from which springs a light cupola, supported by a Corinthian arcade. The interior is a plain room, with an arched roof, resting on twelve columns. The beautiful organ, with silver pipes,

is placed above the altar. The next building is the exchange, which is small and inelegant. The last two form one side of the *Lust-Garten*, (pleasure-garden) which is ornamented with chesnut and poplar trees, and surrounded with an iron railing. The centre is used as a parade, and is a very gay scene when reviews take place. The Prussian military dress is blue, faced with red; with grey cloth in winter, and in summer white linen trowsers. Their flat knapsacks are covered with untanned hide, and each man is provided with a sword. The officers wear long coats, and the sword-belts under them. Their sashes are of silver cord, with very long tassels, and their knapsacks of black leather. The infantry have an uncommonly martial appearance, and are so well equipped, as to vie with any soldiers in Europe. No officer under a major is allowed epaulets. The horse artillery are an admirable corps, and appear much superior to any other part of the cavalry. As all the members of the bands are excellent musicians, they play in very fine style; and the lovers of martial music will be delighted at the parade at Berlin.

In this square is a marble statue, by Schadow, of Prince Leopold of Anholt Dessau, standing on a block of granite, in the old Field

Marshal's heavy uniform. On the pedestal, his actions are thus recorded:

DEM ANDENKEN
DES REGIERENDEN FÜRSTEN
LEOPOLD
VON ANHOLT-DESSAU
KÖNIGLICHEN PREUSSICHEN
GENERAL FELD MARSCHALLS,
WEIHET DIESES DENKMAHL
FRIEDRICH WILHELM DER DRITTE
IM DRITTEN JAHR SEINER REGIERUNG.

Siegreich leitete er die Preussiche Hülfs-völker in Flandern, am Rhein, an der Donau, am Po; er eroberte Stralsund und die Insel Rügen: die Schlacht bey Kesselsdorf krönte seine kriegerische Laufbahn. Das preussiche Heer verdankt Ihm die strenge Mannszucht und die Verbesserung seiner Krieger zu Fuss. Er lebte vom 3t Julius, 1676, bis 7t April, 1747*.

The royal palace, in Arsenal-place, has lately

* In remembrance of Leopold, reigning Prince of Anholt Dessau, Royal Prussian General Field Marshal, this monument is erected by Frederick William the Third, in the third year of his reign.—Triumphant, he led the Prussian Allies in Flanders, at the Rhine, the Donau, and the Po; the battle

been augmented by the addition of the adjoining palace of the late Prince Ludwig. It is fitted up in the plainest manner, and is the town residence of the sovereign, who has carefully preserved each room occupied by his late Queen exactly as she left it; and her portrait, or bust, is in every apartment which the King makes use of.

Opposite to the palace is the Arsenal, which is considered one of the finest buildings in Germany. It is a quadrangle, each side 280 feet in length, the front ornamented with four Doric columns springing from the second story. On the key-stone of the window-arches, are mask representations of different kinds of death; and over the door a brazen bust of Frederick I. In the interior, besides the usual warlike stores, are above 400 colours and other trophies taken from the French, models of the French and Russian artillery, cuirass and horse-cuirass belonging to Louis I. full length portraits of Napoleon, by David—and Josephine, by Lefevre. In the front of the arsenal, are placed the large cannon and two mortars captured by

of Kesselsdorf crowned his victorious career. To him the Prussian army are indebted for their perfect discipline, and the improvement of their foot soldiers. He lived from the 3d of July, 1676, to the 7th of April, 1747.

Prince Blücher in the late campaign. The former, which is beautifully wrought, was taken by the French from Lübeck, and fixed opposite the Hotel des Invalids, at Paris, where it was fired on all occasions of rejoicing.

In the same street are the royal stables, which have a Corinthian façade towards the Linden walk. In the upper apartments of the building, are the rooms for the royal societies; at the back, is the anatomical theatre; and, in the centre, a large square tower, which forms the Observatory.

The *Place des Gens d'armes*, is the finest square in the city. In the middle stood the theatre, which was burnt down in 1817; and at each side are the French and Lutheran reformed churches, both built by Frederick the Great, and far surpassing any other structure in Berlin. The former may be said to consist of three parts, the quadrangle, the tower, and the cupola, which last is surrounded with brass figures, gilt: the whole is 225 feet high. The latter, with the exception of the ornaments, is exactly similar. The towers alone, of these superb edifices, are said to have cost 350,000 dollars (£52,500).

Wilhelm's Place is a square of great extent, surrounded by fine lime trees; and at each

corner are marble statues of Schwerin, Winterfeld, Seidlitz, and Keith; none above mediocrity. In the front is that of von Ziethen, in the Hussar uniform, well executed by Schadow. It is thus inscribed:

HANS JOACHIM VON ZIETHEN
GENERAL DER CAVALLERIE
DIENTE VON 1714 BIS 1786
UNTER FRIED: WILH: I. ET FRIED: II.
IHM ERRICHTET, VON FRIED. WILH: II.*

In Wilhelm-street, which adjoins it, are the palaces of the Radzivil and Anspatch families, of Prince Ferdinand (now the lithographic printing-office), of the Princess Amalie, and of the minister of justice; and the large manufactory of gold and silver lace. The celebrated china manufactory is also near it, which is well worthy of the stranger's inspection, being one of the first in Europe; and only excelled, or perhaps equalled, by that of Meissen. The painting has been brought to great perfection, particularly the portraits on tea and coffee cups, which are in value from 4 to 80 dollars (12*s.* to £12) each. In the choice of colour and form, they have been very successful. A

* Hans Joachim von Ziethen, General of the cavalry, served from 1714 to 1786, under Fred. Will. I. and Fred. II. To him erected by Fred. Will. II.

trifle to the poor-box is the only sum required for admission.

The iron foundry, in Invalid-street, though yet in its infancy, is highly deserving of a visit, on account of the curious specimens of medals, and various small trinkets, which are there prepared, and to which I have seen nothing similar in England, where the art of casting iron has been brought to great perfection. The Iron Cross, a military order, instituted during the late war, the portraits are excellent, the impressions being as clear as if made in wax.

The other manufactories are chiefly those of woollen cloth, carpeting, camel's hair, cabinet ware, silks, and cotton stockings. The last branch, during the war, was to a very great extent; but the English ones, which were always preferred, can now be purchased for less money.

The old church of St. Nicholas was undergoing complete repair. It is 171 feet long, and 73 broad; the roof supported by sixteen Gothic pillars. The altar and several monuments and paintings are worthy of observation, particularly three of the latter, presented by the painter, Rhode,—the Bearing of the Cross, the Transfiguration of our Saviour, and His questioning the Pharisees, "Whose image and superscription is this?"

St. Dorothy's church contains a beautiful monument to Baron von der Mark, which is a masterpiece of Schadow. The young Baron, in an easy posture, is represented as expiring on a tomb of Silesian marble, with his sword and helmet at his side. The bas-reliefs, in Italian marble, describe the moment in which Minerva, between two figures, Sleep and Death, is about to receive him into the school of the sciences and arts, when he is snatched away through a subterraneous passage. Above, in niches, are the three fates.

St. Hedwig, the Roman Catholic church, was built after the Rotunda at Rome, and has a very grand appearance. The three entrances are between six Ionic pillars; and the roof is supported by twenty-four of the Doric order. —The other churches deserving a visit are, the Garrison and St. Mary's, both contain paintings by Rhode; the Parochial-reformed, St. Sophia, and the Holy Trinity.

Prince Blücher being at his estate in Silesia, I had not an opportunity of seeing that gallant veteran; but I accompanied a banker to inspect his palace, in the Brandenburg-square. The house was fitted up in the most elegant style, and one room entirely furnished with presents from different sovereigns. Amongst the paintings, I noticed portraits of our late

revered Monarch, George III., and of his present Majesty, as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, very finely executed; of the King and late Queen of Prussia, of the late Emperor of Russia, of Napoleon, a very curious one of the Emperor of China, and the celebrated full lengths of the Buonaparte family, by Robert, viz. the princesses Borghese and Pauline, Joseph and his Wife, Louis and his Wife, and Madame Murat: the features of the last are extremely beautiful. The study was ornamented with engravings of Christ Church, Oxford, and the coloured views out of "Boyer's Triumphs of Europe."

In Prussia there is no law which provides for the maintenance of the poor; but the institutions for their relief and instruction are very numerous in Berlin. I shall endeavour to enumerate the most prominent of them.

The Royal House of Invalids for old or wounded soldiers, where they are fed and clothed, and each allowed a small garden. A school for the children is attached to it.

The Widow's Hospital, in which widows of any rank, nation, or religion receive a pension, by having paid a small sum during their husbands' life-time.—The Officers' Widows' Hospital, nearly similar to the above: pensions from £7 10*s.* to £75 per annum.

The following are under the management of the "*Poor Directory.*"—1. The Dorothy Hospital, for citizens' widows, half Lutherans, and the remainder Calvinists, who are provided with lodgings, fire, and candles, and paid $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ daily.—2. The Great Frederick's Hospital, or Infant Asylum: children instructed in reading, writing, the rudiments of geography, natural history, and religion. The Lutherans must be orphans, the Calvinists fatherless only. Number of in-members 300, out-members 650; annual expense £4025.—3. Koppen's Poor-house; affords lodging, fire, and $1\frac{1}{2}d$ daily, to twenty-two old women.—4. La Charité, or the Infirmary, is a handsome and extensive building, founded in 1726, and greatly enlarged by Frederick the Great, by the late, and the present King. The melancholic patients are obliged to saw fire-wood, dig sand, &c. in the large yard adjoining, besides which there is a spacious garden. Independently of lunatics, the objects admitted are, unmarried women in a state of pregnancy, and those afflicted with the most inveterate complaints. The total number taken into the house in one year was 4073; of which, 2523 were cured and discharged, 498 died, and 144 were brought in when dying. There are usually 750 on the books, who are divided into classes; and every

effort is made to alleviate their sufferings. Those labouring under cancers and the *lues venerea* were dreadful objects, exhibiting a melancholy picture of the miserable state to which human nature can be reduced. In the latter disease were many girls, only twelve or fourteen years old. The medical board of this admirable establishment consists of four physicians, with three assistants, a staff and sixteen other surgeons. The annual expense is nearly £15,000, arising from the rents of estates, legacies, and the stamps on all apprentices' indentures, and tradesmen's certificates throughout the whole kingdom. The medicines are supplied, *gratis*, from the royal laboratory *.—5. The new Workhouse, whose inmates are divided into two classes, the deserving poor, and the idle or street beggars: the former are em-

* Of the accouchment class, I was favoured with the following particulars by Dr. Hufeland, which may be interesting to medical readers.

The number of children born in La Charité, in one year, was 285, of whom 17 died immediately, 26 were still-born; the latter was in proportion of 1 in 11—and of those who died in their first week were 1 in $15\frac{1}{4}$.

The individuals delivered were 50 married and 232 unmarried. In the births were 149 primiparæ and 183 multiparæ, and 3 twin-births. The total consisted of 144 boys and 141 girls. The difference in weight and measure of the infant, at birth, was as follows—(Note, the weight is *Berlin*

ployed in spinning wool, the profits on the sale of which they receive: the latter are compelled to do a certain portion of work daily. Attached to this building, is a large bakehouse, for the use of all the hospitals. The number in the house was 485; the annual expense £2991 8*s*.—6. Poor Bank. Poor people receive small sums, particularly widows according to the number of their children, and medicine, and advice *gratis*. Its funds arise from monthly collections from house to house, and Christmas gifts.—7. Wood and Turf Depôt. Supported by the King, with £475 10*s*. yearly: above 1000 poor people are supplied, *gratis*, from it with fire-wood and turf, during the win-

of which 59 lbs, are equal to 60 English; the measure *picds de Roi of France*, 46 feet being equal to 49 English)—

Weight.		Measure.	
Under 5 lbs.	15	Under 14 in.	3
of 5 —	14	of 14 —	3
— 5½ —	15	— 15 —	2
— 6 —	28	— 16 —	8
— 6½ —	48	— 17 —	22
— 7 —	77	— 18 —	64
— 7½ —	44	— 19 —	115
— 8 —	21	— 20 —	59
— 8½ —	14	— 21 —	4
— 9 —	4	— 22 —	4
— 9½ —	2	— 23 —	1
—10 —	2		
—10¾ —	1		

ter season.—8. Free-school Bank. Supported by public subscription and interest on capital: it gives assistance to industrious but unfortunate tradesmen.

The general funds of the "*Poor Directory*," for the maintenance of the above establishments, arise from interest on capital given by the Crown or private persons, from yearly collections in all the churches in the kingdom, and occasional ones in the capital from door to door (generally £75 monthly;)from a Christmas gift of £600 from the King; from a *certain* annual contribution of £3600 from the state, with an *occasional* one of the same sum; from the bounty of individuals; from a per centage on the sale of all real estates, and a tax on all public exhibitions at fairs. Besides the sums already named, the King gives out of his privy purse £45 to the Vaccine institution in the poor house, £135 to La Charité, and £1620 for medicines, being in the whole £2875 10*s.* per annum. The accounts are publicly audited at the close of each year.

The new hospital is for the maintenance of widows, widowers, and unmarried persons, and is calculated to contain 330. There were in it 124 males and 71 females, beside 302 who only received their food in the house.

The "Family house" is a very large building,

in which rooms are let off to poor families, at the low rate of from 12*s.* to 24*s.* per year. In addition to the foregoing, there are fifty-three institutions for the support or the relief of the poor, chiefly attached to the German religious establishments.

The French inhabitants support *La Maison Françoise, La Maison de Refuge, La Maison d' Orange, L'Ecole de Charité, La Chambre des Hardes,* and seven other institutions. The Roman Catholics have two hospitals, and the Jews also two.

Literary and other public institutions:— Royal Academy of Science, whose apartments are over the royal stables in the Linden walk. Patron, the King. The medical, mathematical, philosophical, and historical classes have each a president, who exchange to another class every quarter. Members are chosen by ballot: they consist of ordinary, extraordinary, honorary, and corresponding. Public meetings are held three times a year, viz. 24th of January, the birth-day of Frederick the Great; 3d of August, birth-day of the present sovereign; 3d July, the birth-day of Leibnitz, the first president. Strangers are admitted every Thursday evening, on application to the secretary.

The Royal Academy of Arts have apart-

ments adjoining the preceding. Patron the King. There is an annual exhibition of models and specimens of improvements in every branch of the arts and manufactures, and instruction given in all the sciences, ancient history, music, and singing. United to it are the Architectural Academy and the Mechanical School.

Royal University. Prussia is indebted to the present monarch for the foundation and protection of this institution, for which purpose he gave the palace of the late Prince Henry, brother to Frederick the Great. It is a very large building opposite the Opera-house, of three sides, ornamented with pillars and pilasters of the Corinthian order, having at the front the words, "Fridericus Gulielmus III. Rex. AoCIↃIↃCCCVIIII." In the centre stands the large hall, where meetings are held on particular occasions; and near it are the museums, which will be noticed hereafter. In the audience-room is a large tablet, on which are inscribed the names of the brave men, members of this university, who volunteered against the French, and fell in the late war. It was opened in October, 1810, and is in connection with the two royal academies, whose professors occasionally deliver lectures there. The tutors are divided into *Professores ordinarii, extraordinarii,* and private teachers. There are

four classes, viz. theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, to the latter of which belong also mathematics, history, philology, and politics: at the head of these respectively are professors De Wette, Eichhorn, Gräfe, and Lichtenstein. The chief officer, Professor Schleiermacher, is called Magnificent; and the second, Professor Eichhorn, Cyndius. The course of lectures is from the first Monday after the 8th of April, to the first Saturday after the 17th of August; and from the first Monday after the 14th of October, to the first Saturday after the 20th of March. The lecturers are, in

Theology:—Marheinecke, Neander, Schleiermacher, De Wette, and Bellermann.

Jurisprudence:—Biener, Eichhorn, Göschen, von Savigny, Schmalz, Schmedding, and Reinecke.

Medicine:—Gräfe, Horkel, C. S. Hufeland, Knape, Rhudolphi, F. Hufeland, Reich, Richter, Bernstein, Friedländer, Osann, Reckleben, Rosenthal, and Wolfart.

Philosophy:—Böckh, Becker, Erman, Hermbstädt, Hirt, Hoffman, Klaproth, Lichtenstein, Rühs, Solger, Tralles, Weiss, Bernstein, Fischer, Hayne, Thär, Turte, Zeune, Grüson, Ideler, Uhden, Wolff, Eiselen, Himly, Lehmus, Stein, and Tölken.

The matriculation costs from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*.

and the *signum facultatis* from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* Furnished apartments for the students, with attendance, vary from 9*s.* to 18*s.* per month.

The *Clinical* institution in the university, is under Dr. Hufeland, and a branch in *La Charité* under Dr. Horn. In one year, 1501 patients were admitted, 345 of complaints in the eyes: of these, 845 were cured, and 32 died.

The royal medico-chirurgical military academy is under Dr. Hufeland and surgeon Görcke, assisted by ten professors *ordinarii*, and four *extraordinarii*, who occasionally deliver lectures in the anatomical theatre.

The royal medico-surgical Pépinière was founded by the late King, and is managed by surgeon Görcke, assisted by two staff and seven other surgeons, who give instruction to students in surgery, chemistry, and the Latin and French languages.

Royal military school. Instruction given in every branch of the art of war.

Royal veterinary school. Instruction in that branch given by two professors and three assistants, to twenty-four young men, who continue there three years before they can receive appointments in the cavalry regiments.

Vocal Academy. Sacred music only sung, in pieces for four, eight, and sixteen voices, accompanied by the harpsichord. The sing-

ing is brought to great perfection, particularly the works of Fasch, written purposely for this society, which is supported by the subscriptions of 250 members. It is rather difficult to gain admission, which can only be obtained from the Director.

Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. This admirable establishment was founded in 1788 by Professor Eschke, and a house and garden in Linien-street, were given by the present monarch. There are ten scholars maintained by the state, and twenty by the public, who are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, natural history, and geography. Habermass, formerly a pupil, is now the head master. It is open to the public on Wednesdays from ten to twelve; and to strangers on Fridays also, from nine to twelve.

Royal Blind Asylum was founded in 1806 by the present Director, Professor Zeune. Six scholars are supported by the state, and ten by the citizens. They are instructed generally in basket-making, music, the Latin and modern languages, and religion. A few are taught geometry, by means of lines raised on pasteboard and models in wood; arithmetic by 100 wooden figures and the Russian calculating boards; geography by a globe of

twelve feet circumference, on which the boundaries of countries are traced with stucco, and by several smaller ones, all invented by Professor Zeune. For information relative to their own country in particular, a map of Germany has been prepared, four feet square, on which the mountains are traced with green organzine silk, the rivers with blue sewing silk, and the towns with red cloth. For instruction in writing, copies or specimens are provided, the letters of which are either cut on slate, or formed of wax on pasteboard. The paper, which is written upon with a steel pencil, is steeped in a preparation of soot and oil; and across it are small rods of wire, to guide the hand in writing. A knowledge of natural history is conveyed by means of figures of animals, formed of a composition of paste and saw-dust. It is open to the public on Wednesdays, from nine to twelve; and to strangers on Saturdays also, at the same hours. The ingenious inventions which have been made to afford instruction in science are certainly interesting; but it would have been better, had greater attention been paid to the more useful arts, as the first object of a charitable establishment should be, to afford the pupil the means of future maintenance; a plan which has been invariably followed, and

at length proved signally successful in that inimitable institution for the blind at Liverpool.

The royal garrison school. Instruction given to soldier's children, *gratis*, and to those of citizens, on payment of 1*s*. 6*d*. monthly.

Society for promoting the study of natural history. The members, consisting of ordinary, extraordinary, and honorary, meet on Tuesdays, at a house in French-street, given to them by the King. A magazine is published every quarter, containing discoveries made in that branch of science.

The Pharmaceutic Society was founded in 1796, by a young man of the name of Möbius. It has an excellent library and herbarium, and lectures are delivered twice a week during winter. Dr. Klaproth is the director. No apothecary can commence business in Prussia, without a licence from the King, which is granted only on the production of a certificate from this society, that the applicant has passed his examination before it.

Philanthropic Society. A private company whose number is limited to 70. They meet under Professor Köpke on Sunday evenings, in the apartments of the *Royale York* lodge, and hold discourses on the progress of human

knowledge, at which strangers may be present.

Parent Bible Society. Founded in 1814, on the plan of that in London, corresponding with branch societies in different towns in the dominions. In the first year were printed 1,746 Old, and 776 New Testaments, with 280 of the latter for Roman Catholics in the German language, and 3,005 Bibles in Polish. Lieutenant General von Dierecke is the President.

The society for the improvement of the German language meet under director Zeune every Wednesday evening, at the German House.

Association of artists, under director Schadow, assemble every Wednesday, at the English House.

Association of schoolmasters, under the Rev. Mr. Greel, meet every Friday evening, in the Gymnasium.

Independently of the above, there are five Gymnasia or public schools; and, in winter, lectures are delivered on a variety of subjects, viz. on astronomy and geography, by Professor Bode; practical and experimental chemistry, by Dr. Hermstadt; the knowledge and cure of the lues venerea, by Dr. Horn; the means of prolonging a healthy life, by Dr. Hufeland; mathematics and natural philoso-

phy, by Professor Kiesewetter; the materia medica, by Professor von Roenen; the "*cursum operationum chirurgicarum*," by army-surgeon Mursinna; veterinary surgery, by Dr. Naumann; midwifery, by Professor Kibke; experimental philosophy, by Professor Wadzeck; rural economy, by Mr. von Thaer; the English language, by Dr. Beresford and Mr. Seymour; the Italian and Spanish by Mr. Grashoff; the Niebelungenlied, by Professor Zeune*, &c. &c.

LIBRARIES.

The Bibliothèque, or Royal Library, is a handsome building opposite the Opera-house, having at each end a pavilion, and at the front a portico, of the Corinthian order ornamented with statues, and inscribed,

"NUTRIMENTUM SPIRITUS."

The number of books is said to amount to 200,000 volumes, being the united collections of five libraries, and lately increased by

* The Niebelungenlied was the song or marvellous history of the Niebelungen, the giants or demi-gods of Germany. Several of such rude poems having been at different times found, recording the mighty feats of these doughty heroes, a society was formed to construe the many obsolete expressions contained therein, and which have been found extremely interesting, in tracing the etymology of the German language.

gifts from the King, of those of the late Reinhold Forster and Prince Henry, with the maps, drawings, and engravings collected by the late Möhsen and von Oesfeld. The sovereign had also recently presented it with a copy of Macklin's splendid Bible and Hume's History of England. One apartment contains the classic writers of England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and Holland. In the centre of the great room are treatises on antiquity, architecture, natural history, and music; to the right of the arch, those on political economy; to the left, are the Greek and Latin classics, histories of the church, Bibles, the dead languages, and oriental works; in the gallery are placed works on theology, jurisprudence, medicine, mathematics, and astronomy. In the archives are deposited a curious Chinese printing-press, the Magdeburg hemispheres, a Koran, Luther's Bible in manuscript, and several other illuminated ones. The engravings are not numerous. The reading-room is open to the public every afternoon from two till four, and in summer an hour later.—Dr. Spiker, who lately published his travels in Great Britain, is one of the librarians.

There are twenty-five other libraries, attached to various institutions.

MUSEUMS.

In the buildings of the university are,

1. The celebrated anatomical museum, formed of eight collections, chiefly that of Walter, purchased by the King for £12,000, and admirably arranged. The subjects, displayed in two well-lighted rooms, comprehend the human body, both entire and in all its several parts; children in every state of formation; examples of the effects of the most dreadful diseases, &c. It is open to the public on Saturdays, from four to six in summer, and from ten to twelve in winter, and must be very interesting to medical men, being much superior to that at Paris. The whole is under the direction of Professor Rudolphi, who will grant a ticket of admission to strangers on any day.

2. The zoological museum. It is well arranged in nine rooms, and divided into four classes, viz. quadrupeds, fishes, birds, fowls, and insects: the first is not very large, and the second still smaller. Of subjects in ornithology, which are all in glass cases, the number is very great, and I particularly noticed the classes Psittacus (Psomnicola, extremely beautiful) Falco, Strix, Cypselus, Procnias, Tanagra, Oriolas, Trochilus, and Nectarinen:

in the last is a fine specimen of Loxia cerulea. This institution is under the superintendence of Professor Lichtenstein, and will afford every visitor a high gratification: it is open on Tuesdays, from twelve till two *.

3. The mineralogical museum, which is divided into two heads, systematic and topographical. The former contains the genera and species of stones and compositions, systematically arranged; the latter, the minerals of, 1st, Prussia, —2d, remainder of Germany,—3d, Russia,—4th, England,—5th, Sweden,—6th, Norway. There is also a collection of mineralogical maps, and specimens of the strata of the most remarkable mountains. At the entrance of the room stands a curious pyramid, seven feet high, composed of 616 small pieces of Russian marble, a present from the late Emperor Alexander. The care of this museum is entrusted to Professor Weiss.

4. The observatory, which merely contains a collection of the most celebrated astronomical instruments; and I was proud to find the greatest part of them of English manufacture. All the telescopes were Dolland's or Ramsden's.

* The collection has since been augmented by purchases from the late Mr. Bullock's museum.

The royal veterinary school, to which a considerable quantity of land is attached, is near the Oranienburg-gate. The lecture-room is provided with seats in the form of an amphitheatre, giving each pupil a distinct view of the table in the centre, on which the subjects for dissection are laid. In the adjoining museum are preserved, the skeletons of numerous animals, and many of the larger quadrupeds, stuffed: amongst the latter, the favourite *Schimmel* of Frederick the Great, naturally attracts attention. A large bath has been provided for the sick horses, and no expense spared to bring to perfection the veterinary art.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Since the destruction of the theatre by fire*, the dramatic representations have been held in the Opera-house, which is 261 feet in front, and 103 feet in depth, with a handsome portico, of the Corinthian order. The interior is very elegant; the first row of boxes is supported by Carriatides, formed of white imitation marble; the second and third, by Consoles. From the roof hangs a French crown-glass chandelier, with a concave steel reflector. Four gilt Co-

* It has been rebuilt in a magnificent style.

rinthian columns grace the proscenium; and over the royal box is a cupola, supported by eight pillars of the same order, fluted and gilt. The entertainments are excelled by few in Europe; and the precision with which the performers play on their different instruments is very striking. The corps consist of nine male, eight female, and fourteen choir singers; twenty-three male, twenty-four female, and twelve assistant dancers: the band, of twenty violins, four tenors, eight violoncellos, five counter base, three flutes, four hautboys, five clarionets, five bassoons, eight horns, two trumpets, and a pair of kettle-drums.

There is also a private theatre, called Urania, in which amateurs occasionally perform.

The freemasons' societies are, the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, and forty others connected with it; the Great Grand Lodge, to which seven are attached; and the Royal Yorke de l'Amitiè, with four others dependent on it.

There are thirteen hotels of the first class, where the accommodation is very good. At some of these are tables d'hôte, and others have a *Restauration*, adjoining, where the company call for what they please. It is necessary, at each, to have a *Lohnbedienter*, or hired

servant, who has usually three shillings and upwards per day.

Within the walls there are several pleasant promenades, viz. Wilhelm's-place, Dönhofscher-place, the plantation of chesnut trees near the Neustadt-bridge, the Lust-garden, the avenue of Linden-street*, the Louisa church-yard: near the latter are allées of lime trees, branching off in six directions, and provided with seats. The numbers which frequent the grounds give them a very lively appearance.

The neighbourhood of Berlin is extremely flat and unpicturesque, but still interesting on the south side, owing to the number of country-seats and pleasure-gardens. Close to the Brandenburg-gate is the entrance to the *Thier-garten*, or park, which contains above 900 acres, and is thickly planted with oak and elm trees. The river Spree bounds it on one side, on whose banks stands Belle Vue, the neat villa of the Princess Ferdinandine. The gardens, which are open to the higher classes, contain monuments to Baroness Bielfeld, Court-marshall Bredow, and the English physician, Baylie. Notwithstanding the extent, the extreme limits of the park, on any side, are easily attainable,

* Distinct from the Linden Walk.

as there are gravelled walks which diverge from the central part of the grounds, in the form of a star, which has consequently been denominated the *Stern* (star.) In these walks are the very numerous saloons, or houses of amusement, called the *Zelte*.

A wide paved road, lighted by lamps suspended on chains, leads through the park to Charlottenburg. The palace lies pleasantly in a large garden, on the banks of the Spree. The late King built the small but elegant theatre near it, in which performances are occasionally ordered by the Court, who deliver a limited number of tickets. I was present with a friend at the comedy of the "Pages of Frederick the Great," in which the inimitable Devrient shone as usual. At the time of our arrival, the soldiers on guard were singing, with much effect, their evening air. In the garden of Charlottenburg is the mausoleum of the late lamented Queen. An avenue of fir trees leads to a circular patch of ground, inclosed by tall cypresses, black firs, and weeping willows, and ornamented with flowers. Here stands the mausoleum, in form of an oblong square, the front adorned with a portico of four fluted Doric pillars, ascended by steps of granite, at each end of which colossal metal flower-pots

are placed. The interior consists of two divisions, the farther one ascended by two flights of eight marble steps on each side, between which is the passage to the vault below, where the Queen's remains are deposited. The apartments are separated only by four pillars and two pilasters; the former of imitation porphyry, with Doric capitals and basements of white marble; the latter of Sicilian jasper, with similar ornaments. In the farther room is the beautiful marble sarcophagus, admirably executed by Rauch. The figure of the Queen, and the folds of the garment, are very naturally and correctly displayed; and the face is said to bear a strong resemblance to its beautiful original. This mausoleum is open in summer on the 19th of each month, and is visited by all who have respect and veneration for the memory of one whose short life was marked with such unmerited persecution and misfortunes. A sight of this interesting place was the cause of the following lines, from the accomplished but unfortunate Körner*.

" Du schläfst so sanft—Die stillen Züge hauchen
Noch deines Lebens schöne Traüme wieder;
Der Schlummer nur senkt seine Flügel nieder,
Und heil'ger Friede schliesst die klaren Augen.

* Theodore Körner, then a student in an university, joined

" So schlummre fort, bis Deines Volkes Brüder,
Wenn Flammenzeichen von den Bergen rauchen
Mit Gott versöhut die rost'gen Schwerter brauchen
Das Leben opfernd für die höchsten Güter.

" Tief führt der Herr durch Nacht und durch Verderben;
So sollen wir im Kampf das Heil erwerben,
Das unsre Enkel freie Männer sterben.

" Kommt dann der Tag der Freiheit und der Rache:
Dann ruft Dein Volk; dann Deutche Frau erwache,
Ein guter Engel für die gute Sache."

the numerous brave youths who volunteered against the French in 1813, as Lieutenant in the Lützow Free Corps, aud was killed in a skirmish in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 26th of August, 1813. Though only in his nineteenth year, he had given such proofs of his abilities as a poet, that the German public were looking forward to his being ranked amongst the most celebrated of their bards. The heredita.y Prince of Mecklenberg-Schwerin offered an asylum for his remains in the church-yard of Ludwigslust, near the royal vaults; but Körner's father was desirous that his body should remain on the spot where his noble brethren in arms had interred it, which was under an oak tree. The reigning Duke not only acquiesced in this wish, but granted him for ever a space of forty square roods round the oak tree, with stone and other materials for the monument, which the father intended to erect to his only son, because, as the Duke observed, " Körner fell as a deliverer of his country." The monument, I am told, is ornamented with a handsome piece of workmanship of cast-iron from the Berlin foundry, representing the lyre, on which hangs a sword, entwined with wreaths of oak. —Körner's posthumous works have been published at Berlin, under the title of " *Leyer und Schwerdt.*" (Lyre and Sword.)

In English:

Sweetly thou sleep'st; thy features I espy,
As in thy life's once lovely dream they were;
The calm of slumber only resting there,
And holy peace to close the brilliant eye.

Sleep on, until thy country's sons shall fly
(While fiery signals from their hills arise)
Their arms to seize, supported by the skies,
And offer up their lives to liberty!

Heaven shall direct through slaughter and dismay,
And to their swords the sacred prize decree,
Which leaves their offspring powerful and free.
Welcome, revenge!—Come, freedom's glorious day!
Then rouse them, O fair Queen! with thy applause,
Their angel guardian in a virtuous cause.

TRANSLATION OF THE SWORD SONG OF KÖRNER,

Supposed to be from the pen of Mrs. Hemans.

"Thou sword upon my belted vest,
What means thy glittering polish'd crest,
Thus in my ardent glowing breast
Raising a flame?—Hurrah!

"A horseman brave supports my blade,
The weapon of a freeman made—
For him I shine—for him I'll wade
Through blood and death.—Hurrah!

"Yes, my good sword, I still am free,
And fond affection bear to thee
As if thou were betrothed to me,
My first dear bride.—Hurrah!

" Soldier of freedom, then I'm thine!
For thee alone my blade shall shine.—
When, soldier, shall I call thee mine,
Join'd in the field?—Hurrah!

" Soon shall our bridal morn arise!
When the shrill trumpet's summons flies,
And red guns flash along the skies,
We'll join our hands.—Hurrah!

" O sacred union! Haste away,
Ye tardy moments of delay,—
I long, my bridegroom, for the day
To be thy bride.—Hurrah!

" Then why cling to the scabbard—why?
Thou messenger of destiny—
So wild, so fond of battle-cry,
Why cling'st thou there?—Hurrah!

" Though fond in battle-fields to serve,
I hold myself in dread reserve,
The cause of freedom to preserve—
For this I stay.—Hurrah!

" Then still in narrow compass rest—
Ere a long space thou shalt be blest,
Within my ardent grasp comprest,
Ready for fight.—Hurrah!

" O let me not too long await!
I love the gory field of fate,
Where death's rich roses grow elate
In bloody bloom.—Hurrah!

" Then forth!—quick from thy scabbard fly,
Thou treasure of the soldier's eye—
Come, to the scene of slaughter hie,
Thy cherish'd home.—Hurrah!

" O! glorious thus in nuptial tie
To wed beneath heaven's canopy!
Bright, as a sunbeam of the sky,
Glitters your bride.—Hurrah!

" Forth, then, thou messenger of strife!
Thou German soldier's plighted wife!—
Who feels not renovated life
When clasping thee?—Hurrah!

" While in thy scabbard at my side,
I seldom gaz'd at thee, my bride—
Now heaven has bid us ne'er divide—
For ever join'd.—Hurrah!

" Thee glowing to my lips I press,
And all my ardent vows confess;—
O curs'd be he, beyond redress,
Who'd thee forsake.—Hurrah!

" Let joy sit in thy polish'd eyes,
While glancing sparkles flashing rise—
Our marriage-day dawns in the skies,
My bride of steel!—Hurrah!"

During the late war, young men of the first families in Berlin volunteered as private soldiers against the common enemy; and the hands of the fair sex were employed in binding up the wounds of the brave who suffered so severely in actions in the neighbourhood. Amongst the most active, every grateful heart acknowledges the services of the princesses Wilhelmina and Louisa.

On the 9th of September I left Berlin, and arrived at Potsdam, four miles, by a good road, lined on each side with poplars. The latter city is on the river Havel, which communicates with the Spree, and discharges itself into the Elbe near Havelsberg, thus affording Berlin a navigation to Hamburg, on which a steam-boat was established, but given up for want of support: one is still continued from Berlin to Charlottenburg and Spandau.

This city received most of its embellishments during the time of Frederick the Great; the streets are wide and well paved; and the splendid houses are built in various kinds of architecture, but are in general out of repair.

The great Palace is a stone building, in a handsome garden; at the front, towards the bridge, is a portico of twenty Corinthian columns, between which are colossal figures of sea nymphs. The town-hall is the *Stadt-house* of Amsterdam in miniature. The garrison-church, poor-house, and riding-school are all fine buildings. The canal is lined on each side with lime trees, which afford an agreeable shade: its banks and Wilhelm's-place are the fashionable walks. The number of inhabitants, exclusive of military, was 15,426.

At a short distance from the city, on the

road to Sans Souci, is a small summer-house, called Belvidere; the interior is of marble, and from the top is an extensive view of the surrounding country, which affords but a barren appearance.

An obelisk of yellow stone, on which are numerous hieroglyphics, marks the commencement of the park. The entrance to the garden is through a portal of eight Corinthian columns, near which is a square, ornamented with twelve marble statues from the Polignac collection. On the right are the marble grotto, and two semicircular plots of ground, forming the receptacle for six antique busts; and still further is *Blumenberg*, or the hill of flowers, also surrounded with eight busts.

The palace of Sans Souci stands on an elevated spot of ground, laid out as four terraces of great length. One side of the building presents thirty-six Carriatides, which have not a very elegant appearance, but the other front consists of a beautiful colonnade of eighty-eight fluted Corinthian columns, under which 400 fine orange-trees give it the air of a more southern climate. The marble room is decorated with sixteen Corinthian columns, each composed of one block of marble, and contains

several figures, one representing Apollo holding a book, in which is this quotation from Lucretius:

> "Te sociam studeo scribundis versibus esse,
> Quos ego de rerum natura pingere conor*."

The apartments that were generally made use of by Frederick and Voltaire are very plain. The guide, who appeared a warm admirer of the former, was very particular in pointing out the spots of ink made by the great man on his writing-desk, and other trifles. He showed me a manuscript of Frederick in French, and one of his poems, published by "permission of Apollo," in the margin of which were the corrections of Voltaire. At one end of the building is the superb picture gallery, with a beautifully arched and gilt roof. A small room adjoining contains works of ancient masters only, which are very select. I noticed the head of Christ and the Holy Family by Raphael. The former cost £2,850. Venus by Correggio, Evangelist by Vandyke, Ascension by Rubens, the Jew by Rembrandt, and Angel by Guido Renni, all master-pieces.

* I wish thee to be my associate in composing the verses I am endeavouring to write on the nature of things.

The colonnade already mentioned is as much the favourite walk of the King, as the terrace at Windsor was that of our late venerable monarch. At the end of the garden is the *Neue Schloss*, or New Castle, built by Frederick the Great in 1769, the very appearance of which is sufficient to convince the observer, that it was built by no ordinary character, as there is so much of what is eccentric amid its grandeur. It consists of two stories; the roof is ornamented with an elegant cupola, on which stand the three Graces, of colossal height, supporting the royal crown. The front towards the garden is chiefly in the Dutch style, yet singularly embellished with fluted Corinthian pilasters, before each of which are either groups or a statue. The two wings constitute the residence of strangers, and are connected with the outhouses, which are at some distance, by corridors of a semicircular form, making two sides of the grand court, the front of which is inclosed by a high gilt iron-railing. The entrance-hall is fantastically arranged as a grotto, the floor paved with marble, the walls covered with minerals, shells, coral, and mirrors. On the ceiling is a very large painting by Niedlich, representing, in the centre, Venus standing on

the sea, attended by the graces and nymphs. The great saloon is on the second floor, the approach to which is by a magnificent flight of marble steps of *Mosaic* work. It is entirely composed of Silesian, Bohemian, and Spanish marble, and is grand beyond description.—The theatre is small and inelegant.

About 2½ English miles from Sans Souci, stands the palace *der heiligen See* (of the holy sea), built by the late King Frederick William II. on the banks of the river Havel. It is entirely of marble, and forms a square of seventy feet, with a large court at the back between two corridors, the materials for which were removed from Sans Souci. The pilasters are of white and blue Silesian marble, and the numerous bas-reliefs are all executed by Canova. The interior displays the united efforts of art and taste. A subterraneous passage leads to the kitchen, which has the appearance of a temple in ruins; and at a short distance is a beautiful orangery, of great extent, with a superb ball-room in the centre. The vases placed round it are filled with the finest flowers which the gardens produce. The grounds adjacent exhibit many incongruous objects—a Dutch farm, an Egyptian pyramid, the library

with a Gothic steeple, two Moorish temples, a building intended to represent a castle in ruins, a marble obelisk, a hermitage, and a stone statue of a very humble character, Ajax, the favourite English dog of Frederick the Great.

A prominent object from the balcony is the *Pfauen Insel*, or Peacock Island, in the Havel, about 2000 paces long, and 500 broad, the whole laid out as a park and garden in the English style by the late King, since whose time each year has added to its beauties. On the summer-house are two towers, on one of which only there is a dome, which gives the building at a distance the appearance of a ruin: they are connected nearly at the top by a cast-iron bridge. The rooms are furnished in the rustic style, and in one is a cabinet of curiosities from Otaheite. At the front is placed the model of a frigate, which was presented to the King when in England, in 1814. This delightful retreat is often resorted to by the royal family.

Prussia having become lately much aggrandized, I subjoin the statement of her dominions, as guaranteed at the Vienna congress.

Military Divisions.	Provinces.	Government Circles.
A. Prussia	I. East Prussia	1. Königsberg 2. Gumbinnen
	II. West Prussia	1. Danzig 2. Marienwerder
B. Brandenburg and Pomerania	I. Brandenburg	1. Berlin 2. Potsdam 3. Frankfurt
	II. Pomerania	1. Stettin 2. Cöslin 3. Stralsund
C. Silesia and Posen	I. Silesia	1. Breslau 2. Reichenbach 3. Liegnitz 4. Oppeln
	II. Posen	1. Posen 2. Bromberg
D. Saxony	Saxony	1. Merseburg 2. Magdeburg 3. Erfurth
E. Lower Rhine and Westphalia	I. Westphalia	1. Münster 2. Minden 3. Arenberg
	II. Kleveberg	1. Düsseldorf 2. Kleve 3. Köln (Cologne)
	III. Lower Rhine	1. Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) 2. Koblenz 3. Trier.

COMPENDIUM OF PRUSSIA.

"Total population of the empire 10,536,571, of whom 5,244,308 are males, and 5,320,535 females. The marriages in one year were

112,134, the deaths 306,484, the births 454,031, of which 33,576 were illegitimate. Proportion of births 20 males to 19 females, of male deaths 1 in 33, of female 1 in 36.—The population has thus increased:

in 1688	1,500,000
1713	1,620,000
1740	2,200,000
1786	5,800,000
1797	8,700,000
1822	11,494,173

The army now consists of, Guards	18,220	
Infantry	112,140	
Cavalry	19,232	
Engineers and Artillery	15,408	
		165,000
Landwehr (militia)		160,000
	Total	325,000

"Common soldiers receive two gg. (threepence) per day, with eighteen ounces rye bread. Total expenditure is £6,510,000 sterling, above half of which is military. National debt £18,000,000 sterling.—The value of land is £372,527,015 sterling, and the annual income from it £12,376,128.—In 1816, 207,870 looms were employed in weaving linen, and

their produce estimated at nearly £12,000,000. The number of workmen engaged in all the manufactures 350,000, and the value of their goods, beyond the cost of the raw material, £7,600,000.—In 1816, the whole shipping consisted of 883 vessels, of 90,292 lasts (180,584 tons.) The average imports amount to £3,750,000, and exports to £4,500,000 annually.—The surface of Prussia is 5034 square German miles, or 74,108,800 British statute acres, being, in point of population, rather more than 6¾ acres to each person.

"The land is thus divided:

"Under the plough	29,224,741
—— Garden culture	295,302
Vineyards	36,903
Meadows and pasture	14,672,000
Woodlands and plantations	17,574,294
Remainder, ponds, lakes, rivers, cities, &c., roads, and land too bad for cultivation	12,305,555
	74,108,800 acres."

HOFFMAN.

SAXONY.

KINGDOM OF—AND PRUSSIAN PROVINCES OF.

On the 11th of September I left Potsdam for Beelitz 2¾, Treuenbrützen 2, Iuterbock 2, Annaburg 4, Cosdorf 3½, Grosenhayn 3, Dresden 4; total from Berlin 25¼ German, or 114 English miles.

The road is paved to Beelitz, which contains nearly 3,700 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the woollen manufactories. The neighbourhood abounds with fine oaks. Near Iuterbock lies Grosbeeren, rendered celebrated by Vandamme's defeat by the Crown Prince of Sweden, in August, 1813. The handsome town of Grosemhayn contains several large cotton factories: it has 4,500 people, and is on a small stream called the Röder. Our postillion changed the blue and orange livery of Prussia for the long yellow coat and large cocked hat of Saxony, which kingdom here commenced. There was something, both in the countenances of the inhabitants and in the appearance of the villages, in Saxony, which I fancied at least bore resemblance to those of

my native country, and my memory retraced with delight the period of their once-intimate connection. An excellent paved road, bordered with trees, reached to Dresden, where I arrived the next day at the Hotel de Bavière.

Dresden, the capital of the now small kingdom of Saxony, is pleasantly situated on the river Elbe, by which it communicates with Bohemia, and with the towns of Wittenberg, Madgeburg, and Hamburg. Although the surrounding land is very fruitful, and the air in general pure, the weather is said in spring to be exceedingly changeable, and often injurious, owing to the numerous mountains in the immediate vicinity of the city. The people have a very healthy appearance, yet it usually happens that the number of deaths exceeds that of births, the former having been in the last century 187,006, and the latter only 156,548; in one year the births were 1,855, the deaths 2,134, and the marriages 565. The inhabitants of the capital, exclusive of the military, are estimated at 55,000, of which about 5,000 with the royal family are Roman Catholics, and the remainder, with few exceptions, Lutherans.

The *Neu Stadt*, or new city, which is strongly fortified, as is the old one partially, is separated from the latter by the river, over which there

is a beautiful stone bridge of seventeen arches, 550 feet in length. Over the centre arch is placed the Crucifixion; the cross is covered with copper, and on the pedestal is this inscription:

ALEXANDER I. RESTITUIT.
JOH. GEORG II. ELECTOR
AERE FUDIT.
FRIED. AUGUST
REX
ORNAVIT, ET LAPIDE
SUBSTUXIT *.

The suburb of Frederick-stadt is divided from the town by another small stream called the Weisseritz. The streets are tolerably well paved and spacious, and there are several open squares for market-places. The houses are in general large and lofty, and being built of stone, have a very substantial appearance. The *Schloss*, or castle, was founded by Otto, in 1189, and has gradually increased from a small beginning to its present magnitude. The rooms

* Alexander I. restored it—the elector Joh. George II. covered it with brass—King Fred. Augustus ornamented it, and repaired the stone-work.

are fitted up, like other royal German residences, in a sumptuous but antique style. A covered way leads from it to the *Hof-Capelle*, the Roman Catholic church, which is certainly the greatest ornament of the city, and probably the finest church in Germany. It is of freestone; the foundation was laid in 1739, and the building completed by Chiaveri, at an expense of £147,225. This beautiful structure, standing on an open space on the quay of the river near the bridge, and being considerably elevated by a bold flight of steps, has a most magnificent appearance. Over the principal entrance, which is under the steeple, are the words—"D. O. M. Hanc sacram ædem Augustus III. condidit MDCCLIV." The steeple is in the Italian style, 303 feet high, and crowned by a gilt cross, of immense size. The flat roof is covered with copper, and round it stand the figures of 64 apostles and saints, wrought in stone by Marielli, from drawings by Torelli; that of Judas is beautifully executed. At each side of the portal are colossal statues of the four evangelists, with their attributes. The interior is an oblong square, 330 feet long and 225 broad, ornamented with a circular range of white marble pillars, which form the principal, and divide it from the two

side churches and four corner chapels. The high altar and six smaller ones are of Silesian marble, the former embellished with a painting of the Ascension, by Mengs, thirty-three feet by sixteen. It is a masterly performance, and, with the surrounding ornaments, is said to have cost £4,500. This altar exhibits simplicity without plainness, and richness devoid of ostentation. The organ was built by the celebrated Silbermann, and in the full choir are two male and two female Italian singers. I was present when high mass was performed before the royal family;—the grandeur of the building, the number and splendid dresses of the priests, the exquisite music, particularly the solemn and silvery-toned organ, with the fine and powerful singing, made it one of the most impressive services I ever witnessed.

The Frauen, or church of the Holy Virgin, in the *Neumarkt*, the oldest church, and one of the most ancient buildings in the city, is deserving of attention, from the architecture, and the beauty and originality of its construction. It is of a circular form, with four porticos, under which are the entrances. The ceiling is composed of eight arches, large and small alternately, resting on massy pillars. The majestic dome is an ornament to the whole

neighbourhood, and affords the stranger a complete panorama of the beautiful country, through which the glossy surface of the river may be traced for many miles. The great altar is carved in wood, and represents our Saviour praying on the Mount of Olives, with his three sleeping attendants; at a distance Jerusalem is seen, and his betrayer approaching, whilst an angel descends to support his drooping spirit. On each side are statues of Moses and Aaron, which, with the ornamental parts of the altar, are richly gilt. Over it is the elegant organ by Silbermann, which has three manuals, forty-four registers, and 6000 pipes.

The church of the Holy Cross, which was burnt down in six hours by the bombardment in 1760, has been rebuilt, in a dull and heavy style. It is capable of holding 4,000 people.

The Rath-house is a plain, well-proportioned building, the ground-floor of which is appropriated to a market, and the upper rooms to the city magistrates. At the front is—"Auspiciis. Frid. Aug. Pol. Elector Saxon. P. P. Optimi. Pii. Fel. Hanc Curiam extruxit Senatus Dresd."

The Rath-house of the Neustadt is a stone building of three stories. The destruction of

the former, and erection of the present one, are thus notified, " D. O. S. Pietatis et bonarum artium officinam ferali incendio ao. MDCLXXXV d. VI Aug. cum tota pene civitate in cineres versam primum voluit restaurarier munifica amplissimi Senatus curâ. Ao. MDCLXXXVI*."

The royal gallery of paintings, in one of the buildings in the castle, deserves the early attention of the stranger, being the second, if second to any, in Europe. As early as George the First, the Electors of Saxony were lovers of the fine arts, and purchasers of celebrated paintings. Augustus III. added greatly to the collections of his predecessors by the purchase of the gallery of the Duke of Modena, in which was the celebrated *Night* and four others by Correggio, for £292,500; of the Raphael-gallery at Piacenza, for £8,500; and of the Magdalena of Correggio (only 17¾ inches by 13½ inches) for £6,500. His researches were not confined to the productions of the Italian

* This seat of piety and the liberal arts, which was, with almost the whole city, consumed in the fatal conflagration of 1685, was restored by the care and munificence of the most noble Senate, 1686.

school, but other countries of Europe were visited, and their most valuable paintings secured, without regard to price. The apartments, which are covered with green damask, and ornamented with gilt cornices, are divided into an outer and inner gallery, the former contains 827 works, mostly of the German, Flemish, and French schools; the latter 357, chiefly those of the Italian masters. In the inner room are also drawings in crayons, amongst which are 157 portraits by the celebrated Carriera Rosalba, eleven by Raphael Mengs, with portraits of Rotari and Lepoti, and six others in enamel. The whole consists of 1,400 paintings of nearly 400 masters. In this magnificent collection the following may be particularly noticed; "The Madonna di San Sisto" of Raphael, 9¼ feet by 7 feet. The Holy Virgin, with the infant Saviour on her right arm, stands upon a light cloud; on her right is a Pope in a white tunic, with a pallium of gold thrown over it, and the triple-crowned mitre at his feet; on the left is St. Barbara kneeling, her eyes cast downwards, apparently observing two cherubs, who rest upon a platform at the foot of the painting, and whose countenances are in the highest degree simple and artless

This sublime picture was painted for the church of the cloister of San Sisto in Piacenza, which was founded by Pope Pius V. and whose altar it embellished*.—By the same master is the far-famed St. George and the Dragon, for which Augustus III. paid the sum of 13,000 ducats. A similar style, particularly in his Madonna, may be traced in the works of Julio Romano.—Correggio may be studied in his Virgin and Child on the throne, called the "St. Francis," surrounded by St. John, St. Catharine, St. Anthony of Padua, and St. Francis of Assisi; and in a most superb painting, known by the name of the St. Sebastian; and more particularly in his "*Heilige Nacht*" (the holy night), in which the shepherds are adoring the new-born child. This exquisite picture produced the painter only forty dollars (£6 10*s.*) The Magdalena I shall describe more particularly: she lies carelessly upon the ground, wrapped to the bosom in a blue garment, her head leaning upon her right arm, and reading attentively a book. Her light hair falls upon and partly hides her breast.

* There is an admirable engraving of this painting (from one of a reduced size by Mrs. Seidelman, of Dresden) executed by Müller, of Stutgard.

An anointing cup stands near her, and in the back ground are rocks covered with bushes, and from which a small spring flows. This painting is executed with peculiar softness and delicacy.—The grandeur of Michael Angelo's taste, as well as his power of exhibiting character and beauty, especially of young and female forms, are seen in his Sebastian and in the sleeping Jesus. The chief excellence of this artist consists in the greatness of his manner and the sublimity of his conceptions. —Of the two Caraccis, are the Repose, by Louis; Genius of Glory, Christ with the crown of thorns, St. Matthew, and the "*Opera dell' Elimosina,*" by Hannibal, all remarkable for their strength of feeling and judgment.—The brilliant colouring of Titian, whose charm lies in adapting to each portrait its own peculiar properties, appears in the Queen of Cyprus, his mistress, and daughter Lavinia; the family of Duke Alfonso; "*Christo della Moneta;*" and in his Venus reclining; she is playing on a flute, a youth standing at her feet, and Cupid placing a garland on her head.—Equally remarkable is the Venus of Guido Reni, in the act of handing her son an arrow. In this picture, although considerably injured, there is much sublimity and simplicity; a spirit of grace and pride

seems seated upon the forehead, whilst a heart of innocence and good-humour is sporting on the lips. The whole is wrapt in a clear ethereal light.—The same effect is apparent in a group, in which the Virgin is sitting with the child on her bosom, whom two saints are adoring. In another, the infant is sleeping on a red cushion, whilst an angel, holding a cross, is hovering near it, and Mary on her knees is watching it. The figure of the latter appears to approach as nearly as possible to reality.—Albani, the friend of Guido, and pupil of Caracci, has immortalized the triumph of Galatæa. His sentiment is also beautifully and softly displayed in the birth of Christ, and the Rest on the Flight from Egypt.—Another character of the arts appears in the easy and natural works of Hans Holbein, whose portraits of Luther and his wife, half figures, are full of life and expression. —Albert Dürer's pencil has carried the feeling of devotion to its highest pitch in his painting of an altar, near which Mary sits with the child, with St. Catharine and St. Michael at her side. His bearing of the Cross, Dying Virgin, Hermit at Prayer, and the Adoration, are pictures full of religious sentiment.

But to return to the Italian school.—Guer-

cino's Lot flying from the consuming Sodom, Cephalus weeping for Procris, and Venus for Adonis, are true and correct representations.—Of Caro Dolci, are the Last Supper and St. Cecilia.—Of Leonardo da Vinci are, the Head of John the Baptist, the Centurion, and the finding of Moses.—By F. Mazzuoli (Parmigiano) is the highly-beautiful "*Madonna della Rosa.*" The mother is looking earnestly at the child, her countenance exhibiting the very picture of virgin innocence and modesty. The infant has one hand upon a globe (probably to shew his victory over the world) and holds in the other a rose. Near it is Neptune's "*Quos Ego!*" of Rubens, a work full of life and spirit. It represents an old but powerful man, moderating with his trident the raging sea; his horses turn their fierce heads towards him, and three nymphs, the most beautiful offspring of imagery, follow the car of the god. At a distance are vessels combating with the storm, whilst a giant is seen flying through the air. The whole proves in the highest degree the romantic character of Rubens.—Amongst so many gems, it is impossible to select all which are worthy of admiration; but I will still name the Stuart family, and portrait of old

Parr, by Vandyck; Flight into Egypt, by Boll; Offering of Isaac, by And. del Sarto; Bearing of the Cross, by Paul Veronese; Holy Family, and several landscapes, by Dietrich; the Ariadne and Cybele of Angelica Kaufmann.—In short, the art may be seen almost from its first attempts, and in progressive improvement. Numerous young persons, many of whom were females, were employed in making copies, which any artist is allowed to do.

Strangers are admitted daily, from nine to one, and from two till five, on merely purchasing a catalogue at the door; and those who have an introduction to the inspector, Demiany, will find that gentleman extremely polite and attentive.

Under the picture gallery is the valuable collection of casts from the antiques, by Mengs. They are ranged in two apartments, in the centre of which are colossal figures of the "two prisoners from Phrygia," and two lions as large as life. This is open at the same hours as the picture gallery.

In the superb Japanese palace are collections of Chinese, Japanese, and Saxon china. In the first are two extremely large vases, curiously painted in blue and yellow, which cost Augustus II. 12,000 ducats (£6,000.) The

execution of the flowers and landscapes thereon is tolerable, but that of the figures execrable; all the faces and postures are unnatural. In the Saxon china are specimens of the first attempt by Böttcher in 1706, consisting of a kind of biscuit-ware of a brownish red colour, the beautiful tinge of which, as well as the fine marble-like polish, is an art which died with the inventor.—The quality of the modern china, is allowed to be superior to any other; and it is only lately that Berlin has begun to rival the admirable painting displayed on the china. Amongst the most curious works are the following:—A model of a monument to Augustus II. in white porcelain, by Randler, which cost 12,000 dollars (£1,815.) An altar-piece, representing Mount Calvary, with eleven principal figures on the summit; beneath, hangs our Saviour on the cross. The value is 16,000 dollars (£2,600.) A group of flowers, four feet high, part blooming, and others faded, under which two girls are sitting. —In the biscuit-ware, great skill has been shewn, particularly in a Venus de Medicis, Venus instructing her son, a rose tree, the Graces, &c. There is also a matchless allegorical representation of the conquest of the Crimea by Catharine II. The Crimea is pour-

trayed as a female, lying at the feet of the Empress, who seated on her throne, holds out to her the emblem of peace, whilst an angel unchains the fetters by which she is bound. To the left are three palm trees, on the highest of which hangs the portrait of the Empress, surrounded with garlands.—In an adjoining apartment, are the presents made to the King of Saxony by Napoleon, consisting of three beautiful brown vases, superbly gilt and admirably painted: one represents the triumphal march of Solomon; the second, Napoleon visiting the wounded, after the battle of the Katzbach, at the moment that the surgeons are in the act of dressing the wounds of the Austrian General; on the third is Napoleon on horseback, attended by Murat and Bernadotte; and the former, whilst passing two French Colonels, who lie disabled on the ground, takes off his hat, exclaiming, "*Honneur au courage malhereux.*"

In another part of the same building, is a collection of coins and medals, of various nations and ages, in gold and silver. Those of Greece and Rome, though not numerous, are said to be extremely valuable.

The royal library occupies the first and second stories of the palace: its extent is vari-

ously stated—the number of books at, or considerably above 200,000 volumes; of MSS. from 2,000 to 4,000; of pamphlets and small works, from 100,000 to 200,000; and maps, 120,000. The whole is contained in 21 rooms and 3 galleries, all handsomely fitted up; and the annual expense of the establishment is only 3,000 dollars (£487 15*s.*) The works of Germany and France are placed in the principal gallery, which is decorated with sixteen marble pillars, and nearly 200 busts by Ferrari, from designs by Hamilton. The following are the books, &c. which appeared to me the most rare or valuable. The "*Atlas Regius*" of Augustus II. a magnificent work of nineteen volumes, large folio, containing above 1,300 charts and views, with portraits of royal and distinguished personages, chiefly the production of the most celebrated mathematicians and artists of Holland; and said to have cost 20,000 dollars (£3,333 6*s.*) Specimens of ancient printing; the progression traced only by the improvement, there being no date to the first specimens. It begins with wooden blocks, on which the letters are cut; and in this style are "*Ars moriendi*," 14 leaves small folio. "*Ars memorandi notabilis per figuras Evangelistarum.*" 30 leaves small folio. "*Biblia pauperum*," 40

leaves, with illustrations. The next press has *moveable* wooden letters, by which are printed a Psalter on vellum, and the first book which has a date, by John Fusts and Peter Schöffers, 1457. Succeeding these are small moveable metal types, first used in 1459 by the same printers, in "*Gulielmi durandi rationale divinorum officiorum, libri VIII.*" Also, "*Johannis de Balbis—Jannensis Catholicon—Lexicon etymologicum Latinæ linguæ, Moguntiæ*, 1460." Also, the *Officia* and the *Paradoxa Ciceronis*, 1465. Then follows a Latin Bible, Mainz, 1462, folio, on vellum, with beautifully painted letters at the commencement of each chapter. The library also contains a number of Turkish, Persian, and Arabian MSS. which were taken at the rescue of Vienna in 1683, and at the capture of Ofen, in 1686; a Mexican MS. in 39 leaves; a Malay letter, cut on a plate of gold, and a Koran from the library of the Emperor Bajazeth; a golden Papal bull, and several of Luther's MSS.

The rooms are open daily from ten to twelve, and from three to five, excepting the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday, and every afternoon in the months of December and January. The librarians are very attentive, and the in-

stitution, as the inscription on it implies, is truly a "*Museum usui publico patens.*"

The "Zwinger" Palace was commenced in 1711, by Augustus II. but never finished. It forms an oblong square of great extent, encompassing a beautiful garden. Its contents are I. The cabinet of natural history, originally founded by Heucher, from a museum purchased at Danzig. II. Mineralogy, consisting of numerous specimens of foreign minerals, the smaller ones arranged in drawers, the larger placed in cabinets with glass fronts. There are rich specimens of gold from Arabia Felix, Peruvia, Sumatra, and Guinea, some of the weight of 62 to 102 ducats. Gold dust, of various colours; gray from Japan, and white from Alexandria. III. The Herbarium, which must be interesting to medical men. The room in which the subjects are placed, contains also colossal figures of Hercules, Mars, Minerva, and Venus, formed of Cypress wood, bought at Vienna for 4,000 dollars (£650.) IV. A small anatomical cabinet. V. That of natural history. Amongst the amphibious animals are the *rana paradoxa* or tailed frog, and the very curious *rana pipa* or Surinam toad. The latter is considerably larger than the common toad,

and the body flatter; the back of the female is furnished with remarkably singular orifices or cells. It has been ascertained, that the spawn produced by the female is afterwards collected by the male, and the *ova* deposited by him on her back, where they are received into the cells, then open, but which afterwards close upon them. In this situation they are concealed about three months, when they are, as it were, a second time born, having been changed from *ova* to tadpoles, and being quite perfect when emerged. There is also a starfish, which was found encrusted in a bed of stone, near Pirna. VI. The coral cabinet. VII. That of shells, systematically arranged in eight glass cases. The room is very neat; over the entrance is the royal crown, with the initials A. R. formed of cockle and muscle shells, of various sizes; at one end the royal arms, composed of nearly 20,000 pearls, taken from the river Elster, some of which are of the size of common nuts. On the numerous pillars are figures of animals, flowers, and other ornaments; and the admirers of conchology will here find a collection, probably unique in its kind.

In the second story of the pavilion of this palace is a very great curiosity—a model of

the Temple of Solomon. The tabernacle, altar of incense, table of shew-bread, and the golden candlesticks are placed on a table, nine feet by seven. In the fore-court, which is surrounded with pillars, is a procession of priests and Levites bearing the ark of the covenant, the altar of burnt-offering, the brazen sea, the beasts for sacrifice, &c. The priests and Levites in their proper situations, as well in the tabernacle as the fore-court, are in proportion to the whole, of the height of six feet. The model of the temple itself was built at the instigation and expense of a learned counsellor, residing at Hamburg, in the beginning of the last century, of the name of Schott: it is executed with great skill agreeably to the writings of the Rabbi, of the Talmud, and the Bible, particularly from an extract out of the prophet Ezekiel, by the Spanish priest Villalpandi. Schott took the advice of the most eminent architects of the time, consulted the most learned men, viz. Gravius, Fabricius, and Sturm, and employed the first-rate workmen that could be obtained. The execution was completed by Erasmus in fifteen years, at an expense, I was assured, of 50,000 dollars (£8,125.) The whole is made in the most particular manner, in the proportion of one-eighth

of an inch to the foot, and of the same kind of wood as the original. The model, consequently, with the three fore-courts and surrounding buildings (as according to the writings they should together contain 125 calamos*) occupy a space of nineteen square feet, and are placed on a pedestal of the same height, on which are props or pillars, to represent the hill of Moriah, on which the temple stood. The middle or fore-court of the Jews, is intersected seven times by buildings, and forming distinct squares, which, however, have a communication by a colonnade, on the ground floor. The number of pillars is 6,736, with nearly as many trelliced windows, and much ornament, which can only be equalled by the beauty of the interior. The stairs, formed in the corner of the building, are prepared with such nicety, that although they cannot be seen, a small bullet put in at the top, and suffered slowly to drop down, will prove that their number is correct. The rest, to be better seen, are taken out of the outer-court: viz. the oracle of the house, or the Holy, and the Holy of Holies, which, with the altar of in-

* A Hebrew calamos was six ells, each ell six palms or hands, and each hand four inches in breadth.

cense, table of shew-bread, ark of the covenant, and the cherubims, are all of silver, gilt; as are also the molten sea, borne by twelve oxen, the ten lavers, and the two entrance-pillars, Joachim and Boaz. The carving of the whole cannot be excelled.

It would be tedious to describe the saloons devoted to astronomy and geography, geometry, optics, mechanism, and mathematics, though all deserve minute attention. In the last-named class, I again noticed, as I had previously done at Berlin, that most of the mathematical instruments were of English manufacture.

The cabinet of engravings is also in this immense building, and is of amazing extent, comprising the most celebrated works of the Italian, Dutch, French, and English schools; in the whole, above 200,000. The following deserve to be enumerated:—"Le cabinet du roi de France;" "Ornemens de peinture et de sculpture dans la gallerie d'Apollon du Louvre, et dans le grand apartement du roi aux Tuilleries, par Bernin," &c.; "La gallerie de Vienne;" "La gallerie de Florence;" "La gallerie de Dresde;" "La gallerie de Berlin;" "La gallerie de Brounswick à Salzdalen;" "La gallerie de Windsor et Kensington;" "La gallerie de

Coppenhague;" "La gallerie de Düsseldorff;" "Historica d'Alessandro III. Pontifex, expressa in dodici quadri posti nella Sala del maggior Consiglio di Venezia dipinti da Giacomo e Dominicino Tintoretto," &c. "Apelles Britannicus:" A collection of prints, engraved after the most capital paintings in England, by Boydell, 4 volumes; Views in England, in 20 volumes; Historical pieces, by Strange; Landscapes, by Woollet.

The former Italian opera-house, in this palace, is now only used occasionally for masquerades. Some years back, the operas were got up in such a splendid style, that a single performance once cost the Crown 100,000 dollars (£16,250.)

The "*Grüne Gewölbe,*" or Green Vaults, contain the principal royal treasures of Saxony, in jewels, precious stones, and curiosities. I will name a few. A large bowl, formed of the very rare *lapis nephriticus;* a crucifix and four pyramids of Arabian *jaspis breccia;* allegorical representation, in Mosaic work, of a young man's journey through life,—the youth is mounted on a wild horse, and the Virtues are pointing out the way he ought to pursue; value, 80,000 dollars (£13,000); a pyramid of precious stones, with a bust of Augustus II. on it;

which being placed before a glass, gives the spectator a view of each side; value 100,000 dollars (£16,250); a vase of jasper, on a basement of crystals and amethysts; an onyx, probably the largest in the world, being 6¼ inches by 4, and valued at 45,000 dollars (£7,312); several crowns and insignia of orders of knighthood; a sapphire, a topaz, and an aquamarine of immense size; swords with diamond hilts; a diamond, weighing 194½ grains, bought by Augustus II. for 200,000 dollars (£33,333); unique *green* diamond of 160 grains, &c. &c.

The *Rustkammer*, or armoury, is in the same building as the picture gallery. It is well worthy of observation, as shewing, from the earliest times, the arms and costumes of the nation, and giving a good idea of their manners and customs for ages past. In it are preserved the actual dresses worn by the sovereigns and other distinguished characters, both in war, on tournaments, and state occasions, with those of the knights for 1,000 years in succession. In the latter, I observed that the hats had small brims, quite different from those usually represented in prints, and on the stage*.

* Their shields are small, round, and ornamented with figures of beasts and birds. Some bear curious mottos, such as "*Sir away, Sir Rival.*"

The small cocked hat, ornamented with a diamond button, and the sword belonging to Peter the Great, are shewn as sacred relics. One set of armour, for man and horse, is made of steel, richly inlaid with gold, in relievo, representing the feats of Hercules. It was prepared at Augsberg for Christian I. at an expense of 14,000 dollars (£2,275.) There is also a half cuirass, formed of 28 folds of red silk, which is said to have twice withstood a bullet shot.

The show rooms of the Meissen China contain the most beautiful specimens of that art, especially in the cups, on which portraits of celebrated characters are enamelled; and in the vases, which exhibit landscapes and historical pieces, exquisitely painted. The biscuit-ware is so reasonable, that small copies of ancient statues, admirably executed, may be had at eight dollars (26*s.*)

The royal palace, called the *Bruhlsche**, having belonged to the late Count Bruhl, is situated on a fine terrace on a high bank, overhanging the river, from which there is a charm-

* The Germans can make any proper name into an adjective, by adding "sche;" thus, the Bruhl*sche* palace, is the palace of Bruhl.

ing view of the Hof church, the noble bridge, and the *Neu stadt.* The palace is a pavilion, simply built, with a façade in front, 270 feet long. One part of it contains the King's private library, and the other is devoted to the annual exhibition of the academy of arts, and to occasional lectures, at the expense of the Crown. The adjoining garden affords a delightful walk, and embraces on the right an extensive view towards the mountains of Bohemia, and on the left to the neighbourhood of Meissen. It was much injured during the war, which is probably the reason that it is now quite neglected by the citizens, who are perhaps unwilling to visit a place which has lost much of its former splendour.

The gardens of the Zwinger palace are more frequented; and 300 fine orange trees, which are placed in the walks, render them quite enchanting.

The allées of the *Neu stadt* and Weistriz, the *Linckische Bad,* and *grüne Wiese* are also places much resorted to: in the latter is a coffee-garden, which is the best place for observing the German character, and where there is excellent music.

The *tables d'hôte* were well provided, at a cheap rate; the company pleasant, and often

large: indeed, the inhabitants of Saxony in general are as remarkable for their honesty and uprightness of character, as for their cultivated minds.

The performances at the theatre and the opera-house are good; and, on the whole, I do not know of any other place in Germany, where an Englishman will find so much gratification, and, if he please, improvement, at so moderate an expense, as in this part of Saxony.

Accompanied by Lieutenant M——, of the 52d Regiment, I walked to the neighbouring height, where Moreau received his mortal wound in the summer of 1813. Unskilled in military tactics, I could scarcely think it credible, that a shot from the city batteries would have reached so far as the spot where Moreau fell; but the account is well authenticated. The place is marked by a large block of granite, bearing a colossal helmet and sword of bell metal, with these words:

"MOREAU, DER HELD,
FIEL HIER, AN DER SEITE ALEXANDERS
DEN 27TEN AUGUST, 1813*."

* The hero Moreau fell here, at Alexander's side, on the 27th of August, 1813.—(It was erected by that Emperor.)

No person visiting Dresden should omit to make a short tour through the surrounding country, so appropriately denominated "Saxon Switzerland," as, if he be a lover of nature, he cannot fail to experience there the most ample gratification.

I agreed with a friend to spend a few days in that delightful neighbourhood which lies a little to the south of Dresden, near the Bohemian frontiers. We drove through the large park, in which there is a small palace, much injured by the French army. Emerging from it, the road was bounded on the left by high banks covered with fine trees, and beyond them the mountains, whose slopes were clothed with luxuriant vines, and their bases washed by the tranquil waters of the Elbe.

We soon arrived at Pirna, about two miles distant, which is an old fortified village of 4,500 people, in a most romantic situation. It remains a memorial of the misfortunes of the Saxons, and the success of the Prussians under Frederick the Great. From the windows of the hotel, where we dined, we had an extensive view of the numerous vineyards, the meandering river, and the magnificent castle of Sonnenstein, formerly a strong fortification, but now occupied as a lunatic asylum, in which

we were informed 270 unfortunates were confined. It would perhaps be impossible to find a place where the melancholic patients could have a gayer, or more pleasing scene of nature constantly before them, than they enjoy from the summit of this hill.

Here the celebrated Fred. Müller, of Stutgardt, who gained himself so much credit by his engravings of Domenichino's St. John, and Raphael's Madonna, was some time confined, and at length terminated his life.

The land in the neighbourhood of Pirna is extremely valuable, on account of the immense quarries of stone, found in the *Liebethal*, or vale of love. Part of the beds, which extend above eight miles in length, and from three to four miles in breadth, belong to the Crown, and part is private property. They are often 100 to 200 feet deep, sometimes resting on granite or slate, and sometimes on coals. Shell-fish and oak-trees have been found embosomed in this stone, some of which is hard and durable, but a great deal is soft, and so much affected by the weather, that during the winter it is impossible to work it, on account of the frost.

Leaving Pirna, we proceeded, keeping nearly the same course as the river, towards Liljenstein, the highest of the twelve hills, in the immediate neighbourhood, all of which rise out

of fruitful plains. The top consists of numerous blocks of freestone, ten to twelve feet high, forming a very inhospitable group. This precipice was ascended by Augustus I. a path having been formed for that purpose; and, in commemoration of which unimportant event, a small column was erected, and the feat thus described,

"Fredericus Augustus, Rex et Elector *Sax.* ut fortunam virtute, ita asperam hanc rupem primus superavit, aditumque faciliorem reddi curavit. Ao. 1708*."

I presume he did not here style himself *King* of *Poland* and *Elector* of *Saxony*, because Charles XII. of Sweden had at that time placed the Polish crown on the head of Stanislaus, leaving Augustus the title only.

On the right, we saw, at a considerable distance, the small town of Colta, under the Spitsberg hill; and the next object we approached was Königstein, a high hill, fortified with great strength, and where both nature and art seem to have conspired to form an impregnable fortress. The hill rises 1,800 feet above

* Fred. Augustus, King and Elector of Saxony, who, as he conquered fortune by his valour, was the first that surmounted the obstacles of this rugged rock, and caused a more easy ascent to be formed. 1708.

the level of the adjacent river, and is at the summit half a mile in circumference, having a fruitful vale, with vineyards and excellent water, producing every thing necessary for the garrison, when besieged.

It may be termed the key of the entrance to Bohemia by the Elbe, and is very strictly guarded; for although we made very particular application, we were not permitted to see the interior, the Commandant assuring us such were the express orders of the King.

We drove down a very steep hill to the small village also called Königstein. The road was good, and a small stone at the side thus announced by whom it was first formed, such being a matter of no small importance in Germany.

"Fred. Aug. Churfurst v. Saxon, eröffnete diese Strasse im Jahre, 1786*."

In a fine park, near the river, we noticed the handsome residence of Mr. V. Obelt, and, at no great distance, that of the late Lord Findlater. We advanced through a country which exhibited fresh beauties at every step; and towards evening approached Schandau, on the Bohemian frontiers, where we took up our

* Fred. Augustus, Elector of Saxony, opened this road in 1786.

quarters for the night. The town, which lies under high hills and rocks on the Elbe, is tolerably well built; and some houses are even ornamental. The inhabitants, in number only 1,000, are chiefly employed in forwarding wood, stone, grain, and fruit from Bohemia to Dresden, and other towns on the same navigation. We were now on the borders of Saxon Switzerland; and, agreeably to the advice of our Dresden friends, which plan I should recommend to future travellers, we applied for instruction how to prepare for and proceed on our tour (which is performed on foot) to Mr. H——, the polite owner of the much frequented baths, who willingly gave us every necessary information, and provided us with a guide, of the name of Büttner, whom we found well acquainted with the tract of country most worthy of observation.

The baths of Schandau have every requisite accommodation for numerous visitors, and the waters (like many others) are said to possess such powerful qualities as to be capable of curing "every disease incident to humanity." Over the entrance to the pump-room is this Latin pun,

"Balnea, Vina, Venus corrumpunt corpora nostra:—
Conservant eadem Balnea, Vina, Venus."

Schandau is surrounded with beautiful gardens, and that belonging to a Mr. Saupe, a timber-dealer, is pre-eminent. Saupe had no family, and expended the greater part of his property, 20,000 dollars (£3,250), in forming an extensive park and garden. It lies on the sloping bank of a rugged hill, the overhanging rocks having been formed into romantic walks, planted on each side with vines; to afford foundation to which, soil was brought at great labour and expense from Bohemia. The walks are mounted by 100 steps, cut in the rock, at the top of which is a small but elegant temple, embosomed in firs and pines, growing in clumps on the surrounding rocks. The prospect from the windows of the pavilion is as extensive as variegated; and on every side are proofs of the unwearied perseverance of the proprietor, in having formed this now fruitful garden, out of a once barren waste; indeed, places which can scarcely be approached without shuddering, are clothed with the most luxuriant vines. The undertaking is modestly made known in the following words, incribed on a prominent rock:

" GOTT ALLEIN DIE EHRE
DIESEN GARTEN BAUTE ZUM VERGNÜGEN
VOM JAHRE 1780 BIS 1791,
EPHRAIM LEBERECHT SAUPE *."

After providing refreshments for our journey, the eatables packed up in the guide's portmanteau, and the no less useful wine, slung "à la Gilpin," across his shoulders, we left Schandau at sun-rise the next morning, in great spirits and full of anticipation of an enchanting walk.

We were almost immediately in *Switzerland*, and the first objects shown were the two waterfalls of Bechel and Bagert, where, owing to the extreme dryness of the season, we were disappointed. We then ascended the *Münze* hill, 800 feet high, nearly at the top of which is a great natural curiosity called the *Kuhstall*. It is an immense arch in the rock, twenty-eight feet wide and twenty feet high at the entrance, and increasing towards the other end, near the precipice, to seventy feet by eighty. The first approach caused astonishment, as we

* Honour to God alone.—This garden was formed for a place of recreation, from the year 1780 to 1791, by E. L. Saupe.

came suddenly upon a well-arched opening, apparently leading to an inner court, or palace of rock, through which we could obtain a perspective glimpse of the rocks and mountains opposite. The roof is formed of regular strata of soft stone, and in the majestic rock near the precipice is a well-made arch, with a deep groove in the inside, giving it exactly the appearance of an immense door-way. At the right there is a hollow cavern, as if intended for a fire-place, as it is provided with an aperture, or chimney, to the top of the hill, and used by an attendant for preparing coffee, which is sold to the company frequenting the vault. On the left there is a small bank of turf, seated on which, the observer may see the full extent of the *Kuhstall*, the bold rocks of the mountain of *Kleine Winterberg*, with its indented outline, and the *Winterhaus*, nearly buried in trees, at the summit. Every object is calculated to arouse a spirit of reflection. Here all is nature; no human hands have participated in the formation of this palace of rocks, except indeed it be the embellishments on the walls, which are nearly covered with the names of visitors. The attendant also keeps a register, in which such as choose inscribe their names. Looking it over, I rejoiced,

in this sequestered spot, to find that of a townsman, which was not read without emotion;—so true it is, that there is in the British heart a chord, which vibrates in foreign climes even at the very *name* of Englishman!

Emerging from the cavern, we turned to the left, round a projecting rock. On a block of stone, fallen probably from above, nature had worked a curious combination:—round it were the roots of two large trees, so closely interwoven as entirely to cover it, without the least particle of earth, or other visible sustenance for the roots.

On our descent, we saw a singular rock, called the *Kanzel*, or pulpit, overhanging us, where tradition says a clergyman preached, at the conclusion of the thirty years' war, to an audience assembled in the dingle beneath, which is still known by the name of the "Chapel." The latter is formed by a narrow defile, being the entrance to still more extensive hollows and caverns, through which the traveller can peep into the frightful abyss beyond. Entering by the passage immediately under the rocks, their colossal forms change at each step, and curiosities display themselves on every side; on some, the hardy peasant formerly erected his dwelling, the remains of

which are still visible. It is absolutely necessary to be accompanied by a clever guide, as the leading passages are not always free from obstruction, and the smaller are difficult to penetrate.

We next mounted the hill opposite to the *Kuhstall* called *Kleine* (or little) *Winterberg*. Almost at the top there is a small hunting-box, where refreshment may be procured. It is said to have been erected by Christian I. when heir apparent, in grateful remembrance of the narrow escape which his father, the Elector Augustus, had near it, in 1558. The Elector, returning by way of Prague from the coronation of Ferdinand I. prepared for the chase of a remarkably large old white deer, which the hunters had often in vain endeavoured to overtake. In the midst of the hunt, the Elector, spurred on by the heat of the moment, and separated from his companions, imprudently followed the deer to a point of the rock, called Hornstein, when it became impossible to proceed further, or to retreat. The animal made a dead stop, and his look seemed to indicate a determination to attack his pursuer, who must have been precipitated down the precipice, at the point of which he stood, a depth of 600 feet. But the Elector's presence of mind did

not forsake him, for exclaiming "*Ich oder Du*" (I or thou,) he pulled his trigger, and his adversary fell wounded down the rocks. A large stone, on which are the electoral arms and "Augustus, 1558," marks the spot, and the deer's horns are placed in the front of the *Winterhaus*, which adjoins. The latter is in a decayed state; it has open windows all round, the view from which, if I may so express myself, is *terribly* grand; and the report of a pistol, or the sound of a horn, produces an astonishing echo.

Towards the north, the land seems to sink into a terrific gulph, out of which spring up numerous ranges of rocks; the vales are covered with fir trees, whose tops are continually rustling with the most trifling breeze. The depth below is so considerable, that eagles and other birds of prey, hovering over the adjacent rocks, appear from this point only as the smallest of the feathered tribe.

The road to "Grosse," or Great Winterberg, is at first unpleasant, leading over rough groups of basalt, but it soon becomes smooth and good.

We continued a gentle and winding ascent for about three English miles, through groves of young beech or fir trees, whose branches

joining at the top, formed a most refreshing shade from the glaring and overpowering sunbeams. Near the summit we entered a still more beautiful wood interspersed with pleasant and cooling streams.

No person would suppose that this hill, apparently so enveloped with high and dreary rocks, would afford such singularly variegated prospects, as the ascent occasionally presents. But the greatest elevation is by far the most grand, and he who visits that point for the first time, will, I think, acknowledge, that it appears at once to remove from his mind the remembrance of whatever he had previously seen; for looking down, as from the clouds, a prospect expands, in every part of which there is so great a variety of combination, that the beholder is lost in admiration. The eye is attracted more particularly to the west, where an enormous ravine, of the depth of 1,360 feet presents itself; its rocks varied with a wilderness of trees, which fall down to, and choke up its gulph. Beyond the points of the rugged rocks may be seen the Elbe, winding like a small brook. Equally attractive, or still more so, are the distant objects; towards the north, where the prospect at the extremity presents an immense beech forest, the hills of Falkenberg,

and beyond them, those of Hackstein and Keulenberg.

In the same direction, the mountains of Lansitz range beyond Stolpe, whence to the left, over Hohnstein, the view extends to the neighbourhood of Moritzburg, the castle of which may be distinctly seen on a clear day.

Kolmberg, near Oschatz, fifty English miles distant, towards the west, near the hills of Lomat and Schieritz, appears enveloped in a shade of twilight. Thence an extensive landscape stretches beyond Lohmen, to Zachendorf and Porsberg-hills, the summer-house on the latter preventing its being farther traced. A perspective view again opens over a fruitful plain, broken only by the hill of Liljenstein, at the extremity of which the cities of Dresden and Pillnitz give a magnificent finish to the picture; the elevations of Scharfenberg and Weisstropp form the back-ground, and their lofty summits prevent the eye from penetrating farther.

To the Bohemian frontier it is fully as interesting, where the chain of the Leutmeritz and Bunzlaw mountains extends in the form of an amphitheatre, a distance of six miles in length, and twenty-four in circumference, towering like clouds above each other, and

affording a most sublime spectacle. Indeed, the prospect on every side from this mountain is indescribably grand; and some idea of the extent may be formed, by stating, that the distance from the *Riesen* mountains, in Silesia, and that of Kolmberg, is twenty-four German, or 108 English miles; and the elevation is 1,368 feet above the level of the Elbe, and 1,864 feet above that of the sea.

The top of the mountain consists of basalt, which towards the east is found in numerous small fragments, and to the north in connected masses.

Those who intend to return to Schandau, should descend on the Bohemian side, where the first village is Hirnis-Kretzschen. The road is rather intricate, and sometimes dangerous, owing to the number of loose fragments of rock and stones.

We proceeded to the neighbouring vale, called *Prebischgrund*, which is about 1,200 feet in length, where there is an enormous isolated rock, 200 feet high, to which the name of *Kegel*, or ninepin, has been given, from its supposed resemblance to that part of a favourite German game. A little farther, we were shown the "Holy Hullen," a superb chapel, formed by the surrounding rocks, and fenced in with

birch trees. It is not surprising that this retired and melancholy spot should excite a feeling of superstition and dread in the ignorant and uncultivated, by whom it is held in reverential awe*.

At the end of the dingle we came to a rock, in which there was a natural arched passage, called *Prebisch Thor,* of very great extent, both in height and width. The sudden and beautiful perspective view through the aperture over an immense tract of territory, was very striking. Advancing through this romantic country, we arrived at the small village of Langbieler, which contains about seventy

* It may probably arise from a different motive, viz. religious sentiment, as was the case with the ancient Germans, speaking of whom, Tacitus says, "They conceive it unworthy the grandeur of celestial beings to confine their deities within walls, or to represent them under a similitude: *woods* and *groves* are their temples, and they affix names of divinity to that secret power † which they behold with the eye of adoration alone."

† Thus Seneca, in his 41st Epistle, expresses the same idea: "If you walk in a grove, thickly planted with ancient trees of unusual growth, the interwoven boughs of which exclude the light of heaven; the vast height of the wood, the retired secrecy of the place, and the deep unbroken gloom of shade, impress the mind with the conviction of a present deity." And Pliny, XII. i. briefly observes, "Groves, *and the very stillness which reigns in them,* are objects of our adoration."

houses. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in preparing deals from round timber, for which purpose there were several saw-mills, worked by a small stream. The situation is extremely picturesque, being at the bottom of a deep valley, and having on each side high hills, ornamented either with the blooming vine, or the sombre fir tree. Near this place, we crossed a small bridge, hanging over a frightful precipice; and beneath were a Roman Catholic chapel and a stone statue, much defaced.

We then proceeded along the bank of the Elbe to Hirniskretzschen, where we found the boat waiting, which we had previously engaged, and immediately set sail for Schandau. The evening was as mild as possible, and the silver rays of the moon were to us a delightful relief, after the blazing glory of the day. We got safe to Schandau at midnight, and, I need scarcely add, enjoyed a most refreshing repose.

The next morning we continued our excursion to the small village of Waltersdorf; and at the top of a rock, which appeared to have been fortified, we were shown a cave, called *Ritters Wachhaus*, or Knights' Watchhouse, a place supposed to have been used by that

once-powerful band of Teutonics, whose influence was so far extended.

We then passed through an arch, partly natural and partly artificial, and went up an easy ascent to the "*Bastei*," a name given to the broad flat top of the most lofty rock, which overhangs the Elbe. The summit is railed round, and provided with seats. From it the view is perhaps as pleasing, though not so grand, as in any part of Saxon Switzerland. The river, there mild and peaceful, was winding in silent majesty beneath, bearing on its surface numerous little vessels, all pressing forward, with their various cargoes, to the mart of Dresden, and which, from their distance, appeared like the playthings of a schoolboy.

Before us lay an expanded country, teeming with riches for the husbandmen, who, with all their household, were busily employed in securing the treasure.

The city of Dresden was plainly distinguishable, to which the dome of the Frauen church adds great embellishment.

At the foot of this elevation our carriage met us, and we drove through a much less interesting country to Mehlen; but it improved as we came in sight of Pillnitz, where we arrived to dinner.

Pillnitz, the delightful summer residence of the royal family, consists of two long ranges of buildings, opposite each other, and divided by a large court.—The *Wasser* palace, so called from being built close to the Elbe, is inhabited by the King's brothers, the Princes Anthony and Maximilian, and the family of the latter. In the *Berg* palace, or that under the hill, the King and his family reside. The Venus temple, a building near the entrance of the court, and forming the third side, is a large hall, round which are hung an immense number of old portraits of the Electoral family: it is now used as a refectory. Adjoining are an opera-house and a theatre, in the form of a half moon, capable of holding 600 persons.

The gardens are very extensive, bounded on one side by a range of hills, and on the other by the river, near which are several neat pavillions. The walks are laid out in the stiff style of Dutch uniformity, divided from each other by high fences of shrubs, which have at least the advantage of rendering them retired to the numerous parties frequenting the grounds, which are open to all. The ornaments are many, consisting of ruins, statues, monuments, grottoes and fountains, and a collection of flowers and butterflies in an appropriate place;

but the most striking object is the Vestal statue, formed of Carrara marble, by Trippel, of Rome. The botanic garden is considered one of the most perfect in Germany, botany being the favourite study of the King, who takes much pains in the preservation and enlargement of the collection.

We saw the royal family dine at one o'clock, as we were admitted into a gallery at the end of the Venus temple, in which about thirty persons were seated, consisting of the King, Queen, and princess their daughter, the Princes Anthony and Maximilian, with the two sons and three daughters of the latter, the members of the Court, and the officers on guard, &c. Every thing appeared in the old-fashioned style—more comfortable than elegant. In three quarters of an hour, the King bowed, when the whole company rose, paid their respective compliments, and soon retired. We thought the young people appeared particularly friendly and affectionate to each other. The heir presumptive, the eldest son of Prince Maximilian, is a very fine young man; and his sister, the Princess Maria Anna, is very handsome. The King, though 69 years old, was remarkably stout and fresh-looking: he is very active, rising usually at five, and is passionately

fond of field sports.—One of the court accosted me, inquiring if I were not an Englishman, saying that he had once been in the suite of our Ambassador at Dresden. He recommended me and my friend to be present at the principal entrance to the palace at six in the evening, when the family would assemble to take their evening ride, all their movements being strictly regular. We did not fail to attend at the appointed time, and were not disappointed. The whole family met in the hall, having already taken their coffee, and presently entered their carriages, each bowing in the most gracious manner as they passed the "*Engländer*" (Englishmen). My friend agreed with me that there was amid their condescension, an air of nobility and worth which demanded our respect, in the appearance of this amiable family; and we could not refrain from regretting, nay, almost questioning the policy of those statesmen, by whose means their kingdom had been lately very considerably curtailed.

Pillnitz became celebrated by a splendid assemblage of Princes, at a convention held there in August, 1791, at which time the Emperor of Germany, Leopold II. with the Crown Prince (now Francis II.) the King of Prussia,

Fred. Willm. II. with the Crown Prince (now Fred. Willm. III.) the Count d'Artois, the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, and several other noble personages, paid a visit to the Saxon court. At this festival, thousands assembled at the Elbheger, from which fire-works, in every fantastic form, were thrown off, when suddenly there appeared a beautiful temple, raised as if by fairy hands, on which were traced, in blazing characters, the words "*Concordia Augustorum.*" The reflection on the Elbe was so great, as to give the river the appearance of having been transformed into fire, and shed a lustre over the whole of the extensive plain adjacent.

At that moment of joy, who apprehended the dreadful convulsion of all Europe, the long and bloody war, and the sad fate of the German powers, which were soon to follow?

Late in the evening, we again got safe to Dresden, full of enthusiastic admiration of the objects seen during our tour.

One of the favourite walks in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis is the Riesewitzsche garden, to which the polite owner, Count Rose, gives free access, without finding its beauties defaced, which I am sorry to confess would be the case were the lower orders in our own

country admitted into similar grounds. A place has been provided for refreshments, where individuals may be accommodated agreeably to their taste; or large parties enjoy the "Pic Nic," so fashionable in Saxony. Fountains, grottos, allées, groves, public benches, and retired seats,—with the rushing of the river Weisseritz through the mill-dam, give this place the most romantic appearance,—music and dancing occasionally enliven the scene. In fine weather, and particularly after evening service on Sundays (for the Saxons are attentive to religious duties) it is crowded with visitors of all ranks, from the proud *Graff*, down to the humble *Bürger*.

The *Plauensche Grund*, or valley of Plauen, near it is as undoubtedly the greatest beauty of nature in the neighbourhood of Dresden, as the picture-gallery is that of art. The vale commences immediately behind the village of Plauen, and is, properly speaking, only two English miles long, between ranges of bold and rugged granite rocks, which are gradually lost in the distant plain of Döhln, and divided by the stream of Weisseritz; but the whole of the country, to the village of Tharant, is known under that name, and is said to lose nothing, in comparison with the finest views of Switzer-

land or Savoy. Tarant, already noticed, lies at the extremity, whose fine situation and mineral spring cause a great influx of visitors in the summer months, for whom there are good accommodations in two inns and a boarding-house. The old castle is in ruins;—besides the numerous vaults remaining, there are three distinct parts of the palace, covered with moss and ivy, and some fragments of the tower, on that side nearest the spring. These remains are worthy of observation, as well from their picturesque appearance, as in an historical point of view. It is above 130 years since the hand of time commenced the destruction of this structure; and many more years must pass over, before the remnant can be entirely annihilated.

In lounging through one of the large courts, I noticed a poor-box, similar to those frequently placed in Germany in situations likely to catch the public eye. Upon it was engraved this beautiful sentiment,

"Fühlende Wand'rer, von Reiz elysischer Auen begeistert;——Dankt der milden Natur ——Opfert auf ihrem Altar*."

* Feeling wanderer! inspired by the charm of these Elysian fields;——Be grateful to all-bountiful Nature,——lay thine offering upon her altar!

This enchanting place possesses the most powerful charm for the artist, the naturalist, —in short, for every admirer of the beautiful and sublime; and will cause in every heart, capable of appreciating the works of its Creator, the most lively feelings of delight and veneration. It may be considered as one of the most enchanting corners of the earth; and I cannot better express my own opinion of it than in the appropriate quotation of a predecessor,

"Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet."

One returns from this quiet and peaceful spot to the society of men, and the circle of business, with a heart full of gratitude to Providence, of contentment with our situation, and of benevolence and regard for the whole community!

SUMMARY OF SAXONY.

DESCENT OF THE ELECTORS.

Friedrich died 1464, leaving two sons, Ernst and Albrecht, by whom the Saxon line was divided in 1485.

1. Ernst Line.—Ernst, who became Elector, died 1486. Friedrich, his son, died 1525. Johann, his brother, died 1532. Johann Friedrich, his son, abdicated his Electorship, agreeably to the Wittenberg convention, in 1547, to Duke Moritz.

2. Albrecht Line.—Albrecht governed with his brother, from 1464 to 1486, and afterwards alone till 1500. George, his son, died 1539. Heinrich, his brother, died 1541. Moritz, his son, died 1553. August, his brother, died 1586. Christian I. his son, died 1591. Christian II. his son, died 1611. Johann George I. his son, died 1656. Johann George II. his son, died, 1680. Johann George III. his son, died 1691. Johann George IV. his son, died 1694. Friedrich August I. his brother (crowned King of Poland in 1697) died 1733. Friedrich August II. his son, died 1763. Friedrich Christian, his son, died same year. Friedrich August III. his son (now King) began to reign 1768.

Present royal family, with their age (1817.) —Friedrich August III. King, 69. Marie Amalie Augusta, Queen, 65. Maria Augusta, their daughter, 35.—Prince Anton (brother to the King), 62.—Maria Amalia (sister to the King) 60.—Prince Maximilian, another bro-

ther (widower) 58.—His children:—1. Maria Amalie Friedrika Augusta, 23.—2. Maria Ferdinanda Amalie, 21.—3. Friedrich August (Crown Prince) 20.—4. Clemens Maria Josephus, 19.—5. Maria Anna Carolina, 18.—6. Johann Nepomuk, 16.—7. Maria Josepha Amalie, 14 years *.

"Total number of inhabitants, 1,232,077. Extent, in English acres, 4,624,680. Produce of the looms, 150,000 pieces white, and 150,000 pieces printed cottons, 160,000 pieces fustians, 270,000 pieces muslins, 80,000 dozen pair stockings and gloves. Public income supposed £1,000,000 sterling only; part being crown domains, and part direct taxes on land, trade, and individuals. Public debt £4,000,000 sterling."—*Hoffman, &c.*

22d September. I left Dresden, with a young Prussian, for Meissen, 3 miles. We started very early. Nearly the whole of the road was on the banks of the Elbe; and when the sun rose, the scenery around us was sublime. In crossing over the bridge at Meissen, said to be the first of stone thrown across this river, we found that the two arches, which had been

* 3. Married to a Princess of Austria. 7. Married, 1819, to the King of Spain.

blown up by the French, were replaced by wood only. The city is well situated on two hills of a moderate height, and is strongly fortified towards the river side. The population is 4,353. On an elevation of 120 feet, stands the Dom church; and, upon another, the Afra church and free-school; the latter is connected with the Schloss berg, (on which stands the castle) by a very beautiful though ancient bridge, of a single arch. The Dom church, which contains the tombs of many of the Electors, is a handsome Gothic structure. The steeple is singular; the lower part is a square tower, the second compartment an octagon, and the upper of a kind of lanthorn form, on which is the figure of the cross.

The manufactory of China, generally known under the name of "Dresden," is without doubt the oldest in Germany, and continues the first in beauty of form and material. It is a royal establishment, giving employment to above 600 people; but, like most other trades managed by government, is unsuccessful, and costs the state annually the sum of 30,000 dollars (£4,875).

Another considerable branch of trade is that of coloured engravings, of which a number of packages are forwarded every year to different

parts of Germany; and are as remarkable for the neatness of their execution, as the moderation of the price.

We proceeded to Blopendorf 1½, Oschatz 2 (3,300 inhabitants) Luppa 1½, Wurzen (where we crossed the Moldau) 2, Leipzig 3; in the whole, from Dresden, 12¾ German or 57½ English miles. The road was paved, for which we had to pay dearly, (often 10*d.* per station,) and the country interesting to Blopendorf, after which it became flat. Oschatz had been fortified. The rate of posting, was 24 good groschen per German, or about 9*d.* sterling per English mile. It is not, however, necessary to drive with extra post between the two cities, as the intercourse is lively, and carriages are daily passing to and fro, in which seats may be secured at a reasonable fare. The fronts of nearly all the houses were covered with vines, as were the sides of the hills at the commencement of the rout.

We drove a little round, over the field of battle near Leipzig, where, on the 16th and 18th of October, 1813, those terrible conflicts took place, in which Austrian, French, German, and Russian bravery contended long and desperately for that great advantage, which, on the latter day, happily crowned the

efforts of the Allies. I well recollected the impression made in England on the receipt of Sir Charles Stewart's admirable dispatches, announcing that important event; and the almost prophetic words with which they commenced came forcibly upon my mind*.

From what we could collect, the French lines extended from Taucha to Connewitz, having the centre at Probtshayde; at which place, with Stötteritz and Connewitz, the most desperate resistance was made. Another body, under Marmont, was at Grosse Lindenau. The Austrians and Bohemians occupied Kleberg, Liebertwolkowitz, and Wachau. One body of the Prussians was at Finchstein, another at Holzhausen, stretching on nearly to Taucha; and the corps of the veteran Blücher at Lindenthal and Kleine Lindenau. The Russians were stationed at Seehausen, Pleissig, Makau, Gradefeld, and Mockern, with a detachment at Kleine Lindenau. The Swedes had possession of Beiche and Engeldorf.

The situation of the contending armies could

* "Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward, to reap, in conjunction with her Allies, that GLORY, her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitle her to receive."

be still easily traced; and many more remains of the battle were visible than at Waterloo: the land being poor, and a great part of it uncultivated, is not liable to change its appearance soon. The hardest fighting had evidently been near Probtshayde, where the Allied Sovereigns, towards the close of the battle, took up their head quarters. The place was shown us to where Prince Swartzenburg galloped up to the Emperor of Austria, and exclaimed, "Your Majesty! the fight is over—the enemy is every where beaten—he flies—we have CONQUERED!"——A tear, as he raised his eyes towards heaven, was his Majesty's sole reply But instantly dismounting, and taking off his hat, he fell upon his knees, and returned thanks to the GOD of battles. The sovereigns of Russia and Prussia followed his example, each exclaiming, "Brothers, God is with you!" —All the surrounding staff were quickly on their knees, and the momentary silence was first broken by an almost simultaneous exclamation of "Brothers, God is with us!"

Exulting in the issue of that great conflict, the first dawn of returning liberty to Europe, we entered the city of Leipzig.

After obtaining comfortable quarters at the hotel de Bavière, we sallied forth with that

curiosity which each person feels on viewing for the first time a large and important town. We found it nearly as extensive as the capital, with a much greater appearance of life and bustle, and apparently of great antiquity. The houses are generally of an enormous size, especially those in the market or square, many of which consist of five or six stories, with immense high roofs, containing three or four rooms more. The ground-floors are all fitted up as shops or stores, and let off at the great fairs held there in the spring, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. The last is the most considerable; and, during it, business has been transacted to the amount of 18 to 20,000,000 dollars (£2,925,000 to £3,250,000 sterling.) It is then the chief mart in Europe, for the numerous literary productions of Germany, and the manufactures of almost every other country. Preparations were already making for this great fair, and the city was thronged with tradesmen of many nations, the Russian, Greek, and Pole, all in their national garb. Amongst other sign-boards, were frequently to be seen, the "Duncans, from Glasgow," and the "M'Gregors, from Paisley;" neither the length of the journey, nor, (at that time,) the little probability of a brisk fair, could prevent the indefati-

gable Scotchman from penetrating thus far. Indeed it must be acknowledged, that our brethren of the north, are to be met with in the most distant countries; and, to their credit be it said, are almost universally successful and respected.

The resident inhabitants of Leipzig are 33,000, but at the great fairs the number is supposed to be 25,000 more. The rivers Elster and Pleisse run near the town; and on the latter the citadel is built, whence it receives the name of Pleissenburg: it is said to be a copy of the castle of Mailand, now demolished. The Town-hall, built in 1556, is useful for the purposes for which it was intended, but has no architectural beauties to boast of. The church of St. Thomas is celebrated for its beautiful organ; and the cloister near it is one of the finest buildings in the city. St. Nicholas' is extremely beautiful; it has two galleries, supported by Ionic pillars, ascending to the roof, and contains some good paintings. The Roman Catholic church has nothing remarkable but the tomb of Jablonowsky. St. John's is extremely plain; but in the church-yard are numerous monuments: that to the memory of the celebrated Gellert is of marble, and consists of two figures, Fame

holding a wreath, and Religion with the cross, between which is a bust of Gellert, gilt, which, in my opinion, spoils the effect. The nose is long, and the countenance marked with expression. On the pedestal is the following memorial:

CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT GELLERT.
DIESEM LEHRER UND BEYSPIELE DER
TUGEND UND RELIGION,
WIDMETE DIESES DENKMAHL, EINE
GESELLSCHAFT SEINER
FREUNDE UND ZEITGENOSSEN,
WELCHE VON SEINEN VERDIENSTEN,
AUGENZEUGEN WAREN,
GEB. DEN 4T JUL. 1715—GEST. DEN
13 DEC. 1769*.

This accomplished and excellent man, who added to the list of the most valuable productions of the German pen, was, like our great moralist Dr. Johnson, afflicted with a melan-

* To the teacher of virtue and religion, as well by example as precept, Christian F. Gellert, this monument is erected by a society of his friends and contemporaries, who were eye-witnesses of his merits.—He was born on the 4th July, 1715, and died on the 13th December, 1769.

cholic fear of death for many years, though his disposition was naturally lively and friendly. Some time before his death, however, he entirely overcame this dread, by his own good sense and the kind attentions of his friends, and became perfectly resigned and happy. Goëthe describes "his person of the middle sta- "ture, elegant and slender, but not thin; "mild and rather pensive eyes, an extremely "beautiful forehead, an aquiline nose, a deli- "cately-formed mouth, the face a pleasing "oval;—every thing united to make his society "desirable. His moral character was without "a blemish; sentiments of real piety animated "him: he had a feeling, benevolent and oblig- "ing heart towards all mankind. The great- "est earthly blessing of his life was Friend- "ship. He loved the approbation of the wise "and good, but received it with diffidence, "and was always more desirous to acknow- "ledge the endowments and merits of others." As an author, Gellert concentrated the affection of a whole people upon himself to a degree to which few have attained. His fables, which appeared at a time when native literature was neglected in Germany, by the affability of the style, their easily-understood moral, hearty drollery, and popular wit, won the entire love

of the nation, who, while they admired, were improved by them. His serious poems engaged the hearts of the people, and he succeeded in establishing some glimpses of religion, even in the minds of the most vile. Frederick the Great coldly acknowledged his merit, after a conference which he had with the King in 1760, and, although by no means a patron of the national literature, termed him, "Le plus raisonnable de tous les savans Allemands."

The literary institutions are not only numerous at Leipzig, but have long borne a high character, for the successful promotion of learning. The well-known university, in which that eminent scholar Bishop Marsh studied, under the learned Michaelis, was founded as early as the year 1409, and connected with it are two preparatory schools, called colleges, and also the Burger, free-school; the latter is an excellent academy. For the promotion of the fine arts, are, the academy and society of arts; the academy of drawing, painting, and architecture; the Jablonowsky Society of Knowledge; and the Beygang museum. The company formerly celebrated under the appellation of the "German Society" no longer exists. Leipzig also possesses a small asylum for the deaf and

dumb. There are libraries attached to the town-hall, the university, observatory, and different schools; and several collections of paintings and casts from antiques, chiefly in private houses.

A promenade, between high trees, formerly nearly surrounded the city; but it was broken up in many places by the retreat of the French army, on the morning of the 19th of October, 1813, many of whom were there hemmed in when pressing forward to the bridge at the extremity of this walk, and were dreadfully mangled by the active Cossacks, who were incessantly hovering near them, before the regular troops of the Allies had advanced so far.

The miserable condition of an army, retreating through a confined passage, and having afterwards to pass over a comparatively narrow bridge, their *only* means of escape from a pursuing enemy, may be easily imagined. Their leader, who had arrived at the opposite side of the river, seeing his still imminent danger from the rapid advance of the Allies towards the remnant of his army, ordered the bridge to be blown up, even before one of his most useful generals, Prince Poniatowsky, the commander

of the cavalry, had passed it*. This brave man, it is said, then became fully aware of the ingratitude of Napoleon. He had fought and bled for him (for his *country* he erroneously believed) during the whole of the harassing campaign in the Peninsula, and by his means alone, being the idol of the military, were the Polish soldiers true to the French standard; yet the noble Poniatowsky was deserted, and left to fall into the hands of the Russians. This, his high mind, remembering their former injuries, disdained; and though severely wounded by the spears of the Cossacks, he rode with his staff into Reichenbach's garden, at the extremity of which runs the narrow river he had to pass. Here, turning to his friends, he exclaimed, "Brave Poles, this is the place whereat to die with honour!"—and spurred his horse into the stream. The poor animal, as if conscious and proud of the Prince he bore, made every effort to gain the opposite bank, which is steep, and the river, though not above thirty feet broad, very deep. He actually succeeded

* An excuse has certainly been *offered* for this, and the affair attributed to a mistake of the corporal, who had the care of the train.

in getting his fore feet upon the acclivity, when Poniatowsky, faint from loss of blood, lost his seat and fell backwards. The horse was taken out alive, but his master breathed no more; and thus fell one of the last of the royal family of Poland—a prince, for whom even his enemies had the highest respect; and whose upright and amiable character, bravery of conduct, and cultivated mind, must command general esteem. He imagined, that by joining Napoleon, who continually held out the expectation of making Poland an independent kingdom, and by opposing the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians, who had previously so unjustly divided a great portion of his country, he was acting the part of a patriot, for the benefit of a people over whom he was the ruler. That Napoleon deceived him throughout, he was, on this his last day, fully sensible; and some idea may be formed how his fine sense of honour must have been wounded, when he discovered his fatal error.

Near the spot where the body was found, and about fifty yards below the place where he sprang into the river, a plain stone has been erected, with these elegant lines:

HIC,
IN UNDIS ELYSTRI,
JOSEPHUS PONIATOWSKI,
PRINCEPS,
SUMMUS EXERCITUS POLONORUM PRÆFECTUS,
IMPERII GALLICI MARESCHALLUS,
TRIBUS VULNERIBUS
LETIFERIS ACCEPTIS
ULTIMUS EX ACIE DISCEDENS
DUM RECEPTUM MAGNI GALLORUM
EXERCITUS TUETUR
VITÂ GLORIÆ ET PATRIÆ SACRATÂ
FUNCTUS EST
DIE XIX. OCTOBRIS AO CIↃICCCXIII.
ANNO ÆTATIS IMPLETO LII.

On the pedestal,

POPULARIS POPULARI
DUCI MILES,
HOC MONUMENTUM LACHRYMIS SUIS
IRRIGATUM POSUIT
ALEXANDER ROZNIECKI*.

* Here, in this river, Prince Joseph Poniatowsky, commander of the Polish troops, and Marshal of France, having received three mortal wounds (whilst continuing last upon the field of battle, he covered the retreat of the French army), terminated a life consecrated to glory and his country, the 19th October, 1813. Æt. suæ 52.

The garden is open to strangers every day, and is an object of attraction, independently of its natural beauties, to all who respect the memory of the unfortunate and the brave.

The other promenades are the Esplanade, the walk called the English *partie*, before the Grimmagate; and the beautiful gardens of Löhr, Winkler, Trier, Stieglitz, and Reichel. The last is very extensive, and contains a large lodging-house, and a great number of cottages, which may be hired for the summer.

In the immediate neighbourhood is the delightful vale of Rosen, and the village of Gohlis, near the manor-house of which stands a monument to the memories of Sulzer and Gellert.

A new theatre has been lately erected, which is under the management of a committee; it is small, but very neat, and the performances are respectable. There are numerous amateur and public concerts; the admission to the latter is so low as twelve groschen (1*s.* 8*d.*!) Balls and pic-nics are frequent in the *Place de Repos*, and other gardens. The *table d'hôte*,

Alexander Roznieckí erected to his countryman and General, this monument, watered with his tears!

at the hotel de Bavière, is the most frequented. I believe not less than 120 dined there daily during my stay. Many of the inhabitants meet at private societies, called "Resources;" of which, that named the "Harmonie" is the most select. I was introduced there by Mr. F——, the first banker of the city; and I spent a very pleasant afternoon at the club, which consists both of mercantile and scientific characters. During and after dinner, the good-natured disputes and lively sallies of the professors were particularly entertaining to a stranger, many of their remarks being upon the construction of the German language, which was both instructive and agreeable

One of the members had become an enthusiast in favour of light from gas, then recently introduced in England, a country now not content to improve upon, but taking the lead in, scientific discoveries; he had, however, never seen its brilliance, his knowledge being confined to the reading of Accum's treatise. At this meeting there was not the slightest restraint in speaking on political subjects, although several of the party were of the resident branch of Government. All seemed disappointed, that Great Britain (on which weak states naturally depend for protection) had not

shown more firmness in resisting the demands of Prussia, against the now diminutive kingdom of Saxony.

I was rejoiced to hear all bearing testimony to the generosity of the English nation, and expressing their liveliest gratitude for the noble contributions she made for the relief of the wounded and the widows and children of the brave who fell at the memorable battle of Leipzig.

I need scarcely mention, that this is the proper place to collect a small library at the most reasonable rate: the books should be unbound, and when forwarded to Hamburg, and thence to England, will cost, with the duty, a very moderate sum. I think I only gave eleven dollars (35*s.* 9*d.*) for Schiller's works, eighteen volumes octavo.

Intending, after visiting Hamburg, to make the tour of Holland, where a private carriage is unnecessary, I disposed of mine here, having met with Mr. Q——, of Genoa, and agreed to travel in his company through Brunswick and Hannover. We engaged a coach for the former city, for fifteen dollars each (£2 8*s.* 9*d.*), and left Leipzig early on the morning of the 26th of September, for Gross Kugel 2½, where, though the first stage, we again entered the

Prussian dominions*, Halle 2½; at which latter we arrived at noon.

Halle is situated on the Saale, and contains an university, one of the most celebrated in Prussia, but likely now to decrease in importance, that of Wittenberg having recently come under the same government. The population is 14,700, whose character for benevolence has been established by that excellent institution the poor-house, founded as an orphan asylum about 120 years ago, by Augustus Hermann Francke, a poor clergyman, with a capital of 150 dollars only (£24 7*s.* 6*d.*), and which had been continually increasing, both in funds and general accommodation, until the late disastrous wars. It is still capable of providing lodging, food, clothing, and instruction to 200 children, besides nearly the same number who merely attend the school. It is a large house, with extensive wings running backwards, one of which contains the free-school and the *Pædagogium*, or higher school; and the other, the famous stereotype printing-house, in which a great number of the workmen are paupers. The establishment is so extensive, that, since the year 1712, there have been issued from this

* How galling to the Saxons to see the Prussian postillion now drive into their capital!

press above 2,000,000 Bibles, 946,000 New Testaments, 16,000 Psalters, 55,500 Jesus-Sirach*, and 105,000 small garrison hymn-books. A Bible costs only 2*s.* 4*d.* bound.

The stranger should pay a visit to the Dom and Ulrich churches, the Town-hall, the red tower, 268 feet in height, and the ruins of the castle of Giebichenstein, from a high window of which Ludwig, Landgrave of Thüringia, sprang, and escaped from confinement.

The most frequented walk is on the banks of the river, towards Keitel's Weinberg.

In Halle are three salt-works, one royal, and two private establishments, employing, in the whole, about seventy men. The Government engage to purchase, at a fixed rate, all the salt made at the private pans, which would otherwise not be allowed to work, the salt trade being a royal monopoly in Prussia.

At one set of works, the brine is pumped from the well by the aid of horses into a reservoir, and thence conducted to the three pans, each of which will contain 316⅔ cubic feet of liquor, yielding 159 cubic feet of salt. The brine, which is far from pure, is slowly boiled about five hours, cleansed by scumming, and

* The apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, or the Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach: they are chiefly distributed amongst the lower orders of the military.

afterwards drawn into a second pan, where it remains ten or twelve hours over the hottest fire that can be made, which is of Silesan coal, mixed with hard clayey turf. The salt is then thrown with rakes into a wooden reservoir, fixed over the pan, into which it drains considerably, and causes a saving of so much brine. From thence it is drawn off into wooden trays, perforated with holes, and placed on racks in the storehouse; and after remaining there eight or ten days, is considered fit for use. The whole manufacture consists of the quality denominated "common white salt," and there is no stove for drying the article.

The next stage was Könnern 3½ miles, where we were sorry to find the good paved road, on which we had travelled from Leipzig, terminated; the greatest part of it was well shaded with high poplars. We slept at Könnern, and at six the following morning started for Aschersleben, 2¾ miles (7,600 inhabitants.) The road lay over an immense moor, was totally devoid of interest, and very bad for travelling. We saw Quedlinburg to our left, amongst high hills; and after passing through several large villages, arrived at Halberstadt, 4½ miles, at the close of the day, and very glad to meet with a good bed at the "King of Poland." We crossed a patch of territory belonging to

the small state of Anhalt Dessau, and re-entered Prussia.

In Halberstadt, there are two handsome churches at the extremity of an avenue of noble trees: that called the Frauen has four towers, and the Dom two. The latter, originally Roman Catholic, but now Lutheran, is built of stone, and has two beautiful porticos of Corinthian pillars. It contains a curious monument, with an inscription in German, to "Frederick, by the grace of God, Archbishop "of Magdeburg, Prime Chancellor of Ger- "many; Patron of the bishopric of Halber- "stadt; Margrave of Brandenburg, of Stet- "tin, of Pomerania, of the Casubes *, of the "Wendes †, of Silesia, of Corsen; Archbishop "of Nüremburg; Prince of Rügen; died 12th "October, 1552."

The tomb of Gleim, the Nestor of the German poets, may be seen in his garden, surrounded with the urns which he had himself dedicated to the memory of departed friends.

There are several neat villages near the city; and one, called Ströpke, is noted for its society of excellent chess-players.

* The inhabitants of the country between Danzig and Lauenburg.

† The inhabitants of the country between Posen and Bütow.

BRUNSWICK.

We arrived at noon at the Brunswick frontiers, which commence at the village of Rocklum, 3½ miles from Halberstadt. Here our trunks, which had been corded and sealed when we entered the Prussian territory from Saxony, were again liberated. The object was to prevent the necessity of search for contraband goods, during the short time we were passing through a part of the Prussian states.

The land had improved a little during the last stage, but the approach to Wolfenbüttel was hilly and very bare. The peasants were neatly clothed in long blue coats, with red facings and linings; and some wore coats of white linen, with red embroidery. To Wolfenbüttel 2½ miles. Entering that city, we noticed, over the gate, the words, "August, von Gottes Gnaden, Herzog zu Braunschweig-Lüneburg, 1660*.

This neat little town contains only 6,600 people, whose appearance indicate independence

* Augustus, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, 1660.

and contentment. The valuable library contains above 100,000 volumes. There are one Roman Catholic and two Lutheran churches: of the latter, one has a handsome lanthorn steeple; the other, which is devoted to the garrison, is a long, low building, inscribed,

"VERBUM DEI MANET IN ÆTERNUM."

To Brunswick is one mile. Near that city we had a fine road, with gravelled walks elevated on each side, and shaded with trees. We passed *Richmond*, the country residence of the late Duke of Brunswick, which is a handsome house, built of stone, on an eminence, and arrived at Brunswick (in German, *Braunschweig*) late the same night.

The city is of moderate extent, and contains 29,050 inhabitants: through it runs a small stream, called the Ocker, which communicates with the river Weser.

It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the late lamented and talented ruler of this ancient Dukedom, fell at the battle of Quatre Bras, at the head of his brave hussars: these troops wore the black uniform, with a death's-head on their caps, since the death of his father, who was killed at the battle of

Jena. He was adored by his subjects, and his memory is still cherished with fond regard by all ranks, Brunswick being a state in which the rare qualities of contentment, and reverence for the government, distinguish all classes of the people. I had the pleasure of seeing at the theatre his two sons, who, previous to the marriage of our royal Dukes, stood next to them in succession to the British crown. The present Duke was born in 1804, and assumed the reins of government in 1823.

The appearance of the Dom church, or cathedral, is truly grand. In the centre of the choir rises the tomb of Henry the Lion-hearted, which, sublime in its simplicity, naturally recalls to mind the idea of the chivalrous days in which he lived.

The apartment below is vaulted, and contains on each side long rows of coffins, encompassing the ashes of nearly twenty generations of the heroic house of Brunswick. The pall of the late Duke is richly ornamented with emblematical flags and figures, and bears on the top the coronet and military emblems. The lights, which are kept burning, fall full upon the coffin of this, the last and much-regretted, Prince; whilst those of his ancestors

are but dimly seen, in the lengthened perspective beyond. I know no place more calculated to make a deep impression on the mind. Over the grated entrance are these emphatic words:

HIC FINIS INVIDIÆ;
PERSECUTIONIS, QUERELÆ!

The other churches are St. Catharine's, St. Andrews (which has a very high tower), and St. Nicholas': the last is Roman Catholic, and contains several fine paintings.

There is a manufactory of considerable extent, for preparing coffee from succory, which is said to have been first introduced, about fifty years ago, by a Dr. Werlhoff.

The painting on snuff-boxes has been brought to great perfection here, particularly that of portraits, which I think is unrivalled.

There is an excellent military school, a school of arts, a museum, in which is a rich collection of prints, a Gymnasium and Lyceum, cabinets of mineralogy and anatomy, and an excellent manufactory of China.

Two fairs are held annually; that on the feast of St. Lawrence is well attended.

The only statue in the city is a high stone

one of Henry the Lion-hearted, dated 1172. Two particular houses are worth attention:—one at Petri Thor bears a shield, on which is a large fish; it was formerly inhabited by a person of the name of Mumme, the inventor, in the year 1494, of a particular kind of ale, thence called "Mumme," the export of which was immense; and the fish is intended to indicate that it was carried beyond the seas.—Another, in Schran-street, is that in which Christina, Queen of Sweden, sojourned a few days, in 1666, on her journey to the south of Europe; at the front is a large gilt crown, presented by her Majesty to the owner, at her departure. This celebrated woman possessed the rarest talent, and a masculine mind. Her life, however, exhibits a series of qualities the most opposite. On one side, greatness, liberality, tenderness; on the other, pride, dissimulation, revenge. All her knowledge of men and the world, her penetration, her acuteness and powerful understanding, could not preserve her from chimerical plans, alchymical and astrological dreams, and other illusions. She died at Rome on the 19th of April, 1689, and was buried in St. Peter's Church. The Pope raised a monument to her memory, with a long inscription, although her desire was that

her epitaph should only be "Vixit Christiana, annos LXIII*."

We regretted that we had not leisure to spend a longer time in this pleasant little city.

Leaving Brunswick, the first stage was Peina 3 miles (where we entered the kingdom of Hannover) to Burgdorf 2, Hannover 3; total from Leipzig, 30¾ German, or 138 English miles.

COMPENDIUM OF BRUNSWICK.

"The number of regular troops is only 1,400, but there is a well-equipped militia.—The established church is the Lutheran.—The national debt, in 1815, was 6,546,805 dollars, or £1,091,134 sterling." *Hoffman.*

* Christina lived sixty-three years.

HANNOVER*

As before observed, we entered the kingdom of Hannover at Peina, a town of 3,000 inhabitants; and my pleasure at once more beholding the British uniform, was somewhat alloyed by the arbitrary enactions at the police stations, where charges were made which we had not hitherto experienced, and we had to pay *duty* on every trunk, package, and small article, down to the very *umbrella*. Such trifles, although they add little to the national fund, are an annoying tax to the traveller, and cause much delay and dissatisfaction.

The city of Hannover is built on the river Leine, which is navigable for barges of 60 tons, and discharges itself into the Weser. The population, exclusive of military, is 17,500. The chief streets, which are broad, are the Leine and Wall, and the houses in them are all well built.

The Town-hall is handsome, as is the theatre adjoining the castle, and the winter-palace.

* It is there always spelt with two N's, and pronounced *Hannōver*.

The schloss, or castle, was being taken down, in order to be rebuilt in a more modern style.

To the right of a fine parade, which has received the name of the Esplanade, is a very noble building called the Archive, containing the royal library; and at the end of the same walk, is a small temple, dedicated

"GENIO LEIBNITII."

A long allée, of a German mile, leads out of the city towards Herrnhausen;—the Hussar Barracks and the magazine lie in this direction; and at the extremity of the allée is the residence of the Viceroy, called Mont Brillant. The gardens are laid out in a very tasteful manner; and the whole appearance of the villa is friendly and cheerful. Opposite to it is a large park, said to have been recently purchased by the Hannoverian Government for 100,000 dollars (£16,250.)

I was told that Herrnhausen, a summer-seat, about a German mile beyond Mont Brillant, would well repay the trouble of a drive there.

I had little time to inspect this interesting city; but I should recommend, as worthy of attention, the castle church, and the excellent workhouse.

The booksellers' establishments are large, and justly celebrated, particularly that of Messrs. Ritschers.

I was sorry to find the inhabitants extremely discontented with their Government; and somewhat astonished at the chief ground of complaint being the dismemberment of part of the army, whereas in Prussia on the contrary, its continuance in time of peace is a great source of dissatisfaction.

The Hannoverians, however, had not been long under the protection of regular authorities; and heavy imposts were found necessary to reduce the debt incurred during the late war. When the harsh feelings of the moment subside, I trust different opinions will be entertained, as the inhabitants professed a high personal regard for H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, their viceroy.

We left Hannover on the 30th of September, in the ordinary post, for want of a better conveyance. If any other carriage can be obtained, I should by no means advise any person to venture his limbs in this execrable machine, which is nothing better than a common covered cart; the passengers being stowed, with the remainder of the luggage, at the discretion of "*Le Conducteur.*" At the first stage, the post-mas-

ter ordered us to alight and wait a day there, in order to make room for a quantity of luggage, which he wished to forward for a neighbouring "Edelmann" (nobleman.) This we stoutly refused to do, although threatened with the penance of the bayonet. After much altercation, this gentleman, finding us so excessively *stupid* as not to yield to his high authority, which he wished unjustly to put in force, suffered us to proceed, and not before we had told him pretty plainly, of his total incapacity to hold so *elevated* a situation under the Anglo-Hannoverian Government.

The road was as bad, as the country was barren and bleak; there was not a single object to arouse the attention of the traveller, or relieve him from the misery, nay almost danger, in which he was placed by the convulsion of the contents of the waggon, which holding him in no manner of respect, placed every limb in purgatory.—My Genoa friend had heard much of English travelling, and expected some improvement in this country, since its return to the British crown; but expressed himself woefully mistaken in the opinion he had formed.

The stages were as follows:—To Schiller-

slage 2½, Celle 2½ (on the river Aller, a town of 8,300 people) Bergen 2½, Soltau 2½, Welle 3, Harburg 3 miles, where we entered the republic of Hamburg, and were well pleased in taking leave of the Hannoverian *Mail.*

We crossed the Elbe, 2 miles, and arrived in the dock at Hamburg on the 3d of October. The distance from Hannover is 18 German, or 81 English miles.

The sail across the water was beautiful, and very refreshing, after an unpleasant journey.

We saw part of the wooden bridge, raised on piles, still remaining, which the French army under D'Avoust had built across the river; in that part it is a distance of four English miles across.

COMPENDIUM OF HANNOVER.

"Extent, 14,835 square English miles, or 9,494,400 acres: inhabitants, in 1816, 1,325,000. In the same year, the marriages were 13,786; births, 50,257; deaths, 31,264.

Religion	Lutherans	1,050,000
	Catholics	160,000
	Reformed	90,000

Remainder, Mennonites, Moravians, and Jews. —National income *secret*, but supposed to be 12,000,000 gulden per annum (about £1,150,000.)—The monarch is the largest land-owner.—The Viceroy draws from the Treasury annually 36,000 rix dollars (£5,500.) —The assembly of states consists of 101 deputies, of which, 10 are chosen *for*, but not *by*, the clergy, 49 by Ritters (land proprietors) and 42 by city corporations.

"The military are 12,940, of which, 6,300 (or 10 battalions) are infantry.

"Clergymen must have passed three years at an university, two of which must be at Göttingen. The livings are chiefly in the gift of the crown, though presented by the consistory. A pastor must be seven years at a living previous to preferment; and then, before presentation, must undergo a second *strict* examination.—Students at Göttingen, 1,400. —In 1812, (since which, the kingdom has been enlarged with 600,000 acres, and 58,000 people) the stock was 224,500 horses, 675,926 horned cattle, 1,540,794 sheep and lambs, 15,728 goats and kids, 176,974 swine, and 1,498 asses and mules.—The morgen of land is 60 roods long and 2 broad, or 120 square

roods, equal to 30,720 square feet *Hannoverian,* or 28,050 square feet *English;* therefore 59 morgens are equal to 38 English acres."—*Hoffman.*

GERMANY, PART OF.

Hamburg, territory of.	*Bremen, territory of.*
Lübeck, territory of.	*Oldenburg, dukedom of.*
Hannover, part of.	*Groningen, and Fricsland.*

HAMBURG, on the river Elbe one of the most important rivers, was also one of the richest and most mercantile cities in Europe, and for some time past has been the first on the Continent, owing to its central situation, the intelligence, resources, and character of its merchants, the moderation of its charges, and the liberality of its Government; which last consists of magistrates, called senators, chosen by the Burgers, and whose deliberations and laws are under the protection of the Emperor of Austria. Of the old Hanseatic* cities,

* From *Hansa*, an old German word, signifying a band united for mutual defence. This league originated about the middle of the thirteenth century, when the continental monarchs, being neglectful of trade, the sea became infested with pirates, and the great land roads were rendered dangerous by robbers. The united company, in the zenith of its power,

Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine, are now the only remaining ones. The population of the territory of Hamburg is estimated at 120,000 souls; of which, nearly 100,000, consisting of every European nation, reside within the walls; but, as many of the upper ranks live at a short distance in the country, on the Altona side, they are considered inhabitants of Holstein (though their mercantile establishments are in this city) otherwise the number would be considerably greater than that computation. This small republic extends about twenty English miles in length, chiefly along the banks of the river, and is only four or five English miles across, in the broadest part. The fortifications, always

numbered eighty-five towns in the confederacy; and was of such vast importance, that in 1428, it dispatched a force of 248 vessels and 12,000 combatants against the city of Copenhagen. The provinces defended by this united power, were divided into four, each having a capital, called a quarter-city, viz. Lübeck, Köln (Cologne), Brunswick, and Danzig; and factories were established at London, Bruges, Nowogorod, and Bergen. By degrees it dwindled to its present insignificance, as the sovereigns of the continent gradually became sensible of the importance of external commerce, and the advantage of inland trade: and by providing means for the protection of both, rendered societies, which had the same object in view, unnecessary.

strong, were much improved by the French, who, alas! have left many other proofs of their residence besides their skill as engineers. In all the neighbourhood round are abundant proofs of the devastating ravages of the army under D'Avoust. A great part of the suburbs were completely destroyed, to make more perfect the defensive operations of the French commandant. They are, however, arising fast from their ashes; and in a very short time, Hamburg will again boast of a smiling and populous neighbourhood.

The walks on the walls, stretching nearly round the city, are most delightful; and the vicinity of a fine river covered with shipping, gives an activity and energy to the scene, which are in vain looked for near an inland town. Trade was rapidly increasing; but some time will be required before credit can again be so completely re-established amongst the mercantile interest as it existed before the war; the length of which, and the occasional excessive contributions levied on the wealthy, having so materially diminished their capital. The duties, *in transitu*, are small, and those on import of the principal articles for home use are paid *ad valorem*, generally 1½ per cent. on the invoice value. The port charges on a ship

of 120 tons register are 290 marks currency (£16 18*s.* 4*d.*)

The current coin is the ⅔ (of a dollar) piece of Hannover, called the "zwei drittel;" but the real Hamburg money is dollars, marks, and schillings; the dollar contains three marks, and the mark sixteen schillings. The ⅔ piece is always calculated as worth two marks. This is the manner in which the home trade is transacted in money called *currency;* but all merchants' accounts are kept in *Banco:* between these two denominations there is a considerable difference; but the *medium* is twenty-five per cent. in favour of *Banco* money; that is, 125 marks *currency* are only equal to 100 marks *Banco.* The exchanges are calculated in an imaginary money,—schillings and groats Flemish; and eight of the former are always considered equal to one dollar *Banco**.

The streets, generally, are narrow, irregular, and ill-paved; the houses lofty and large, but devoid of beauty. Some of the principal thoroughfares, however, are wide, and hand-

* At the time that I was at Hamburg, 34 schillings Flemish were equal to the pound sterling; at which exchange, the following is a correct method of reducing any sum into sterling money. It is called the chain (or comparative) rule.

somely built, particularly the Jungfern-Stieg (Girls'-walk), which extends along a consider-

125 marks currency, how much sterling, at 34*s.* per pound.

125 marks currency.
25 off diff. between currency and banco.

50—100 marks banco.
3 marks banco 8 schillings Flemish.
17—34 schillings Flem. 1 pound sterling.

51)400(7*l.* 16*s.* $10\frac{1}{4}$*d.* *answer.*
357
43
860
816
44
528
510
18
72
51
21

The whole of the items on each side must be multiplied together, and the larger, of course, divided by the smaller. If any number can previously be found, which will equally divide these items, it will materially lessen the number of figures required. In the foregoing, I could divide the opposite sides by two only, reducing 100 to 50, and 34 to 17.

able part of the city, on the banks of a lake, formed by the river Alster: it is guarded by iron-railing on each side, and shaded with trees. At different stations on this walk are houses of refreshment; in, and at the front of which, I could observe, from the windows of my room in the "Hotel de Russie," a great variety of characters, smoking, drinking coffee, and talking politics, at all hours of the day.

The number of the military is 8,000, many of whom are Burgers, compelled to serve as subalterns a certain period. At each gate of the city, a couple of mounted dragoons are constantly stationed, who are not only always in readiness to quell any riots, but also to pursue those who may endeavour to escape from the hands of justice, by flying into the border territories of

This plan may be adopted in performing the exchanges of any other country. At the time before mentioned,

100⅞ dollars of Amst. were equal to Hamb. bo.	100 dollars.
3 franks of Paris	25 schil.
490 rix *paper* dol. of Copen.	100 dollars.
150 rix dollars of Frankfort on the Maine, or any other convention money	100 dollars.
1 Louis or Frederick d'or.....	15 marks.
100 marks in *ducats* (the ducat calculated at six marks.).....	108⅝ marks.

Denmark.—On the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig (18th October), the whole of the troops were reviewed, and had a very respectable appearance. They, with many of the inhabitants, attended Divine service at the different churches. At that of St. Nicholas, selections of sacred music were capitally performed; its grand organ is one of the largest in Europe. The fine old church of St. Peter suffered severely in the late war, and its remarkable altar-piece was then destroyed. The most modern religious building is the church of St. Michael, on the Altona side, from the spire of which, 402 feet high, is one of the most extensive prospects to be seen from any city. The whole extent of Hamburg, of its neighbour Altona, the harbour crowded with shipping, and the noble river, together form a most superb picture.

Numerous canals intersect the city, and the houses are generally built with the back towards the water, by which means lighters are brought close under the windows, with firewood, or heavy articles, at a trifling expense; and the upper rooms are not unfrequently occupied as stores for dry goods.

The *Baum-house*, the chief landing-place from the river, presents a busy scene, owing to

the landing or embarking of passengers, and the arrival or dispatch of goods. The porters attendant are licensed by the magistrates, and bear a badge of authority: they are under the direction of a proper officer who regulates their hire, and any attempt at extortion is severely punished.

The *Börsenhalle,* or Lloyds of Hamburg, is a very extensive hall, with a news-room at the extremity*. The rates of exchange, shipping intelligence, insurances, &c. are all made known here; and a newspaper is issued from the establishment, called the *Börsenhalle List,* which is more remarkable for the early and multifarious intelligence that it contains, than for the elegance of its diction. The *Halle* is exceedingly crowded between the hours of two and four, and in warm weather is extremely disagreeable, owing to the number who smoke segars; a custom which, in such a place, ought not to be tolerated.

From this place, the merchants proceed to 'Change, which is a large square, not far distant, inclosed with iron-railing, and only partly covered with an ancient building.

* One shabby regulation in which is, that *strangers,* after being introduced, have to pay a weekly subscription!

The *Salon d' Apollon* is a handsome room; where balls are occasionally given, and concerts held.

In the theatres are performances both in German and French; and the very best actors there meet with liberal remuneration.

The charitable institutions, independently of the hospitals, are chiefly for the purpose of instilling a spirit of industry and frugality into the minds of the poor. Such are the society for the promotion of the useful arts, and the admirable establishment of the handicraft school, the loan-bank, the savings'-bank, the navigation-school, &c. In the poor-house, there is a separate establishment for orphans, who have also a chapel, which is much frequented on Sundays. I was present during Divine Service, and was much gratified. Nearly 600 children attended, who were dressed in blue cloth, and all appeared neat, clean, and happy.

Of the libraries, that of the Council is the most considerable; and to it belongs a collection of mathematical and medical books, and a cabinet of natural curiosities.

Röding's museum should on no account be passed over unnoticed by a stranger.

On the elevation formerly called the Vincent-

bastion, but now "Büsch's höhe," is a monument erected to the memory of the late much-respected Professor Büsch. The column is of marble, and has at the front a medallion likeness of the Professor, and this inscription:

DEM FREUNDE DES VATERLANDES
JOHANN GEORG' BUSCH.
(On one side in a wreath.)
GEBUHRT'S JAHR 1728.
TODES JAHR 1800.
(On the other.)
VON SEINEM DANK-
BAREN MITBURGEN 1808*.

Of the inhabitants of Hamburg, generally, I need only add my testimony to their proverbial hospitality. To Mr. B——, I am bound to express my sense of his marked and polite attention. At his retreat of Frederick's Hulda, I experienced all that pleasure which the society of his accomplished lady and his own warm friendship could bestow. Mrs. B. is a proficient in all the modern languages; and her two children, although very young, speak

* To the friend of his native country, J. G. Büsch—Born in the year 1728—Died in the year 1800—Erected by his grateful fellow-citizens, 1808.

English and French fluently. The boy, who was born in England, whither his parents fled at the commencement of the war, always insisted upon his right to the high title of "Englishman."

I must not close my account of Hamburg, without giving some idea of the extent of trade there. In the year 1820, the number of ships arrived were 1707; and of which there were,

From England	704
— France	134
— Holland, Bremen, and East Friesland	333
— Baltic	125
— Spain and the Mediterranean	95
— Portugal	60
— North and South America	88
— Sweden and Norway	52
— Denmark, Jutland, and coasts	42
— West Indies	41
— Canaries	11
— East Indies	5

The following is the list of the principal imports, for the Year 1819.

	Bales.	Bags.	Chests.	Casks.	Hhds.	Packages.	Serons.	Baskets.
Cocoa	49	4674	.....	211	....	....	....	....
Coffee	5882	66774	.....	23670	....	....	....	....
Cotton	20053	1528	.....	....	....	779	1518	....
Indigo	.....	.....	3588	27	....	....	246	....
Sugar	.....	39446	42852	....	25227	....	....	134
Twist	6809	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....

A pleasant gravelled walk leads to Altona, whose suburbs will soon be joined to those of Hamburg. The city is charmingly situated on the banks of the Elbe, and has a considerable trade. It is the principal town in Holstein, and the second in the kingdom of Denmark. The houses are well built, and some are very handsome, being inhabited as well by the richer Hamburg merchants, as by the citizens. A fine terrace runs through the principal street, with high trees on each side, closely planted; and although the shade which they afford is pleasant during the warm season, yet the thickness of their foliage causes the walk to have rather a melancholy appearance.

The different rides round Altona are delightful, as numerous gardens and country-seats line the whole of that bank of the river. Mr. Baur's garden is extremely large, *always open* to strangers, and neither trouble, perseverance, nor expense has been spared, to give it the romantic and enchanting appearance which it has assumed. I should ill deserve the daily pleasure it afforded me, did I neglect this first opportunity of publicly acknowledging it. The annual expense attendant is enormous.

Rainville's hotel, which stands in an exten-

sive garden, is the scene of many gay and pleasant parties during the summer, for which it affords ample accommodation. Near it are a great number of cottages, which are rented by families who retire from the city during the summer months.

From Hamburg I made an excursion to Lübeck, which is 10½ German, or 47½ English, miles distant. The road is execrably bad, being a pavement of rough stones, which, during the war, and partly by floods, has been much broken and torn up. For many years no repair has been attempted, owing to the quarrels of the Princes, through whose territory it leads: and the traveller has to endure the misery of being jolted nearly to death. It remains, however, a disgrace to the two rich neighbouring cities, whose residents should, for their own benefit and comfort, themselves take the burden of its amendment. The natives of Hamburg, if a journey be absolutely necessary to Lübeck, usually make it on horseback; but the generality of the inhabitants of each city, from the cause just mentioned, are totally unknown personally to each other.

The situation of Lübeck is fine; the small river Wakenitz runs near, and the Trave through the city; but the latter is only capa-

ble of admitting small vessels near the town. The larger ones lie at Travemünde (Mouth of the Trave) about eight English miles distant by land; but, owing to the circuitous course of the river, above twice that distance by water. Even that harbour has only from nine to ten feet water; the port charges on a foreign vessel of 200 tons amount to 320 marks currency (£18 13*s.* 4*d.*)

The trade has very considerably decreased of late years, and is now nearly confined to forwarding goods from Hamburg to Russia; with the latter country it has an intimate connection and regular packets to the ports of Riga, and St. Petersburg*.

The large houses and fine open streets are proofs of the great wealth which formerly existed here, as well as in every other branch of the great Hanseatic league. The fortifications must have been of great strength, agreeably to the old system of defence. They consist of immensely high walls, with regular bastions and wide ditches, and have now the advantage of affording a delightful walk which, in the fine evenings, is much crowded.

The number of inhabitants is 30,000, form-

* The latter were first established by Peter the Great.

ing, with the surrounding territory, a small republic, governed by sixteen senators. The Rath-house, an old Gothic building, is devoted to their deliberations. The room of the finance department is curiously carved. All the churches are large and handsome, particularly St. Mary's, which is a superb specimen of the Gothic style. It contains an elegant marble monument, executed at Rome, to the memory of Peters, whose bust stands on a pedestal, thus inscribed in gold characters.

D. M.
JOACH: PETERS
REIP: LUBEC
CONS: PRIM:
NAT: 1712
DEFUNCT 1788
PIETAS
P.

My short journey back to Hamburg, owing to the miserable road already noticed, occupied twelve hours. It was a charming day; the heavens were without a cloud, and the whole appearance of the country was pleasing. The land was good, well-cultivated, and divided by neatly-trimmed hedges; and there

was a general display of cleanliness and prosperity amongst the peasantry.

I finally left Hamburg on the 18th October for Harburg, which is the first town in the Hannoverian dominions after crossing the Elbe, and contains 3,850 inhabitants. The fortifications, either raised or much improved by the French, are of great strength, and the citadel is defended by a deep ditch; on the batteries, 100 pieces of cannon may be mounted. The castle had been destroyed in the war; but workmen were busy in removing the ruins, previous to its re-erection. To Tostädt 3, Rothenburg 3, Ottersburg 2, Bremen 3; total from Hamburg 13 German, or 58½ English miles.

The road on the whole was good, chiefly a pavement to Ottersburg, thence over an embankment which stretched across a wet moss.

The population of the city of Bremen is 37,700, forming an independent state with the adjoining territory, governed by their own magistrates. The town lies on the river Weser, which is there of considerable breadth, with picturesque banks, well clothed with wood on one side, but low on the other, and frequently overflowed. The water, however, is generally so shallow, that only small craft, or rather mere boats, can

arrive near the town, which is a great impediment to commerce, as the vessels are obliged to lie at Braake, a distance of 25 English miles down the river. The trade to the United States, however, is more considerable here than at any other German port. The port-charges are 65 dollars on a foreign vessel of fifty lasts, inwards and outwards. A most delightful walk surrounds the city, called the "Wall," or rampart, from having been formerly mounted with cannon, but is now more agreeably laid out in fine gardens. Below is a wet ditch, and beyond it another part of the old fortification, planted with large trees. The city is irregularly built, but contains many excellent houses. In the market-place, is a huge stone figure of Roland, who, tradition says, freed the city from its enemies, and became guardian of her liberties.

The news-room, called the "Museum," has a handsome stone portico in front, and is one of the best institutions of the kind to be met with. The Exchange is a plain, large hall, opened each day at a quarter before one; and those who arrive after one o'clock have to pay for admittance; a good regulation, causing the time for the merchants' assembling to be strictly observed.—The Rath-house, an old

building, has very curious vaults. The corporation, it is said, have the monopoly of the wine trade, and in their stores are large stocks, particularly of Rhenish wine, of which this place is the great emporium. I went to the vaults with an acquaintance, and, amongst a long range of ponderous butts, noticed one which will contain 200 hogsheads, and very appropriately crowned with a figure of the jolly god. Another was pointed out, *said* to have wine in it 200 years old; but the probability is, that not much of what was originally put into it now remains. Accommodation is prepared in this subterraneous apartment for visitors; and my companion and myself drank bumpers of most delicious "Hoch," to the health of our absent friends.

In the head Lutheran church are numerous leaden tombs, singularly formed, which contain the ashes of many distinguished characters.

In an elegant little theatre, I saw a very good performance of Schiller's admirable play of "Wilhelm Tell."

There are several manufactories carried on to some extent; the principal are those of tobacco and woollen cloth. Accounts are kept in dollars and groats, the former contain 72 groats; the Hannoverian ⅔ (zwei drittel) piece,

which is plentiful, is calculated at 50 groats, the Dutch guilder at 36½ groats, and the Frederick d'or at five dollars.

The annual fair, which was holding at the time I was at Bremen, brought a number of characters together, it exhibited infinite variety, and was highly amusing to a foreigner.

I hired a coach for Leer for sixteen dollars; and on the 22nd of October, left Bremen for Delmenhorst 1½, Falkenburg 1, Oldenburg 3 miles. We arrived at Eppermont, a poor place, to dinner. The road to Delmenhorst, where we entered the dukedom of Oldenburg, was sandy; afterwards it was over a moor. Thence we drove upon a high dam, thrown up across the low lands, which are a complete marsh in winter, and then impassable.

Oldenburg, the capital, contains only 4,700 people, and is watered by a small stream, called the Hunte, on whose banks many pleasant walks are laid out. I met there Count M——, with whom I had become acquainted at Hamburg; and he insisted upon my spending the evening at his house, saying, that Englishmen were seldom seen at Oldenburg. He is a very intelligent man, and though young, has seen a deal of service in the army, and was severely wounded in the late campaigns. His

wife is an elegant and affable woman. After leaving this town, the next place where the traveller can rest for the night, unless he can sleep on straw, is Borgford.—To Ape 7½, Steckhusen 2, Leer 2, total from Bremen 17 German, or 76½ English miles. Soon after leaving Ape, we again entered the Hannoverian dominions. The road was good, and all the cottages neat; the peasants wore large hats and black silk neckerchiefs; the women, large straw or oil-case bonnets, to which were attached broad fringes or veils, to keep off the sun.

Leer is on the river Ems, and has considerable trade in forwarding articles of export to the town of Embden, which lies near the mouth. The inhabitants, I was informed, are 5,000; and it appeared to be the season for fairs, as I found another here. The town-hall, church, and Athenæum are all respectable buildings. There is much passing across the Ems at this spot, and I was told that the ferry let for £450 per annum.

I proceeded by an excellent road to Neuschantz, where the province of Groningen commences, and then went on board the canal boat called the "Trekschuit," for Groningen, at eight in the morning, having previously provided myself with provisions for this aquatic

journey. The only interesting object on the passage was a distant view of the town of Winschoten, remarkable for the victory gained there by the Prince of Orange in 1568, over the Spaniards. The distance is 27 English miles.

At five in the evening, we *anchored* at Groningen, the capital of the province, and a considerable and very respectable looking town, situated at the conflux of several rivers, and communicating with the port of Delfzyl on the Ems. The population is 23,700*. Of the natives of this place, who have become celebrated in history, was Rudolph Agricola, patronized in the 15th century by the Duke of Ferrara, and Baron de Ripperda, who underwent great vicissitudes in more recent times. The university was formerly very celebrated, and the following persons were students there, viz. James Alting, who was ordained to holy orders by Bishop Prideaux of Worcester, but afterwards returned from England to accept the Hebrew professorship. He died in 1679. —Matthias Pasor, who lived some time at Exeter College, and delivered lectures in the oriental languages with much celebrity in 1624.

* In 1822 the births were 1125, the deaths 781.

—Ubo Emmius, Martin Schoock, Francis Junius, John Borbeyrac, Dr. Peter Camper, and other eminent men.

From Groningen, a diligence goes three times a week, (from March to the 1st of October,) to Lemmer, on the Zuyder Zee, and a canal-boat to the same place daily; but the latter is two days on the passage. Another boat goes every day to Harlingen.

I left Groningen for Lemmer late in the evening, in order to meet there the packet, to cross the Zuyder Zee the next day. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the road being excellent, I enjoyed the ride much. We arrived at Tolbeck, 3 miles, at midnight; took there a short nap, and proceeded the next morning at five o'clock, to Gooredyk 7 miles, and Lemmer 6 miles; total from Leer, 25 German, or 112½ English miles.

The road from Tolbeck was much intersected with canals, and interspersed with many large villages. The land lies low, and part of it is marshy, owing to frequent inundations, but some of it forms excellent pasturage.

Friesland is celebrated for rearing horned cattle and horses; and of the latter, many are sent into the interior of Germany. The manufactories of both fine and coarse cloth are

considerable, and the expense of transport is light, owing to the canals, which commencing at Harlingen, direct their course through Franeker, Leeuarden, and Dokkum, and thence are continued to the adjoining province of Groningen.

The dress of the inhabitants is remarkable; and the women are supposed to have retained the ancient costume with the same pertinacity as the idiom of the language has been preserved, which is now scarcely understood by their Dutch neighbours. The hair of the females is plaited, and tied together in a circular form at the top; covered with a white cap, and ornamented with a ribbon. The cap is a stiffly starched kerchief, very tastefully folded, and so contrived as to cause the corners to hang downwards. Besides this, which is flat at the top, unmarried women have no other embellishment; but mothers surmount it with a piece of pasteboard, covered with red cloth, and over it a piece of cambric. Married women also wear a frill of black silk round the neck, a piece of red spotted linen descending from it, and guarding the bosom from the vulgar gaze. In household occupations they wear quilted stays, with long sleeves, and a velvet frill, in lieu of the silk one round the neck; a black vest is

thrown over the stays;—too narrow to be buttoned, but tastefully held together in the front with long laces of various colours. The petticoat is also black, and covered with a large blue apron, worked with a variety of flowers, or other devices.

The ladies in the inland districts, who have great personal charms, are attired in a more simple manner, and it may be questioned, whether the Parisian or London belles display more neatness, delicacy, or gracefulness than the appearance of the Friesland lady presents. The head-dress is very large, sometimes entirely of lace, or the lower part of gauze, with lace borders. It is fastened with a gold blade, which encompasses the back part of the head, and terminates in an ornamental form at each temple, a thread extending itself, unseen, from the latter across the forehead, to support the front of the cap. The hat, which is usually large, is made of the finest straw, lined with coloured silk, and having very little cavity in the head part, is not in form unlike an oyster-shell. The ribband is very broad *.

It is now time to leave the ladies, and pro-

* The inhabitants of the whole province of Friesland are estimated at 96,000: they have always borne a high character for loyalty and patriotism.

ceed on my journey.—At Lemmer I found the "Feermann" packet, a small sloop, in which I and another traveller engaged the cabin for six guilders (11*s.*) to Amsterdam. We were detained, waiting for the canal-boat from Harlingen, until three in the morning of the 26th of October, when we set sail, expecting the passage across the Zuyder Zee to last, as usual, about twelve hours. Owing, however, to a calm, we made but little way till evening, when a breeze sprang up from the north-east. We soon passed the small islands of Urck and Schokland, and, after a pleasant sail, arrived early on the morning of the 27th, at the great metropolis of Holland.

Amsterdam, the ancient capital of the Seven United Provinces, and now of the newly-created kingdom of the United Netherlands, has records from the year 1272; being surrounded by local disadvantages, it affords a striking proof of the difficulties which may be surmounted by unremitted perseverance. The harbour is capable of containing 1000 vessels, but the water is so shallow, that, when loaded, they were brought out to sea by the aid of a singular kind of boats, called camels, which were invented by a person of the name of Matthieu, in 1690, and are hollow square-built

lighters, provided with large pumps, in order to be filled with, and plugs to be emptied of, water at pleasure. When filled with water, one is placed on each side of the ship, then pumped dry, raising in a proportionate degree the vessel above, which, by this means, is enabled to float over a shallow arm of the Zuyder Zee, called the Pampus, and go to sea, even at neap-tides*. The river Amstel divides the city, which is intersected by an infinite number of canals, joining each other, and communicating with that river and another called the Y. The great objection to the canals, otherwise so serviceable, is, that the water becomes stagnant, and emits noxious vapours in the summer. The effect is certainly lessened by a kind of mill, made use of to put the water in motion, and by machines with which they are occasionally cleansed. These canals, it is said, divide the city into ninety islands, connected with bridges, part formed of wood, which lift up to permit vessels to pass, and others made of stone, where that is not required. I have heard the expense for repairs of bridges, canals, and embankments, at and near Amsterdam, estimated at 15,000 guilders daily (£1,375).

* I believe these have fallen into disuse.

The number of vessels which arrived at Amsterdam, in 1822, was 2,195.

As there are no springs in the city, fresh water is frequently scarce, and the inhabitants are obliged to collect the rain in cisterns, or procure supplies from the river Vecht. For this purpose, square flat-bottomed boats are prepared, each of which holds a considerable quantity.

Owing to the great expense of preparing a foundation, it is commonly asserted, that the building of houses costs nearly as much below as above ground. The whole country being soft and boggy, it is absolutely necessary to have piles driven into the ground; these are covered with strong planks, firmly bolted, and then with a surface of hard plaster. Such, invariably, is the foundation.

The last census that I could obtain was that of 1795, at which time there were,

49,905 families	87,494 males, 109,195 females	196,689 Christians,
4,708 families	9,680 males, 10,705 females	20,335 Jews,
54,613 families, consisting of		217,024 individuals.

The number of houses in the city were 25,243 } 26,400.
——————— in the suburbs 1,156 }

In 1780, the population was above 240,000, making a decrease, in fifteen years, of 23,000; since which period (1795) a further reduction has taken place. In 1806, the deaths were 7,462; in 1807, 9,089; the births of those of the Lutheran and Reformed religion, 4,388; the marriages, 1,948.

A gentleman, well acquainted with the states generally, informed me, that the inhabitants of Holland Proper were somewhat above 2,000,000; and of these, 20,000 families were more or less employed in the fisheries and the trades dependant thereon.

The bank was established in 1609. The principle of carrying on the business is, to allow a credit upon all commercial or foreign coins, according to their intrinsic value, deducting half or quarter per cent. as the profit of the Directors for six months' security. No interest is allowed. This credit on the bank books is called "Bank-geld," or bank-money, which, representing the value only as inscribed on the notes, is always of that *real* worth, and is generally higher than currency-money, because the credit-note is never granted to the full amount of the sum deposited. The difference between bank and current-money is the basis of what is called Agio, it being more

or less in favour of the former, according as either is in greater or less abundance. When cash is placed in the bank, a credit-note is delivered, on producing which, in the *course of six months*, the sum deposited may again be drawn out; but should this be neglected, or the note not renewed within the given time, the deposit becomes the property of the bank, and the holder receives only the amount of his credit-note, in lieu thereof. A credit and a receipt (Recipisse) for a deposit are unconnected with each other, although both may proceed from such deposit; and a person may be the holder of both at the same time, or of one without the other, according to the agio between banco and currency, which induces the depositor to dispose of one and retain the other. In order to withdraw a deposit, it is necessary either to present a receipt of the same value, the date of which is still unexpired, or to re-assign to the bank a sum equal to the amount.

Payments made in bank money are extremely convenient, as a transfer from one merchant to another is sufficient, that being immediately written in the bank books, to the debit of the drawer and credit of the depositor.

There are three main points, by which the credit of the bank is supported:

1. Having the responsibility and guarantee of the city;

2. The law, by which bank money * is exempt from seizure or attachment; and

* The Dutch money is as follows:

Flemish.	Rix Dollars.	Gold Guilders.	Guilders.	Schillings.	Stivers.	Groats.	Pfennings.
1 =	$2\frac{2}{3}$ =	$4\frac{1}{4}$ =	6 =	20 =	120 =	240 =	1920
1 =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	$2\frac{1}{3}$ =	$8\frac{1}{3}$ =	50 =	100 =	800	
1 =	$1\frac{2}{3}$ =	$4\frac{2}{3}$ =	28 =	56 =	336		
1 =	6 =	12 =	96				
1 =	2 =	16					
1 =	8						

The exchange on Great Britain is generally negociated in Flemish money; and, at the same time I was there, 36*s.* Flemish were equal to £1 sterling. At that proportion, the exchange was, on

France, 54 groats banco per 3 franks, at 1, 2, or 3 mon. date;
Spain, 96 do. do. — 1 ducat of 375 maravedis, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ month;
Portugal, 45 do. do. — 1 crusade of 400 rees, at 2 mon.
Livorno, 86 do. do. — 1 piastre, at 2 months;
Genoa, 85 do. do. — 1 do. at 2 do.
Venice, 96 do. do. — 1 ducat, at 2 do.
Frankfort on the Maine, 100 dollars currency per 133 dollars, Convention money, at 14 days' sight;
Geneva, 60 groats banco, per 3 francs, at 2 months' date;
Hamburg, 33 schillings banco per 1 dollar of 32 schil. Lübish banco, at 1, 2, or 3 months' date;
Vienna, 16 do. do. per 1 dollar cur. at 6 weeks' date;
Antwerp & Brüssels, 100 guilders do. per 103 guilders, at sight.

3. The conviction, that the total deposits always exist entire, and much exceed its issues or credits.

The agio, which varies daily, generally runs from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Of the public buildings, the Stadthouse, now frequently called the "Palais Royal," claims the first notice. It is built of stone, in the form of a long parallelogram of three stories, with a large portico at the principal front. The latter is ornamented with relievo figures, representing the city of Amsterdam in the character of a female, seated in a car, drawn by two lions; it is surmounted by three bronze figures, of Peace, Prudence, and Virtue, with their attributes. The second front is equally grand; on the cornice is Commerce, with her feet resting on a globe, and the cap of Mercury on her head; near her is a sailor, and at his feet the Genii of the two rivers, Amstel and Y, and those of the four quarters of the globe, offering their gifts. At the top are three stone figures; Atlas, supporting an enormous globe, Temperance, and Vigilance. The tower is 41 feet high, crowned by a beautiful lanthorn and cupola, 25 feet in height. The interior was fitted up for the residence of Louis Napoleon, with much taste. Every part of the furniture

is elegant, consisting of the choicest silks, velvets, and damask. The grand hall, or "Salle Imperiale," is magnificent, and above 100 feet long; the walls are of marble, the ceiling painted, and the whole lighted by eight brilliant chandeliers; on each chimney-piece is a beautiful ornamental time-piece, by "Reeder et fils, Paris." This superb edifice, standing on an isolated place, called the Dam, has the advantage of a fine approach on every side.

The Nieuwe Kerk, or new church, is at the extremity of the same square. It was founded in 1408 by Willem Eggaert, near whose tomb is the following inscription, on a blue slab, in black Gothic letters:

"Anno MCCCC end XVII den XV dagh in Juli starf den eerbare willem eggaert—heer tot Purmerende fundater dan dese capelle—ghedotyerd met twee vikernen—mede fundater van diese Kerk—dye begrabe is onder deze blaewe farck.*

At the east side of the choir is the superb mausoleum of Admiral du Ruyter, 30 feet in

* In the year 1417, the 15th July, died the worthy William Eggaert, Lord of Purmerend, proprietor of this chapel endowed with two benefices, and founder of this church. He is interred under these blue stones.

height. The hero lies on a tomb, his head resting on a cannon, and holding in his hand an admiral's baton. Two tritons are with their shells sounding his fame. Between two columns of black marble, is sculptured a naval combat. Two Genii, hovering above, bear a naval crown, and four others support the arms of Holland and its provinces. To the left is Fame, proclaiming his praise. On the cornice are the arms of the Seven United Provinces, and those of the Admiral, surrounded by the flags of several nations. In two niches are figures of Prudence and Constancy. In the centre are suspended the arms, sword, gloves, &c. of the Admiral; near to which is a long Latin inscription, recounting his honours, feats, age, and death. Over the entrance to the mausoleum are the words,

INTAMINATIS FULGET HONORIBUS*.

The monument to Admiral Bentinck, who was killed at the battle of Dogger's Bank, in his 36th year, represents the family arms crowned by two weeping nymphs. Below are bas-reliefs of his flag-ship, implements of war, and attributes of navigation. His death is thus recorded:

W. J. Bn. Bentinck schout bv nacht van

* His glory is without a stain.

Holland en Westvriesland onder het Edelmog Collegie ter Admiraliteit residerende te Amsterdam, General van Z. D. H. Willem de Vyfde, Erfstadhouder en Admiraal Generaal van die Unie, aan de gevolgen van zyn in den Zeeslag op Doggersbank bekomen, wonden alhier overleden, den XXIV Augustus MDCCLXXXI*.

Of the twenty-one churches, I shall only name another, although most of them should be visited, on account of their splendid monuments. The Oude Kerk (Old Church) in Warmoe-street, is the most ancient in the city, and was formerly very rich, and contained an image of St. Nicholas, to whom it is dedicated, of solid silver, as large as life. It is 640 feet in circumference, and has four entrances, the principal one under the steeple; the roof is supported by forty-two pillars, and from it five handsome lustres are suspended. The pulpit, which is in the nave, has a handsome bronze ballustrade; at each side are massy

* W. J. Baron Bentinck, Rear-admiral of Holland and West Friesland, under the noble and mighty admiralty of Amsterdam, Aid-de-Camp to his highness William V. hereditary Stadtholder, and Admiral-in-chief of the Union, died of the wounds received at Doggersbank, the 24th of August, 1781.

pillars, on which is a quotation from St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, c. 4, v. 11. "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God." The choir is to the east, and divided from the nave by a bronze railing.

The two organs are celebrated, both for their melodious tones and the magnificent ornaments of painting and sculpture with which they are embellished: the larger one has 64 registers, 54 voices, and eight pair of bellows.

The painted windows deserve the particular attention of the curious, being above three centuries old, though still preserving a freshness of appearance, as if executed only a few years ago. They represent chiefly subjects from holy writ, the legend of saints, history of the country, and the armorial bearings of the Burgomeisters of the city, since 1578.

Underneath a monument, with a long inscription to Admiral van Heemskerck (who lost his life at the defeat of the Spanish fleet near Gibraltar in 1607) is a bas-relief representation of that engagement, much defaced, and this distich by de Hooft:

"Heemskerck, die dwers door't ys en yzer darde streven
Liet d'eer aan't land, hier't lyf, voor Gibraltar het leven*."

* Heemskerck left his glory to his country, his body to this tomb, his life at Gibraltar.

To the south of the choir is a similar memorial to Admiral Janz, surnamed Le Coq, who fell in an engagement with the Spaniards in 1663. The Latin verses upon it, attributed to the celebrated Gaspard Barlæus, at that time professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, are too long for insertion here. They conclude thus:

Jam Decios jactare mihi cessate, Quirites,
Hæc etiam Decii marmora corpus habent.

Cease, then, ye Romans, to boast of your Decii;
This marble also contains the remains of a Decius.

One of the chapels in this building was given up in 1651 to the family of Count Zuid Polsbroek, who built in it a very magnificent tomb. The entrance is through a marble portico, resting on two columns of the fluted Corinthian order, closed by a bronze entwined railing, in an opening of which are placed the arms of the founder and his wife, much ornamented. The frieze is adorned with time-glasses and expiring lamps. On a tablet of freestone, between two angels, and under the figure of a Phœnix arising from the flames, are the words from St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. 15, verse 42,

"So is the resurrection of the dead.—
"It is sown in corruption: it is raised in incorruption."

The former Chapel of St. Elizabeth (in the Oude Kerk) contains the ashes of Admiral van der Hulst, who was killed in a battle with the British, the 12th of June, 1666. The monument bears a long Dutch inscription, to which follow these lines:

Hier rust hy, die niet rusten kon,
Voor hy zyn, vyand overwon:
Omhoog leeft hy in vreughde,
In marmer door zyn deughden.*

Near it is another to Wirtz, Field Marshal of the republic, who died at Hamburg the 23d of March, 1676, and was interred here the 24th of October, 1679. On the tomb is the following epitaph, engraved on copper:

FORTUNÆ ET MARTIS SOBOLES
EQUITUMQUE
MAGISTER WIRTSIUS INVICTUS REGIBUS
HIC SITUS EST.
VIVIT POST FUNERA MAJOR.
MAJOR SUB OCCASUM POSTQUAM PRÆLUXIT
UBIQUE†.

* Here lies he who could not rest until cut off by death:—Heaven records his glory, this monument his victory.

† Here lies a scion of Mars and Fortune, Field Marshal Wirtz, whom Kings could not conquer.—After death he lives more gloriously.—He shed a light around him, and became still more brilliant at his setting.

This church contains the remains of many more public characters, of which I only recollect those of the Swedish Admiral Zeehelm, who died in 1668, and of Mrs. Van Winter, the author of the poem "Germanicus," who died in 1786. I was told that here are also preserved the documents relating to the privileges and prerogatives of the city from a remote period, and when last examined (in 1761) they were found in good condition.

The synagogue of the Portuguese Jews, in Muider-street, is a sumptuous edifice, built in 1670 on the plan of the tabernacle. The court is entered by a large portal, on each side of which are houses, one for the residence of the chief Rabbi, and the other appropriated to the assembly of singers and the Hebrew schools. In the court is a gallery, supported by twelve pillars, and in it a large basin of water, where the congregation, previous to entering the synagogue, perform their ablutions. The chief building is elevated in the middle of the court, and is very striking, from its noble simplicity. At the principal entrance is this superscription, from Psalm v. verse 7:

ואני ברב חסדך אבוא ביתך *

* I will come into thy house, in the multitude of thy mercy.

The square pulpit is considerably raised, with candelabras at each corner, and opposite it is the seat of the chief Rabbi, or "Cacham," and at a little distance the pews of the other functionaries and singers. Those for the higher orders have small cupboards, in which their books, scarfs, &c. are deposited. At each side are boxes, divided from each other, for the females; the whole supported by twelve pillars of freestone. Besides the chandeliers which illuminate the synagogue at night, there is a small glass lamp always burning, called the "Perpetual Luminary." The eastern part is separated by a balustrade of mahogany, within which the service is performed. Against the wall is a large chest, containing the Pentateuch, which the Jews hold in such high veneration, that they never approach this sanctuary with the feet covered. On the Sabbath and other solemn festivals, these parchments, which are said to be beautifully written and richly ornamented, are unrolled with much ceremony.

As many of the public buildings, during the reign of the French in Holland, have received, and are generally known by French names, I shall adopt such, in noticing them.

L'Hôpital des Infans trouvés. This is a fine

building, erected in Prinsen-gragt*, and is calculated to contain above 1800 infants of both sexes, principally foundlings; also those whose parents, or at least one of them, died at sea, in a hospital, or prison, and which children could consequently (on account of the standing orders) not be admitted into any other asylum. They are placed with nurses, until of a sufficient age to be received into the house. The boys are taught some handicraft, or, if more agreeable to their wish, prepared for the army or navy. The girls are generally employed in the house in the capacity of servants, and afterwards hired out as such in private families. The order and regularity reigning throughout this numerous family is really striking, and the appearance of the whole in one room at dinner, very interesting. The attention paid to the health of the inmates is unremitting, the bed-rooms are daily ventilated, and much pains are taken to keep the clothes and linen clean. The inmates frequently bathe in a private place, near the Leyden gate. They each wear an uniform, bearing in a conspicuous part a number, which corresponds with one in the re-

* Gragt is the appellation of those streets which border the bank of a canal.

gister, in which every circumstance is inscribed concerning the individual, if a foundling. For instance, the place where he was found, and the particulars of the money or papers, if any, in his possession: these are carefully preserved, and, on his leaving the hospital, are given up to him. The foundation enjoys good revenues from a tax on all water cisterns, burials in churches, dogs, and two-wheeled carts, besides a per centage on benefices and all public auctions.

L'Hôpital de S. Pierre is at the south end of the "Oudezyds-Achterburgwall." Every sick person, without regard to age, sex, religion, or nation, is admissible into this hospital, where he is fed and nourished until entirely recovered. It receives its name from the circumstance of being built on the site of the convent of St. Peter, which was suppressed in the reformation of 1578. The entrance is through a large gate, over which are rudely sculptured the figures of a sick man and woman; from it a long avenue leads to the door of the house, which latter is divided into many apartments for the reception of patients afflicted with different diseases. The sexes are kept separate, and one ward is devoted to pregnant women. All the wounded are placed

in the infirmary, and the operations are performed by skilful surgeons, in the presence of the students. The establishment is exempt from all taxes, and has its own brewery, bakery, and laboratory. From the latter, medicines are delivered gratis to those poor who are attended at their own abodes.

L'Hôpital des Fous, in the Overtoon suburb. It was founded in 1630, at the expense of £13,475. The form is an oblong square, approached by a long avenue of trees, at the end of which are a bridge and barrière, the house being surrounded by a wet ditch. The interior is admirably arranged, and much pains are taken to air and fumigate the rooms. Attached to the hospital is a burial-place, where those who die in it, strangers, and criminals, are interred.

L'Hôpital des Vieillards, near Doele-street. It was founded in 1550 by the munificence of Ester Claas, for twelve poor women, which number has been gradually increased to 166 of *both* sexes. The interior is in the form of a quadrangle, the lower story of which consists of shops, for the sale of the necessaries, and even the luxuries of life. The upper story contains the houses of the pensioners, who are not admitted until fifty years of age; they

must have been five successive years residents of the city, and be unmarried. On entrance, they pay about 19*s.* 3*d.* which is calculated to be the expense of a funeral. On the death of a member, his property belongs to the hospital, whose revenue consists of the rent of the shops before noticed and a small tax on victuals. This establishment is alluded to in the following old doggrel lines*.

On met les cinq doigts dans la poche,
A l'aide desquels on accroche
La juste valeur de deux lis (10fl. 16s.)
Qu'on donne au maitre de logis;
Après, il faut la couverture
D'un lit avec sa garniture.
Savoir six draps, deux oreillers,
Des rideaux, un lit, deux cuilliers,
Deux habits, deux chapeaux, un verre,
Et un pot d'étain d'Angleterre;
De plus faut avoir un couteau,
Un garde-manger qui soit beau,
Deux chaises de tapisserie
Qu'on achete à la fripperie.
Avant ce bel ameublement,
On leur dit bien honnêtement:
Entrez.———

L'Hôpital de S. Lazare, in Muider-street,

* Description burlesque d'Amsterdam, 1666.

founded in 1642. Imbecile persons and others here secure a pension for life, by paying a deposit on entrance; if they are from

45 to 50 years, the deposit is from	£353	14	10	to	£315	17	8
50 to 55	308	7	4	..	275	7	4
55 to 60	267	2	8	..	234	2	4
60 to 65	225	17	4	..	197	17	4
65 to 70	184	12	4	..	151	12	4

For these sums the pensioners are made comfortable the remainder of their days, furnished with good food, fire, candles, and washing; and when sick, attended by a medical practitioner.—The apartments of the Governor are decorated with paintings by Ferd. Bol, Rechters, Lairesse, and Quinkhard.

L'Hôpital de S. George, in "Spinhuisteeg," is an establishment nearly similar to the last, in which persons of both sexes, married or single, are admitted. The happy life led by the humble inhabitants of this excellent institution has become proverbial. The lower orders, when describing the comfort of a man's situation, frequently observe, "He lives like a pensioner of St. George's." The entrance-money depends on the age of the applicant and size of the room. Those who dine alone pay more than those at the public table, besides about 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum for attendance. For

money placed in the treasury, interest is paid to the depositor, if he be of the age of

45 to 50 years, at the rate of 8 per cent. per ann.			
50 to 55	9	—	—
55 to 60	10	—	—
60 to 65	10½	—	—
65 to 70	11	—	—
70 to 75	11½	—	—
75 and upwards,	12	—	—

The houses are pleasantly situated in an extensive garden. Founded in 1678. Re-erected 1747.

L'Hôpital des Vieilles Gens was built in 1681, at an expense of £15,430, and is a building 360 feet by 230 feet. Both sexes, but of the reformed religion only, are admitted, maintained, and decently clothed. The number is generally about 600; and in the last century, 9,444 have entered the hospital. A fine garden surrounds it.

The following hospitals are all worthy of observation: "Des veuves Indigentes, de Miséricorde, des Walons, Luthérien, Anglais, des Vieilles Femmes, and La Maison des Orphelins Lutherien, des Orphelins-Anabaptistes, des Orphelins Catholiques Romaines." The last-named is a superb edifice, and bears on the

front a quotation from St. Mark, chap. x. verse 14,

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

PRISONS.

La Grande Force, in "Heiligen Weg." At the front of the house is a bas-relief, representing a car full of wood, drawn by lions and tigers, and attended by a man, with the motto, "VIRTUTIS EST DOMARE QUÆ CUNCTI PAVENT*." This alluded to the punishment formerly inflicted, of sawing and rasping dye-woods. Near the summit are two figures of men in fetters, and a female holding a rod, with the word "Castigatio†."

When the time appointed for public work is completed, the prisoners are allowed to prepare articles for sale for their own benefit; and their conduct is made known monthly to the magistrates, in a register kept for that purpose by the Governor. The sentence of those who have been peaceable and industrious during the first part of their confinement, is often com-

* It is praiseworthy to reclaim those who are the terror of the world.

† Correction.

muted, or employment given them as attendants upon other prisoners, which much lessens the expense of servants. The children, to avoid the bad example of some of their parents, are sent to the Orphan-house, and taught some useful trade.

The "Maison de Travail," or "Werkhuis," in Weesperveld. Here persons are confined for slight offences only, and by the care of the Government are prevented from entering the common prisons, where a bad example would probably lead them on to still greater crimes. Every effort is tried to reclaim them. The women, who are separated from the men, are employed in carrying, spinning, and winding linen-thread; the men in weaving linen for shirting, &c. The building was erected by van der Hart, in 1779, and occupies a space of 455 feet by 255 feet, with a handsome portico and several emblematical figures in front. At the principal gate is the figure of a lion, holding the city arms; and beneath it is represented a female, delivering to a number of prisoners the portion of daily work allotted to each, with an inscription in the Dutch language*. The,

* It was thus versified by a young Frenchman:
"Si d'une main sévère au bien je vous oblige,
Mon cœur prend du plaisir à voir qu'on se corrige."

chief entrance is at the extremity of a beautiful walk, called the "Esplanade," and consists of a spacious vestibule. On this story are the rooms of the keeper and his assistants, and the kitchens, where I noticed the immense cauldrons and other utensils were remarkably clean. The apartments of the Governors, who are styled Regents, are on the second floor, handsomely furnished, and embellished with paintings by Rembrandt and Vandyke, chiefly portraits of the preceding Regents. A long gallery leads to the workhouse, and near the middle of it is a tablet, containing a Dutch inscription, the import of which is, "Agreeably to a resolution of the venerable council, held on the 5th of January, 1779, this building was erected during the regency of N. Konauw, Wm. Tilsingh, J. Alstorphius, H. Deneys, N. Bondt, N. Tersmitten, and J. H. Bagman. The first stone was laid on the 11th of July, 1779, and the building completed in November, 1782." The third story contains the dining-rooms, dormitories, and infirmary. In this house are confined all the beggars, vagrants, and other idle persons, who are taken out of the streets by the police, as well as debauched women. They are kept apart from such as apply for relief; which latter are supported by the fruits of their labour

and industry. The discipline reigning throughout is admirable, and as much pains are taken to preserve the health, as the security of those admitted. In short, I have not had an opportunity of witnessing any institution which appears better to answer the purposes for which it was intended. It may justly be considered a model of its kind, and a creditable memorial of the public spirit and benevolence of the inhabitants.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS.

The "Athenæum illustre," in Fluweenlenburgwal, was formerly the convent of St. Agnes: it has been occupied as at present since 1631. Celebrated men have usually filled the Professors' chairs; and its libraries deserve the attention of the curious. The grand room, called the Auditory, is adorned with portraits of Copernicus, Erasmus, Grotius, Barneveld, De Wit, Calvin, De Thou, and Descartes. The lectures are delivered in Latin, with the exception of those on mathematics, astronomy, and navigation, which are given in the mother tongue. They comprise anatomy, theology, chemistry and medicine, botany and midwifery, elocution and poetry, national and modern history, mathematics and astronomy.

The Gymnasium, at the Cingel, where Latin and French are taught, was formerly a convent. Over the entrance, which is a handsome gate, is inscribed,

"DISCIPLINA VITÆ SCIPIO*."

And a little lower,

"ARTE PROBUS—PROBITATE PIUS—PIETATE BEATUS—UT VERE FIAS—HÆC SCHOLA CULTA DABIT†."

The interior of the building is divided into six large rooms. The instruction of the pupils is confided to the rector, sub-rector, and four preceptors, and is under the inspection of three fellows and two visitors.

Several of the before-mentioned establishments were removed, or their progress interrupted, during the French reign in Holland; but hopes are entertained that all will speedily be re-established on their former footing.

The Marine School. The object of this school, which was founded by Mr. Titsingh in

* Discipline is the instructor of life.

† In attending this school, you will be instructed to become truly good by science; religious by worth; and happy by religion.

1785, is to prepare boys for a seafaring life, both naval and mercantile. They are boarded and instructed in mathematics, astronomy, and drawing. Their food and dress are plain; and they are obliged to sleep in hammocks, suspended very near each other in a long room, and the greatest economy is observed throughout the house, very few servants being employed. In order to make the children acquainted, by practice as well as by theory, with shipping, a large galliot, presented to the institution by the late Mr. Hope, well found, and completely rigged, is placed in the court-yard. The use of fire-arms is also taught. Neither the boys nor their apartments had that neat appearance which I expected (particularly in Holland), and the building exhibited evident marks of decay. This is probably owing to the mania for the more enticing allurements of military service, which existed in almost every country to which French influence extended. The number in the house was 110, who are admitted at thirteen years of age, and suffered to remain eighteen months.

The "Felix Meritis," in Keizers Gracht. This celebrated academy of arts owes its origin to a society of forty gentlemen, to whom W. Writts imparted the first idea, and may be

considered the founder. In 1787, the society raised this superb house, and consecrated it to the cultivation of the fine arts. It is worthy of a minute description. It is built of free-stone, is sixty-six feet in front, and eighty in height; and the imposing solidity of its appearance accords with the steady unity which prevails amongst the lovers of the fine arts in every country; their only object being an anxiety for their progressive improvement. The façade presents a beautiful specimen of architecture and sculpture. The building consists of four stories, but the façade rises only from the second, and consists of four columns of the Corinthian order, forty feet high, supporting the pediment, on which are the emblems of the society, shielded by the cap of Mercury, and supported by other emblems analogous to commerce and the arts. On the frieze is the device of the society, in gilt letters,

"FELIX MERITIS."

Between the columns are bas-reliefs, with symbols of commerce, literature, painting, medicine, and music, being the five classes into which the studies are divided. The vestibule is fifty feet by eight. At the left is the

entrance to the room called the small "Re-union," which is thirty feet by twenty-five. The grand "Re-union," is ascended by a handsome staircase: it is forty-four feet by twenty-five; and in it strangers and members attend the weekly meetings, called exercises. The subjects to be lectured on are fixed early in the season; and no deviation is allowed from the course then determined upon. The following lines, by De Bosch, embellish the wall.

MINERVÆ, MUSIS, ET MERCURIO.

S,

Qui felix meritis veneratur Palladis aras,
Musarumque domum Mercuriique focos,
Lætus in augusto ponat vestigia templo,
Ingenuisque suas artibus addat opes;
Dumque Camœnarum resonant hæc atria cantu,
Majugenæ exhilarent lingua vigorque lares;
Sic Dea, quæ doctas quondam celebravit Athenas,
Sic stabilem Amsteliâ figet in urbe pedem *.

* Consecrated to Minerva, to the Muses, and to Mercury.

Let him who (happily rendered worthy by merit) reveres the altars of Pallas, the sojourn of the Muses, and the abode of Mercury, enter with joy into this august temple, and contribute to the treasures of the fine arts; and whilst this place resounds with the chaunts of the Muses, may the eloquence and energy of Mercury adorn it.—Thus the Goddess who raised learned Athens into renown, will fix her abode at Amsterdam.

In different parts of the room are hung frames, containing the names of the members of the society, from its formation to the present time, extremely neatly written.

The entrance to the concert-room is by a portico of four columns of the Etruscan order. The room is of an oval form, seventy feet long, forty-seven wide, and thirty-five high. It is magnificently decorated with architectural and sculptural ornaments, and lighted by thirteen windows, communicating with a corridor. The warming-stoves are on each side the door, concealed by two screens in the form of obelisks. Opposite the entrance is the orchestra, occupying a space of twenty-two feet by forty-three, and capable of holding conveniently eighty musicians. When lighted at night by three chandeliers of Argand lamps, it has a most superb appearance.

The auditory, devoted to public lectures, scientific dissertations, and declamation (chiefly in verse), occupies the whole of the second story, and is a magnificent apartment. The roof is supported by twelve Ionic pillars, of beautiful variegated marble. The rostrum is formed of exquisitely-carved mahogany, presented to the society by Mr. Taddell. At the three sides are the words,

"INGENIUM, SAPIENTIA, LIBERTAS."

And at the back, on a brass plate,

SOCIETATI ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM
CUI SYMBOLUM
"FELIX MERITIS"
ANNO MDCCLXVII. AMSTELODAMI FUNDATA
HOC SUGGESTUM
IN PERPETUUM AMORIS SUI ET OBSERVANTIÆ
MONUMENTUM DONAVIT ET DEDICAVIT
PHILIPPUS TADDELL.
VI. OCTO. ANNI MDCCLXXIX *.

The next apartment is the Amphitheatre, in which philosophical experiments are made; and near it is the museum, containing a large collection of philosophical instruments.

The gallery of statues is forty feet by twenty-five, and contains good casts of the Laocoon, Antinous, Venus de Medicis, Apollo Belvidere, Hercules (torso) and many busts.

The highest room is the Observatory, round which there is a platform, guarded by an iron-railing, and affording a complete view of the

* To the society of arts and sciences, under the title of Felix Meritis, instituted at Amsterdam A.D. 1767, this rostrum is presented, as a lasting monument of his affection and regard by Philip Taddell, October, 1779.

city and environs, which present as animated and interesting a panorama as can be imagined. All the telescopes are English.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Exchange, on the quay of the Rokin, was erected in 1613, and enlarged in 1668, and is now an oblong square, 250 feet by 124, encircling a large area, surrounded by piazzas, over which there is a second story. The façade is ornamented with a colossal figure of Mercury, the attributes of navigation, and the city arms. The forty-six pillars are numbered; and round each assemble the particular class of merchants or tradesmen to whom that situation is assigned. This is a good regulation, as it would otherwise be almost impossible to find an individual amongst the immense number collected at high 'change. The number of Jews was very great, especially in the financial class.

The Theatre-royal, in the "Leidsche-Plein," was built in 1772, and is 160 feet by 80, affording accommodation for only 1,600 persons, all of whom, however, have a good view of the stage. It is well lighted by a chandelier of Argand lamps, suspended from a gilt crown.

The arch over the Proscenium is formed of

Egyptian marble, supported by four fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, beautifully sculptured; behind these are trelliced boxes, and over them placed the statues of Melpomene and Thalia, and portraits in medallion of Eschylus and Aristophanes. The drop-scene represents the Genius of Amsterdam offering a libation on the altar of the arts, to the honour of Apollo and the Muses; and being seen through a cloud, has a novel and pleasant effect. At the lower part is this distich:

"Der kunsten God, aan't Y met geestdrift aagebeén,
Kroont hier, in't heilig Koor, verdienste en deugd alléén *."

Tragedies are extremely well performed: indeed, it seems the only line of acting that the Dutch observe with satisfaction †.

The French theatre, in "Erwtenmarkt," is small and neat. The German and Italian theatres are no longer made use of.

The naval arsenal, on the island of Katten-

* "The God of Verse, to whom the arts bear their tributes,
Invests here, with an immortal crown, talents and virtue alone."

† The prices of admittance to the theatre are extremely moderate, being for the Balcon 3*s.* 3*d.*, Loges 2*s.* 8*d.*, Parterre, 1*s.* 7*d.*, Second Amphitheatre 1*s.* 2*d.*, Galleries 1*s.*, Third Amphitheatre 10½*d.*, Paradis 5½*d.*

burg, in the harbour, is 220 feet by 200. Each front has a pediment, ornamented with emblematic symbols. A stone bridge leads to the principal gate, through which is the entrance to a large room, surrounded by a gallery, supported by forty-six pillars. The building has three stories, besides the ground-floor, where the heavy ammunition is deposited; and in the others is an immense quantity of arms, neatly arranged, in a manner somewhat similar to those in the Tower of London,. Adjoining it is the building yard, called the "Werf," in which were only one ship of eighty guns ready to launch, and two ships of the line and three frigates building. The first-rate was 214 feet in length. The storehouses for masts, cordage, blocks, &c. were very complete and convenient.

The model-house is a long, low building, well worth inspecting. The room is surrounded with the flags of various nations. The President's chair is a complete antique, with the old Dutch arms carved at the back; and behind it is the portrait of Admiral de Ruyter. The models consist of De Ruyter's ship, built in 1698; it has a mast springing from the bowsprit; a superb French line-of-battle ship; a Turkish corsair; it has the appearance of two

boats joined together, is of great length, and rowed by many oars; a beautiful English cutter; the ship "Freyheit," taken by the French; a ship made to open from stem to stern, exhibiting the whole of the interior architecture. Two floating batteries, and an ingenious American buoy; the buoy is provided with a vane, which, when moved by the wind, shakes a number of small bells fixed in the inside, and may be distinctly heard when it cannot be seen.

Strangers are only admitted into this establishment, by the ticket of a minister or an ambassador; however, an application to either is seldom refused. I obtained permission without difficulty from the Austrian Ambassador.

There are in Amsterdam eight gates, of which the Harlem is the handsomest, and 290 bridges of various kinds, but that called the Amstel, is the only one worth noticing, though it has no peculiar architectural beauty. It was built in 1662, has 35 arches, and is 660 feet long, and 70 feet wide.—In viewing the public buildings, the East India Company's house and warehouses should not be omitted.

In a house called the Museum is a small collection of paintings. I was much pleased with No. 29. An Italian landscape, by Nicholas

Berghem.—69. An Evening School, by Gerrard Dow. The master, sitting at his desk, is apparently scolding one of the pupils; a pretty child is spelling a horn-book to the old mistress, who has a candle on the table. In the back-ground are many children round a desk, on which there is a lamp. In the foreground, a boy is cyphering on a slate, and near him is a girl, holding a lanthorn. Five lights are thus beautifully introduced into this charming picture.—118. Officers of the city guard (of Amsterdam) celebrating the peace of Munich; finely painted by Van der Helst.—124, 5, and 6, by Vander Heyden. Two views of Dutch towns, and one of the city canals.—246. By Rembrandt. The "Nacht Wach," or night patrole of the city guard.—247. By the same. The "Staat Hof," or city council, the members of which are deliberating on important business, sitting round a table covered with green velvet.—271. By Schalker. Boy eating an egg, part of which falls down his breast; he laughs at another child, whom a nurse is feeding with spoon meat; an old man in the back-ground is smiling on the group. On the wall is written in English, "Every one his Fancy."—337. By Werff. St. Jerome, in the usual attitude of prayer in the desert.

The figure is executed with all the niceness of Dow.

From Amsterdam I took the treckschuit to Buiksloot, a small village on the Amstel, and there hired a gig for Saardam, about an hour's drive from thence. The latter, though called a village, is very large, intersected in almost every street by canals, and contains 6,000 inhabitants. The houses are painted with various devices, and are remarkable, *even in Holland,* for their peculiar neatness. The people are chiefly employed in the paper, sawing, and corn mills, the number of which is said to exceed 2,000. They give a singularity to the appearance of the village which cannot be described. Ship-building was formerly carried on here to a great extent, but it has been almost annihilated during the late war. The object of my visit was to see the house in which the Czar Peter (who afterwards proved himself worthy of the name of Great) resided for nearly twelve months, to obtain some knowledge of ship-building, and transplant it to his northern regions. For this purpose, he worked with the common journeymen, by whom he was called "Peter Baas," or Master Peter; but he styled himself Peter Michaelloff. The hut where he lodged is called Vorstenburg. It is entirely built of

wood, and consists of one room about five yards square, with a garret ascended by a ladder. It has only one small window, a bench, and three stools. On the wall are three portraits of Peter, when Emperor, and an engraving of the house by Michael of Basle, 1794, with an inscription in English and French. The fire-place is a large open stove, over which two small marble tablets have lately been placed, thus inscribed in gilt letters:

PETRO MAGNO
ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDER I. BENEDICTUS,
IMPERATOR
HUNC LAPIDEM
IPSE POSUIT
DIE III. KAL. MAI:
CIↃIↃCCCXIIII.
QUOD LÆTO AC GRATO ANIMO TESTATUR*.

A trifle paid to "Peter's box," serves to keep in repair this humble abode of a great man.

* Alexander to Peter the Great.

Alexander I. the Emperor, placed this stone himself, 29th April, 1814, which he testifies with a joyful and grateful mind.

The opportunity of seeing it should not be lost, as the trip can easily be accomplished in a day. I returned to the capital in the evening.

Intending to visit Utrecht by water, I took a place in the "Roef" of the "Treckschuit" for that city, and left Amsterdam in the evening. The Treckschuits are of a considerable length, and have a cabin thirty feet long and sixteen broad, which is divided into two parts; the first and longest is called the "Ruim," and is provided with triple rows of seats; the windows are not glazed, but have wooden shutters. In this, the lower order of passengers sail, and the luggage is stowed. The after part is the "Roef," a neat little room, with seats and cushions for eight persons; and in the night-boats, accommodations are made therein for the repose of the passengers. They are generally painted red and green, and travel a league (three miles) per hour, drawn by one horse, driven by a little boy, called the "Jager," who is continually blowing his horn that the numerous bridges may be drawn up in readiness. The fare is very moderate.

Utrecht, the capital of the province of that name, contains 32,000 souls*, of which the

* In 1822, the births were 1463; the deaths 1010.

Roman Catholics are the most numerous. It is one of the oldest cities in Holland, and celebrated for the treaty of Union signed there in 1579, and the Congress in 1713. It is handsomely built, and the Rhine, which runs near it, adds much to its beauty. Upon that river, four or five hundred vessels are employed in the inland trade. The principal buildings are the Town-hall, Dome, or Cathedral, Oude Church, University, Poorhouse, and Library. The Oude Church steeple is 384 feet high, and commands a very extensive prospect over the surrounding country to Heukelom, Gorcum, Amersford, and Naardam. The enormous pyramid of earth, erected by the French army under Marmont (fully described by Sir John Carr) is very plainly seen. In the tower is an excellent musical clock, whose honest maker appears to have been a better mechanic than scholar, having engraved upon it, "Willem Sprakel *f*ecit 1670."

The university, founded in 1636, was long esteemed one of the most learned in Europe. The building is now much out of repair. Connected with it are the library, observatory, and botanic garden. The best streets are the "Niewe lange Straat," and the "Nieder Gragt." The latter is beautifully laid out on

the bank of the canal, and shaded with luxuriant trees. I here hired a gig, and drove, by an excellent road, much diversified, to the village of Zeist, where the Moravian brethren have a large establishment. The buildings surround a large square, laid out in walks, planted with trees in a very stiff and formal manner. On ringing the bell at the "Common House," I was very civilly received by one of the brotherhood, who accompanied me through the show-rooms, ten in number, and containing a variety of articles; jewellery, mahogany-ware, saddlery, glass, gloves, and perfumery, tin-ware, ironmongery, japanned goods, shoes, toys, &c. This general repository exhibits the united manufactures of all the brethren, which are sold for the common benefit; and no abatement is ever made in the price demanded for any article. The attendant refused money for his trouble, but presented a box for contributions to the poor. The number of Moravians is about 300. The single members live in the house, but those who are married are not allowed to do so, although they may still contribute the produce of their labour to the general stock. They are dressed in plain brown coats, with broad-brimmed hats. The women are not so simply habited. Their age is known

by the colour of the riband worn under the chin, attached to the cap. I was informed that girls under twelve years of age wear a rose colour; this is succeeded until the eighteenth year by a darker red or yellow, and then followed by a very light rose colour, which is retained until marriage. The transition to each, is a ceremony performed in the presence of all the sisters. Married women are adorned with a skyblue riband, and widows with one of pure white.

The immediate neighbourhood of Zeist is spotted with handsome villas, amongst which that called "Volen Hoewen," belonging to Mrs. Butterstein, I thought particularly elegant. I returned to Utrecht in the afternoon, and being rather too early for the Treckschuit, amused myself by walking on the "Malnbaum," a most charming promenade so called, nearly a mile long, with a coach-road on each side, from which it is separated by triple rows of fine trees*.

The Treckschuit left at three, and the sail gave me an opportunity which did not present itself on my passage up, (being at night) of

* The price of farms near Utrecht is £60 per acre. The rent scarcely pays 2½ per cent.

viewing the interesting country through which we journeyed, and I do not hesitate to say it is the finest in Holland. The country seats were innumerable, and each turn of the winding canal displayed fresh beauties; gardens nearly joining each other, handsome parks, and immense numbers of the favourite tulip-beds. Nothing can be more interesting than this passage. The villas which pleased me most (each bear a name) were "Rhynstroom" and two little seats called "Buitenplaaten and Nieuwersluis." These were the last I could distinguish whilst the twilight remained. At eight in the evening, I again found myself comfortably seated in the "Doelen," at Amsterdam.

Accompanied by a friend, I drove to Harlem, three leagues from the capital. The road was over a dyke, literally lined with windmills. The town is situated on a lake of the same name, a great mass of water, formerly only a fen, but increased to its present magnitude by the waters of the Rhine. The inhabitants are 16,000*. We hastened to the cathedral, where the congregation were already assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the Reforma-

* In 1822, the births were 767; the deaths 591.

tion. It was completely filled, but had not a solemn appearance, owing to the men, excepting those near the preacher, standing with their *hats* on. The females were accommodated with small stools. The cathedral is a large brick building; the interior very simple, though it boasts of the justly-celebrated organ, which is of great size, and very beautiful. It rests on pillars of porphyry, and nearly occupies one side of the nave. The bas-reliefs represent Music, Poetry, and Gratitude offering up their gifts to Piety.

The manufactories of linen, silk stuffs, and calico, were formerly numerous; and the bleaching-grounds at Bloemendaal were famous for the particular whiteness which the linen received there: it was attributed to a peculiarity in the waters of the lake. The long war, and recent improvements in that art by the English have done much to injure this trade, but it is still carried on to some extent.

A statue, meanly executed, stands in the square, erected in 1801 to the memory of Laurens Coster, a native of the place, who the Dutch assert was the inventor of printing*. The neighbourhood is still celebrated for the growth of bulbous flowers, but they no longer

* General opinion, however, gives the precedence to Fust.

are the cause of such excessive gambling as was formerly the case. In 1637, when that passion was so prevalent, 120 tulips were sold by auction for the benefit of the Orphan Hospital, for the enormous sum of 90,000 guilders (£8,250) and during the government of the Stadtholder, Frederick Henry, particular roots brought from 8,000 to 9,000 guilders (£733 to £825.)

The inhabitants of Harlem distinguished themselves much during the siege of the town by the Spaniards, and the inscription over the gates alludes to their successful struggle against that nation.

"VIRTUS VIM VICIT, 1572*."

The city authorities being then inclined to treat with the enemy, the inhabitants resolved to assist the military to prevent so dreadful a calamity as their surrender. Amongst them were 300 women, headed by a heroine of the name of Kenau Simonsz Hafselaar. It need scarcely be added, that they were at length victorious; and their firmness, and that of the city of Leyden, aided by the annihilation of the "*invincible armada*" by the English, con-

* Valour is victorious against power.

tributed to the complete delivery of the United Provinces. The event has been perpetuated by a medal, representing the King of Spain, Emperor of Germany, and the Pope, assembled in deliberation. They appear blindfolded, and standing barefoot on the spikes of a harrow, with the motto,

"O CÆCAS HOMINUM MENTES, O PECTORA CÆCA!"

The park called the "Holz," very much resembles the "Thier Garden" at Berlin. In it is the house of the late Mr. Hope, the banker, a name known through all Europe. It is at present occupied by the royal family, having been purchased by the sovereign for 500,000 guilders (£45,833.) The exterior is very handsome, and the pleasure-grounds appropriate.

Country seats and flower-gardens diversify the land in every direction; that called Hartcamp is the place where Linnæus is said to have formed his system of botany; and in it are shewn two specimens of the "Lirivolandes Tulipfræ," planted by his own hand.

The dykes and sluices near Harlem are of amazing magnitude; and the stranger, viewing the country generally, will not be surprised at

the Dutch being great proficients in hydraulics and civil engineering, that being a knowledge upon which their existence depends. The low sandy hills on the sea banks are called Downs, and much care is taken to cultivate upon them a plant with crooked, sharp-edged leaves, bearing a flower (the Arundo-arenosa) between fences of straw, placed as a shelter, and three and four feet asunder. This shrub hardens the surface of the hills, and consequently not only prevents injury to the plains beneath, from the sand which would otherwise be driven upon them by the wind, but enables them to present a barrier to the approach of the sea. Immense numbers of rabbits inhabit them; and, on a particular day in Autumn much diversion takes place, as there is then a "free hunt," for all ranks.

I again returned to Amsterdam.—Heavy-wheeled carriages are forbidden in this city, owing to the weak foundation of the streets, and sledges (called "Sleys") are made use of for transporting goods, when not sent by one of the canals. The sleys are provided in front with a small barrel, from which water is continually dripping on the iron below, to prevent it being heated by the friction; and this practice, though necessary, causes the streets to have

a damp and cold appearance. In the heat of summer, however, it may be an advantage.

Hackney-coaches attached to sledges, which is sometimes the case, have a very ludicrous appearance; and in going over bridges, it is necessary that the foot passenger should be very guarded, as the *machine* frequently slides on one side, owing to the convexity of the pavement, to the great inconvenience and perhaps danger of the pedestrian.

The dress of the lower orders varies much in the different provinces of which they are natives; and to give some idea of them, I shall endeavour to describe that of the peasants in Rheinland on Sundays and festivals. The men wear small cocked hats, and silk neckerchiefs or muslin cravats, so tied as to shew two gold buttons by which the shirt necks are fastened; their waistcoats are of printed calico, with two rows of plated buttons very near each other; the coats are of blue cloth, very short in the waist, with long flaps; and the waistbands of the breeches are ornamented with four large silver buttons.—The women have an ornament on the head, called a coif, which is coloured, and has attached to it a piece of broad lace, the point hanging over the forehead. A golden blade encircles the back

part of the head, and terminates on the temples with gold balls, called Oor-yzen (ear-irons.) The lower orders are content with silver ones, or even of steel, if better cannot be afforded. The back part of the head-dress is attached to a tuft of plaited hair by a golden bodkin; and the outer covering being of lace or fine cambric, the coif and golden blade are distinctly seen through it. In the higher orders, the females imitate the French, and the men follow the English style.

Before taking leave of the capital, I will add a few remarks on Dutch customs, premising that they are nearly expelled from the towns; for, as is the case in other states, originality is now only to be met with in the country.

On wedding-days, young people strew the road to church with flowers; verses are also written and distributed amongst the parties, in honour of the principal performers in the scene. On the celebration of the 25th year of their marriage (called the Silver Wedding) a great entertainment is given, which is, if possible, surpassed by that on the 50th anniversary (called the Golden Wedding.) The birth of a child is announced to all the friends of the parties by messengers, and in some places to the whole public by curious signs. In Harlem

and Euckhuizen, for instance, a small board, covered with rose-coloured silk, edged with white lace is affixed to the door of the parent's house, and remains there until the mother is recovered, during which interval, no creditor or peace-officer is permitted to disturb the inmates. In case of death, the family make the event known to the friends of the deceased by sending men from door to door, who are dressed in mourning, with large cocked hats, and long pieces of crape suspended from them. These agents of grief are called "Bekendmakers," or "Aansprekers" (acquainters or supplicators;) they also precede the funeral procession, and direct the ceremonies. In dangerous sickness, a neighbouring minister is sent for, or a layman, styled "Ziekentrooster" (comforter of the sick) who gives suitable advice and consolation, all the family afterwards joining with him in prayer.

On the 4th of November, at eight in the evening, I left Amsterdam in the Trekschuit for Leyden, where I arrived the following morning at five o'clock. As soon as daylight permitted, I sallied forth into this venerable city, which I found very interesting. It lies on the Rhine, and contains 31,000 inhabitants*; who assert,

* In 1822, the births were 1125; the deaths 781.

that in their town the best beer is brewed, the best bread baked, and the best butter churned, of any part of Holland. The surrounding Rheinland is certainly the garden of that country, and exhibits a rich appearance on every side. Leyden was long famous for its university, but the exterior of that building will disappoint the traveller, who may have formed ideas of its splendour from the celebrity of the members. It was founded in 1575, as a reward to the inhabitants for their bravery in resisting the Spaniards; and the Prince of Orange granted the magistrates, on the foundation of the seminary, exemption from certain taxes. The first Director was Dousa, and amongst the illustrious men who were educated there, are the names of Arminius, Heinsius, Meursius, Heurnius, Junius, Vossius, Merula, Baudius, Grævius, Gronovius, Schultens, Hemsterhius, Pufendorf, Albinus, Gaubius, s'Gravesande, and Boerhave. It very early attracted the notice of foreigners also, and its annals are adorned with the names of Scaliger, de l'Ecluse and Justus Lipsius. The library contains a large collection of books, Greek, Latin, and eastern MSS. many of which were left it by Scaliger, Vossius, and Erpenius. The botanic garden attached to the establishment is large,

and at the extremity is a hall, in which is a collection of subjects in natural history, badly prepared, and another of antiquities, presented by Papenbroeck in 1745. The specimens of anatomy are in the anatomical theatre; they were given by Albinus and Van Doeveren.

St. Peter's Church, though a poor building, will be visited by all who hold in veneration the remembrance of departed worth. It contains a monument to the great and good Boerhave. It is a large urn on a pedestal of black marble, encircled with six images, representing Chemistry, Medicine, and the four ages of life.

On the socle, which is of white marble, are emblems of different diseases and their remedies. At the front of the pedestal is a medallion of the Doctor, and below it a fillet, with this appropriate device,

"SIMPLEX SIGILLUM VERI*;"

and dedicated

"SALUTIFERO BOERHAVII GENIO SACRUM†."

This learned and pious man was born on the 23d of December, 1668, at Voorhout, close to

* The simple stamp of Truth.

† To the healing genius of Boerhave.

Leyden, and afterwards taught medicine, chemistry, and botany at that university, and became so renowned, that many foreigners attended his lectures. He united theory with practice, and brought science to clear and simple principles. His fame became so great, that it is said a Chinese mandarin wrote to him, with only this address, "To the illustrious Boerhave, Physician, in Europe." It is reported, that, at his death, a book, beautifully bound, was found in his library, which he had previously declared, contained the most valued secrets of his profession. On being opened, it proved to be only blank paper, excepting the first page, on which was written,

"Keep your head cool;
Your feet dry and warm;
And bid the faculty go hang themselves!!"

Dr. Johnson has thus characterized him. A man formed by nature for great designs, and guided by religion in the exertion of his abilities: determined to lose none of his hours; when he had attained one science, he attempted another; he added physic to divinity; chemistry to the mathematics; and anatomy to botany. He recommended truth by his elegance, and embellished the philosopher with

polite literature; yet his knowledge, however uncommon, holds in his character but a second place; for his *virtue* was more uncommon than his learning. He ascribed all his abilities to the bounty, and all his goodness to the grace of God. May those who study his writings, imitate his life! and those who endeavour after his knowledge, aspire likewise to his piety.

The church also contains monuments to John Polyander à Kerkove, professor of theology (who died in 1646). It was erected by his wife, Katharine (born) Stanhope.

Of the castle called De Burgt, only a few walls remain. The Stadthouse, an ugly building, contains a painting of the Last Judgment, more curious than beautiful, with portraits of John of Leyden.

The siege of Leyden was the most remarkable event in the Dutch revolution. The Spanish General Baldes was sent in 1574 to reduce the city; and he having gained some of the outer works, demanded the surrender of the fortress; but the magistrates remaining firm, all offers of conciliation were rejected, although the garrison was weak, and the inhabitants were reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions. The Prince of Orange being aware of the critical situation of the place, proposed

to the states to inundate the country round Gouda, Delft, Leyden, and Rotterdam, by piercing the dykes which restrain the rivers Maese, and Yssel, and thus afford succour to the besieged. This plan was adopted; Boisot, admiral of Sealand, arrived with 100 pieces of cannon, and 800 men to their relief; and in Rotterdam 200 flat-bottomed boats were built, manned with soldiers and sailors, bearing on their caps a crescent with the motto,

"RATHER TURKISH THAN POPISH."

The first high tide the water rushed round the city; the Spaniards were encompassed with a deluge, and compelled on the 3d of October (1574) to raise the siege, with the loss of 2000 men, the garrison having lost by famine and war upwards of 6000 persons.—An anecdote is related of the Governor, Baron Noordwick (John Dousa) that when the Spanish General invited him to surrender, offering the most advantageous terms, he replied, "Fistula dulce canit, volucrem, dum decipit auceps*."

The woollen manufactories established here,

* The fowler deceives the bird by the charm of his music.

which before the war were very extensive, are now sunk into insignificance.

The most agreeable walk in the city is the "Trevino Place;" promenades laid out with taste, and shaded with fine trees. The drains or sewers in the vicinity are of amazing size; one is a quarter of a league in length, and sufficiently large to admit boats for the purpose of cleansing it.

I took a carriage to Catwyck "op zee" (on the sea) to inspect the curious canal formed there. It lies on the coast, at a short distance from a village of the same name near Leyden, the ride to which is extremely pleasant. I learnt that a branch of the Rhine, which at Leyden is of considerable strength, lost or buried itself in the soft sand, of which the country abounds, and caused the whole neighbourhood, through which it passed unseen, to be from its wetness totally useless for any purpose of agriculture. To remove the pernicious effects of this circumstance, a canal was formed about a dozen years ago, which is about two English miles long, and considerably *below* the level of the sea, with which it communicates at one end, and at the other with the hidden bed of the river. It is 200 feet broad, defended with strong brick walls at the

sides, and provided with three sets of sluices, which are considered master-pieces of the kind. Those at the mouth are very strong, in the shape of an angle of 40 degrees, in order to resist the force of the tide. Being so long, it answers every purpose for which it was intended, in acting as a reservoir to the waters of the Rhine, drained, as it were, from the low land. When the tide flows, it has the effect of holding the gates of the sluices more firmly shut, and prevents its own entrance; and when the ebb tide commences, the waters of the canal become the most powerful, force the sluices open, and discharge themselves into the German Ocean. This grand undertaking was carried into execution by individuals, whose capital employed is to be returned to them by an annual share of the produce of the land, which has by their exertions been saved from destruction. On one of the banks there is a singular contrivance to prepare sea-water for the manufacture of salt. It is a long, narrow, frame-work, probably thirty feet high, consisting of small ribs of wood, closely filled with thorn branches, without leaves. The sea-water is brought up the canal in boats, and pumped to the top of the frame, where it is poured over the thorns, and filtrates through them, drop-

ping at the bottom upon a slanting board, which conducts it to a cistern, whence pipes lead it to the pan-houses, where it is boiled. The thorns are said to retain the sandy and dirty particles, and render the brine, after filtration, clear. Every two years the thorns are replenished.

Leaving Catwyck, I drove near the banks of the German Ocean; the day was delightfully serene and calm; numerous vessels were gliding on the bosom of the deep, and the view caused that peculiar feeling, which no other scene than that of the boundless element can excite. The whole of the neighbourhood is below the level of the sea, and its existence preserved solely by embankments. How uncertain appears the tenure of such a life! The turnpike gates were, as usual, abundant, but the road was excellent to Hague, which we entered by a fine park of beech, fir, ash, and poplar trees, and passed a royal palace called the "Huis in Holz" (house in the wood) which has nothing particular in its appearance, except a handsome portico. The farmers' waggons which we saw on the road, had two horses abreast. The perch at the end was in the shape of a horn, and the direction of the machine was guided by the driver's foot upon it.

At Hague, the most frequented walks are the Parade, the Vivenburg, and the Voorhoot*. The latter is very extensive, and shaded by noble lime trees, under which all the fashion and beauty of the rural city may occasionally be seen. Upon the whole, however, I did not observe that splendour or magnificence in the buildings which have been described by others; and in general there was no life, no animation in the streets. The old palace is a large, gloomy structure, surrounded by water. The new one, so called for distinction, may be handsome, but it is protected by a high wall, and I was prevented by the sentinel from entering the grounds.

In the Stadt-house are many views of the surrounding country, and paintings of the costumes of Holland for 200 years.

The inhabitants are estimated at 38,400; and, as many of the first families in Holland make this spot their place of residence, the society is particularly good. Many of the women can boast of ruddy and very handsome

* The inharmonious sound of the Dutch names was thus alluded to by Boileau, on congratulating Lewis XIV. after his campaign of 1672.—

Et qui peut, sans frémir, s'aborder de Woerden?
Quels vers ne tomberaient au seul nom de Heusden?

complexions; they have, for the most part, neat feet; and the girls of the lower orders, to display the ankles to the greatest advantage, wear very short petticoats, with white stockings and coloured slippers: the latter are without hind quarters, and consequently the greatest part of the foot is exhibited.

On the 5th of November I set off in the trekschuit at half past two in the afternoon, for Delft, and arrived there at four. On the left of the canal was as fine a road as can be imagined, laid with clinkers, or formed of sea-shells and earth. An immense number of vehicles were passing to and fro. On the canal was an ever-changing scene. The banks were occasionally clothed with wood, and beautified by elegant country seats and gardens; presenting, during the whole sail, much to delight those who admire more a *general* appearance of comfort and independence, than isolated proofs of individual rank and riches. The bridges on the road and draw-bridges over the canal were excellent. The mills had moveable roofs; and those for draining the country, we were told, would raise from 250 to 700 tons of water per minute. The whole district is rich land; the value of meadow is £54 per English statute acre; the land-tax (paid by the owner) is 2$\frac{5}{}$

per cent.; and the rates for draining, embankments, &c. which fall on the tenant, 5*s.* to 7*s.* per acre. The rental pays only $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 per cent. interest. Wages of a labourer in summer 15*d.*, winter 9*d.* per day, with potatoes and porridge.

Much madder is grown in the neighbourhood, and game and wild fowl are abundant.

On our arrival at Delft, the boat moored near an old heavy gateway, which is the entrance to the city, and gave us some idea of the gloom, almost approaching to melancholy, which reigns within it, owing to the decline of the earthenware manufactories, formerly the source of great profit. The town is well built, and has open streets, much intersected by canals, which, by means of sluices, can be daily cleansed. The river Schie runs near it. The arsenal is a noble building, surrounded, except at the entrance, with water, and contains the greatest part of the artillery and small arms of the province. Near it are the ship-building yards and the foundry where the cannons are cast. Over the grand door are these words:

"Hæc domus, odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos*."

* This house hates crime, loves peace, (?) punishes the wicked, preserves the law, honours the worthy.

The Stadt-house, next to that of Amsterdam, is the handsomest in the country. It stands on one side of a large square, and the front is ornamented with two figures representing "Justitia" and "Hollandia."

Near it is the "Nieuwe Kerk," the Westminster Abbey of Holland. It contains the remains of the learned and enlightened Grotius. The monument to his memory consists of a large urn of black marble, watched by a cherub, who holds in one hand an inverted torch, and in the other the armorial bearings of the family. At a short space to the right is the statue of that great man, elegantly sculptured, and supported by a number of books of various languages, indicating the extent of his acquirements. The urn and pedestal are thus inscribed:

I.

HUGONI GROTIO
SACRUM.

II.

PRODIGIUM EUROPÆ DOCTI STUPOR UNICUS ORBIS,
NATURÆ AUGUSTUM SE SUPERANTIS OPUS;
INGENII CŒLESTIS APEX VIRTUTIS IMAGO
CELSIUS HUMANA CONDITIONE DECUS
CUI PEPERIT LIBANI LECTAS DE VERTICE CEDROS
DEFENSUS VERÆ—RELIGIONIS HONOR.
QUEM LAURA MAVORS, PALLAS DECORAVIT OLIVA
QUUM BELLO ET PACI PUBLICA JURA DARET
QUEM TAMESIS BATAVÆ MIRACULUM ET SEQUANA TERRÆ
VIDIT ET ADVERSIT SUEONIS AULA SIBI.
GROTIUS HIC SITUS EST, TUMULO DISCEDITE QUOS NON
MUSARUM ET PATRIÆ FERVIDUS URIT AMOR.

" Here lies Grotius, the wonder of Europe,
" the sole admiration of the learned world, the
" mighty work of nature excelling herself, the
" summit of celestial genius, the image of vir-
" tue, the glory beyond mortality; who, by the
" defence of true religion, obtained fame more
" durable than the choice cedars of Libanus *,
" whom Mars adorned with the laurel, and
" Minerva decorated with the olive, for promul-
" gating laws for peace and war, whom England

* Or, " who merited immortality." The allusion being, probably, to the custom of the Romans anointing their books with the juice of cedar, to preserve them from worms; a thing of vast importance when books were extremely scarce and valuable.

" and France regarded as the prodigy of Hol-
" land; whom Sweden retained in her service.—
" Away from his tomb, all ye who glow not with
" a fervent love of letters and of patriotism!"

There is also a beautiful monument to Leeuwenhoek, the naturalist, consisting of figures in relievo. The mausoleum to William I., Prince of Orange, and founder of Dutch liberty, is a master-piece of art. It is an oblong arch, supported by six pillars, and at each corner is a niche, in which stand bronze figures of Justice, Liberty (inscribed Aurea Libertas), Strength, and Religion. That of Religion is looking intently on the Scriptures, her foot resting on a block of marble, on which is the name of Christ. Under this arch, at one end, is the figure of the Prince as he appeared during life-time, formed of bronze: the face is uncommonly bold. He is in full armour, holding in his right hand a scroll, resting upon the thigh; at his feet lies his helmet, and near him appears a figure of Fame, also of bronze. At the other end of the arch is his likeness after death. The figure, of white marble, reclines on a tomb, with his faithful dog at his feet, which, it is said, refused to take food after the death of his master. On the cornice are the armorial bearings and the

four devices which the Prince had chosen, viz. Je maintiendrai—Piety and Justice—Hoc Vindice tuta Libertas—Sævis tranquillus in undis*. A long inscription, which is pointed to by four weeping cherubs, holding torches, is to this effect:

"To God, whose power and goodness know no bounds; and to the eternal memory of William of Nassau, Sovereign Prince of Orange, the father of his country, whose welfare he preferred before that of his family or his own; who twice raised and led, chiefly at his sole expense, with the approbation of the States, a powerful army; who repulsed the tyrannical power of Spain; who re-established true religious worship and the ancient laws of his country; in fine, who bequeathed at his death to his eldest son, Maurice, heir to his many and royal virtues, the care of consummating that liberty which he had prepared. The United Belgian Provinces erected this monument to the memory of this pious and invincible hero. Philip II. of Spain, the terror of Europe, never intimidated him; but was base enough to employ the hand of an infamous and wretched assassin to take away his life."

* I will defend—Piety and Justice. With this champion is liberty secure—Tranquil in boisterous times.

The murderer went to court armed with a pistol, and took the opportunity as the Prince descended the stairs, after dinner, to shoot him in the breast with three balls. As he fell he exclaimed, Lord have mercy upon me, and upon my poor people! In 1572, the same Prince, when attacked by the Spanish troops, was in great danger of being killed in his tent, not being aware of the approach of the enemy; and tradition says he only escaped this danger owing to the watchfulness of his dog, who barked and scratched his master in order to awake him.

In the Oude Kerk (old church) is a mausoleum to Admiral van Tromp, at the foot of which is a representation of his last battle. He was born at Brielle, and at the early age of eight years embarked for the Indies, and rose by his merit to the highest rank in the navy. In 1639 he defeated the Spaniards, and in the whole shared the glory of thirty-two battles. He was killed in the engagement with the English, on the 1st of August, 1653. Of all the honours offered to him, this brave man would accept only one, the title of "GREAT FATHER of the SAILORS."

Another monument is erected to the memory

of Peter Hein, an admiral in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He was killed off Dunkirk in 1629; and on the States sending their condolence to his mother, on the unfortunate event, she replied, "I always said that Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end!!" The inhabitants are calculated at 13,700, *none* of whom now find employment in the manufacture of China, once the staple commodity of the place.

On the 6th of November I left Delft in the trekschuit for Rotterdam, at six A. M., and arrived there the same evening at half-past eight. The entrance was beautiful, the canal forming one side of a long street, between which and the houses, an avenue of trees, lighted with lamps, had a novel and interesting appearance. During our passage, we frequently noticed the number of windmills, some for the purpose of sawing wood, and others to prepare tobacco for the snuff manufactories. The dykes, we learnt, were formed of willows, filled up with puddled earth; the sides slanting towards the fields are fourteen feet, and towards the canal only eight feet, the latter being six feet higher than the level of the fields; at the top they are twenty-four feet wide, and the road leads upon them.

The town of Rotterdam, which begins to rival the capital in mercantile eminence, owing to the superiority of its natural advantages, is situated on the rivers Merwe and Maeze, into which a small stream empties itself, called the Rotte, and also a considerable branch of the Rhine. By the latter it communicates with all the towns on that extensive navigation. Six good harbours are formed by canals, subdividing the town; and it is not unusual to see deeply-loaden vessels pass between the streets at high water. The draw-bridges, built of wood, are convenient, and may with ease be elevated by two persons. From its intimate connection with the interior by the conflux of these several rivers, the trade of Rotterdam is very considerable; and amongst the exports are two branches of commerce peculiar to the town, those of madder and corn brandy. Most of the streets are wide, and have a rural appearance, as they are ornamented with trees, which, in warm weather, afford a grateful shade. The finest promenade is the "Boomje," a delightful walk on a bank of the river, of which, as the name implies, it forms the quay, and is probably half an English mile in length. Here the handsomest houses are situated, and many being built of stone, have an elegant appear-

ance. In 1822, 1,312 vessels arrived at, and 1,325 sailed from Rotterdam.

The Exchange is small but neat. It is a quadrangle built of stone with piazzas, and incloses a good area, in which the merchants assemble. The Stadt-house, East India House, "Gemeencland" House and Bank, are all respectable structures. The Bank was founded in 1635, twenty-seven years after that in the capital, over which it has this advantage, that the directors keep accounts in current as well as banco-money, as the payment may be, to the great accommodation of the depositor. The agio was then two per cent. in favour of banco. —The arsenal and building-yard are convenient, and considerable activity was displayed in the shipping department; six frigates were either building or in ordinary. Near the dock-yards I was shown the mills made use of to pump the water from the Vert canal, which is cut very low, to drain the neighbouring low-lands. The pumps raise the water to a considerable height, and discharge it into the Maeze by means of a tunnel, the gates at the end of which are closed at the approach of the tide, and opened on its retiring. The market-place is very large, and out of it runs the Hoog-street, the principal thoroughfare. In the former,

upon a bridge over a branch of the river, stands the statue of Erasmus. He is dressed in his doctor's gown, and is attentively reading a book. The whole is of brass, and the pedestal bears this inscription:

DESIDERIO ERASMO
MAGNO SCIENTIARUM ATQUE LITERATURÆ
POLITIORIS VINDICI ET INSTAURATORI
VIRO SECULI SUI PRIMARIO
CIVI OMNIUM PRÆSTANTISSIMO
AC NOMINIS IMMORTALITATEM SCRIPTIS
AVITERNIS JURE CONSECUTO
S. P. Q. ROTERODAMUS
NE QUOD TANTIS APUD SE SUOSQUE POSTEROS
VIRTUTIBUS PRÆMIUM ABESSET
STATUAM HANC EX ÆRE PUBLICO
ERIGENDAM CURAVERUNT*.

I was greatly surprised to find this statue so surrounded with filth, that I could scarcely approach sufficiently near to copy the lines.

The great Erasmus was born at Rotterdam in 1467, and by his literary works caused the

* To Desiderius Erasmus, the great restorer of science and polite literature, the leading personage of his age, an illustrious citizen, by his writings justly acquiring an immortal name—the Senate and the people of Rotterdam, as a reward to virtue, have erected this statue, at the public expense.

revival of the good taste afterwards displayed in the reigns of Charles V., Francis I., and Leo X. His Dialogues are esteemed for their Latinity, humour, and delicate raillery. He was Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge. He was the natural son of a person called Gerard, which name he retained until he entered his profession in his nineteenth year. Then, in conformity with the prevailing pedantry amongst men of letters, of assuming Greek and Latin names, he translated Gerard, signifying *amiable*, into the synonimous one, of Desiderius in Latin, and Erasmus in Greek. He used both, but the latter was his common and constant appellation.

There is not any thing remarkable in the churches, excepting the Grosse Kirk, which is a fine antique building, containing monuments to Admiral de Witts, 1690, and Admiral Kortenaar, 1691. They much resemble each other in emblematical figures and representations of their respective battles. The new organ is very beautiful, and the noble altar-piece is surrounded by an elegant brass balustrade, six feet high.

The inhabitants are 60,000. In 1822 the births were 2,719, and the deaths 2,003.

A large figure of a head, with the mouth open, and preposterously carved, indicates, at the door of houses here and in other parts of Holland, that the resident is a son of Galen, now commonly called an "apothecary!" In like manner, in Prussia, the figure of a stork is placed at the door of the "accoucheur." The intercourse with England is very active, and letters sometimes arrive by Helvcotsluys from London in twenty-four hours*.

On the 7th of November I left Rotterdam in the diligence, at 5 A.M. (fare to Antwerp 10*f.* 14*s.* or 12*s.* 8*d.*) and crossed the Maeze, which is there broader than the Mersey. We proceeded through Nieuwe Veer, where we again crossed a branch of the Maeze, and near Buitensluys, a channel of great extent, called "Holland's Diep," which occupied us half an hour to pass. The land, so far, was loamy and rich. The day was fine, and the sail delightful, being enlivened by numerous vessels passing us. The approach to the small town of Williamstadt is very picturesque. It is strongly fortified towards the water, and the surrounding country can be completely inundated. The

* It has been since much expedited, by the establishment of steam-boats.

only building of consequence is a church, with a singular broad tower. The place was occupied by the British in the last war. The inhabitants are only 3,000.

We arrived at the famous fortification of Bergen op Zoom about four P.M. which is a large, neat town of 11,000 souls. In a fine open square stands the Stadt-house, a good building, ornamented in front with figures of Justice, Prudence, and Charity. Above them are the royal arms and these words,

"MILLE PERICULIS SUPERSUM *."

The shops were well stocked, and there appeared an air of comfort throughout the whole place. It lies high, upon a small stream called the Zoom, as the name signifies ("Hill upon the Zoom;") and near it is a branch of the sea called the "Oriental," between which and the town there is a strong fort, called the Zuyd. The works are of amazing strength, consisting of a triple row of fortifications. The weakest part is that near the river, which is broad but shallow; and it was there that one division of the British troops assaulted and actually got

* I have overcome a thousand dangers.

possession of the town, but by some unaccountable error were not supported, as was intended, by a simultaneous attack in another part, and the poor fellows were unprotected in the streets, without orders, and exposed to the incessant fire of musketry from the houses. Their bravery was therefore impotent; they were disarmed and taken prisoners. Almost every house in the main street bore abundant marks of the destructive fire which had been kept up.

From thence to Antwerp, as it had been from Holland's Diep, the country was sandy, but the farm-houses large and good. The road was without pavement, and very bad.

I found that a fellow-traveller was Baron M——, a member of the states, travelling in the humble "Diligence," to join the house of representatives at Brüssel, where, and at Hague, alternately, they meet annually on the 3d of October. He was polite and communicative. I learnt that the states send 110 members to Parliament, some electing 10, others more or less, according to the size of the province; the three oldest retire annually, and their vacancies are filled up by a new election. The nobility, who form the Upper House, are not there by right, but are nomi-

nated by the sovereign. They are paid their travelling expenses; but the Baron complained there was a poor attendance of members, and of those a few undertook the entire management of the public business.

Antwerp, the capital city of Brabant, which contains 70,000 inhabitants, it is scarcely necessary to say is on the Scheldt, at a distance of about forty English miles from the sea. It is surrounded by a high and strong wall, and towards the river defended by powerful batteries. The river having great depth of water, men of war can moor close to the city, and, by removing the ordnance, enter the docks, which are two in number, and, although otherwise beautifully constructed, appeared to me to have one insurmountable objection—the only entrance to the second or farther dock being *through* the first, consequently much room is lost in order to preserve a free passage. Between them is a large store-house, formerly belonging to the Hanseatic league, as the inscription at the front imports—

"HANSÆ TEUTONICÆ SACRI ROMANI IMPERII."

Of the trade of Antwerp, some idea may be formed by the following particulars. In 1820,

591 vessels entered the port, of which, there were

244 Netherlanders,
227 British,
34 Hannoverian,
21 French,
7 Americans,
58 all other nations.

The chief buildings are the churches of Notre Dame, the Dominican and St. James, the Stadt-house and the Palace. Notre Dame is a beautiful stone structure, the roof supported by ten pillars on each side, and the ceiling ornamented with a painting of the Ascension. There are eight altars richly furnished; the principal one is embellished by a painting of the Assumption, by Rhubens. The Virgin, ascending to heaven, is adored by the surrounding saints; her drapery is light blue, and her countenance appears more elegant than celestial. At the back is a large cross of gold, on a black ground. In the north transept is the Elevation of the Cross, by the same great master, who has depicted with wonderful accuracy the meek and angelic countenance of the Redeemer, and the striking savageness of the Roman soldiery, who are elevating the cross, to which our Lord is bound. The Vir-

gin's features exhibit that death-like hue, which in a living body can only be produced by the acute pangs of a mother's anguish.

The third and most celebrated is the Descent from the Cross; one of the finest paintings extant, and in which Rhubens has united all his various powers of colouring, expression, and effect. It is in the south transept, and represents Joseph, Nicodemus, and the Virgin, who, with five other figures, are in the act of taking down the body of our Saviour. In the form of one who is leaning over the cross, and with much exertion sustaining the head of our Saviour, are pourtrayed the finest efforts of the pencil. The prevailing colours are blue, purple, and green. At the foot lies the dish, in which is the crown of thorns covered with blood, and near it the sponge and the torn inscription.—It has folding doors, on one of which is represented Cymon receiving the infant from the mother; and on the other, Mary (with her husband) met by her friends, who notice and appear astonished at her pregnancy. The effect of the whole is indescribable.

These paintings are so large that they may be distinctly seen from the west end, looking down the aisles, of which, in the nave, there are seven.

From the lanthorn tower of this cathedral, 450 feet in height, the eye may wander over an amazing extent of country. Beneath us lay the whole city, in the form of a half-moon, and the noble river, defended by Fort Napoleon and Fort Lillo; and I could distinctly perceive the isle of Walcheren, Ghent, Breda, Bergen op Zoom, and Mechlin, with the long line of road to Ghent and Brüssel, marked through its whole extent by rows of high trees. —The service, at six in the evening, was performed in the most impressive manner; and the grandeur of the instrumental music was equally calculated to assist or excite devotion.

The next in rank is the Dominican church, but it is not so handsome. It contains some valuable paintings, viz. the Scourging of Christ and the Nativity, by Rhubens; Crucifixion by Jordaens, and another by Vandyke; Adoration of the Magi, an inimitable performance of Michael Angelo, and another, finely painted by Stallairs, a pupil of Rhubens. Near the choir is a beautiful statue of St. Rosalia with the infant Jesus. The mellow light shed through the dim windows of the church harmonizes well with the subjects depicted.

In the church-yard is a singular piece of workmanship, said to be the counterpart of

one at Jerusalem, (but I do not recollect that any traveller has noticed it) and intended to exhibit, at one view, the history of our Saviour. There are above fifty figures of saints, with those of two priests who obtained the model at Jerusalem, scattered upon the structure, which is attached to the side of the church, and represents Mount Calvary (with the Crucifixion) and the place of torment, &c. The most prominent figure is our Saviour on the Cross, of gigantic stature, nearly at the summit, and below it are these words:

"ERO MORS TUA, O MORS, MORSUS TUOS ERO INFERNE *."

The lowest part consists of a tomb, on which lies a rude figure, intended for our Saviour. It is seen through an iron grating in the door, and is approached with great reverence by many, who frequent it for the purpose of prayer, or to offer their gifts. The figure is wretched; and from the side proceeds a circular stick, painted red, to represent the blood

* O death, I will be thy death: O *Hades*, I will be thy destruction!

from the spear wound. Nearly the whole is of stone.

In an old cloister, now dignified by the name of the Museum, is a small collection of excellent paintings, hung up without frames, in the state they were recovered from the Parisian Louvre. There are about eighteen by Rhubens; his original sketch of the Descent from the Cross, which is fully equal to that picture; his Adoration of the Magi, who in their splendid robes bearing costly presents, are finely contrasted with the humble bed of the Virgin and Child. By Vandyke are the Last Supper and seven others; by Jordaens, the Burial of Christ, and two others. The admittance is only a demi-frank (*5d.*) for the catalogue. The inspection will afford a great treat to lovers of the art.

Accounts are paid in Antwerp in French coin; and the traveller, intending to proceed to the Rhine, should change his Dutch money for French, which latter will carry him as far as Bingen, where the Prussian coin commences. He *should* obtain two franks twelve cents for the Dutch guilder, though the hotel-keepers only allow two franks five cents.

'On the 9th of November, I left Antwerp at six A.M. in the diligence. We were closely packed, having ten persons in the body of the vehicle,

and three in the calash; which latter is by far the most comfortable seat. We soon came in sight of the venerable old city of Mechlin. The fortifications appeared to have been formerly respectable; but the city, on our entrance, presented a very melancholy spectacle; the houses were large, gloomy, only half inhabited, and much out of repair; the streets filthy and ill paved; the inhabitants ragged, and of squalid appearance. This city contains 20,000 people, and is the seat of extensive lace manufactories, which the short period our diligence halted did not permit us to visit. It is situate on the river Dyle, which discharges itself into the Scheldt. The cathedral is a noble building.—At noon we entered the beautiful Brabant-metropolis of the Netherlands.

Nearly half the city of Brüssel, the oldest part, lies on a plain, and the new part on a rising ground, the whole surrounded with mud walls, the turf of which forms a delightful walk, occasionally interspersed with trees, but interrupted by half a dozen gates, with heavy ornaments. The new and old towns are as different in appearance as their inhabitants are dissimilar; the former consists of narrow, inconvenient streets, and a population understanding only Flemish or German; the latter can boast of

very handsome buildings and the best society, in which the French language prevails. The total is estimated at 66,000 without strangers, who at present add materially to that number. The "Place Royale," is a large square, formed of fine structures; and though they are not regularly built, the general appearance is particularly striking. On one side is the noble front of the palace, and, towards the centre of the other, the handsome portico of the new church, with the residence of the ministers and ambassadors. This is quite the *west* end of the city; and a great number of genteel people, particularly English, are to be met with there and in the adjoining park; the whole has a very enlivening effect upon a traveller, who has been shut up a day or two in the sombre diligence. It must be owing to the elegance of the visitors, that the park has been so much celebrated, and not to any real beauty in its formation, as all the principal walks are in the Dutch style, and the smaller ones narrow and ill contrived. The cathedral of St. Gundeln is very ancient, and exhibits specimens of numerous kinds of architecture. It is crowned by two towers, which appear incomplete. The ascent is by a bold flight of forty steps: and the vaulted roof is supported by ten pillars,

and ornamented with statues of our Saviour and the Apostles, by Quesnoy. The walls are painted yellow, and adorned with numerous productions of the Flemish school. The nave is rather narrow, and in it are placed a great number of stools, no pews being provided. The "Chapelle," or Chapel of the Virgin, is a small Gothic building, with a very neat interior. The pillars and the canopy of the altar are covered with black cloth, and on each pillar is an escutcheon. I attended high mass when the church was brilliantly lighted, and there were at least twenty priests in attendance. The choir was numerous, and the chanters were occasionally accompanied by a horn, blown from the altar. A full-toned organ added to the solemnity of the service.

The Royal Chapel was frequented by the British residents, by whom it has been fitted up in an appropriate manner, with the exception, however, of being provided with chairs instead of pews, which give it too much the appearance of a concert-room.

The fountains are numerous, but the Steenporte is the only one which has any pretensions to beauty; another, to the disgrace of the city, is in the form of a little urchin, who

appears continually in an act which is an outrage to common decency.

The "Grande Place" is an oblong square, into which many of the principal streets lead. The buildings appear to have been erected in various ages, and, from their diversity, prove the opposite ideas of their founders; they are much disfigured with heavy statues, &c. I must, however, except the Stadt-house, or town-hall, which is a noble edifice in a quadrangular form, embellished with an elegant spire, 360 feet high.

The manufacture of woollens is carried on to a considerable extent here, and its situation is favourable, being connected by water navigation with the surrounding country. By the Senne, which runs near it, it is connected with Ghent; and that river emptying itself into the Scheldt, affords it a circuitous navigation to Antwerp, to obviate which, a canal has been constructed direct to that city.

FIELD OF WATERLOO.

THE honest pride of an Englishman would not allow me to proceed on my intended journey to the Rhine, without first visiting the field of Waterloo, personally to inspect the spot where British valour overcame the enemy of the world; and to pay a tribute to the memory of those heroes who fought and fell for the preservation of the liberties of Europe. The subject is already threadbare; but as every, even the minutest trifle, connected with the events of that day, is rendered important by the honourable and patriotic enthusiasm of my countrymen, I shall, for that reason, briefly state the observations I made on the field, and the manner in which the excursion was undertaken.—The hotel-keeper provided me with a gig and driver, for fifteen franks (12*s.* 6*d.*), and I drove out of Brüssel early in the morning along a good road, the greatest part of which is bordered by the wood of Soignees. On the way I called for the noted Lacoste *, my intended guide for the day. In about two hours we arrived at the village of Waterloo, which contains about forty houses and a singularly-built church: at the front is a round portico, with

* Whilst this is in the press, he has paid the debt of nature!

two stone figures of lions. Here I felt much disappointed, in not being able to inspect the monuments erected to the memory of many British officers in the interior of the church, as the sexton who had the key was not to be found. There was not any fighting in this village; but it gave name to the battle, as being the head-quarters of the British. I then drove, accompanied by Lacoste, to the Barrière, and leaving the gig there, proceeded on foot, first to the farm-house of La Haye Saint, where some severe attacks were made by the French upon the Hannoverians, to whom that position was entrusted: it was in front of the left centre, and near the place where the French Imperial Guards made their last, desperately impetuous, but unsuccessful charge. The barn, in particular, was so gutted with cannon balls, that in a short time not a remnant will remain. On the adjoining house, bordering on the high road, a stone is placed, recording the severe loss of the Hannoverians, numbers of whom fell there, unable longer to defend the position for want of ammunition.

The high-road to Charleroi runs pretty nearly through the centre of the field, to which the monument recently raised to the brave Gordon is a great ornament. It stands on a bank, at the edge of the meadow, considerably

elevated above the road, whence it is approached by stone steps. The pedestal is of blue stone, and the lofty pillar placed on it is fluted and encircled near the summit with a laurel wreath. On marble tablets, at each side, is the following inscription, in English and French:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. SIR ALEX. GORDON,
KNIGHT GRAND CROSS
OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE BATH,
AID-DE-CAMP TO FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE
OF WELLINGTON,
AND THIRD BROTHER TO GEORGE, EARL OF
ABERDEEN,
WHO IN THE 29TH YEAR OF HIS AGE
TERMINATED A SHORT BUT GLORIOUS CAREER
ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1815,
WHILST EXECUTING THE ORDERS OF HIS
GREAT COMMANDER,
IN THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

"Distinguished for his gallantry and good conduct in the field, he was honoured with repeated marks of approbation by the illustrious hero, with whom he shared the dangers of every battle in Spain, Portugal, and France, and received the most flattering proofs of his confidence on many trying occasions. His

zeal and activity in the service obtained the reward of ten medals, and the honourable distinction of the Order of the Bath. He was justly lamented by the Duke of Wellington in his public despatches, as an officer of high promise, and a serious loss to his country. Nor less worthy of record were his virtues in private life. His unaffected respect for religion, his high sense of honour, his scrupulous integrity, and the more amiable qualities, which secured the attachment of his friends, and the love of his own family.—In testimony of feelings which no language can express, a disconsolate sister and five surviving brothers have erected this simple memorial to the object of their tenderest affection."

Who can peruse this affecting inscription without participating in the feelings of his noble relations?

The family arms embellish the front, and at the back is the hero's crest, surmounted by his motto,

"FORTUNA SEQUATUR."

On the right is the sunken clayey road, where the second British line was drawn up; the banks on each side of which are similar to those on the main road, high and steep. On a small elevation is a branchless trunk, digni-

fied by the name of "Wellington Tree." The spot embraces the best view of the field which can be obtained from any part of the lines occupied by the British troops. It was in the narrow lane adjoining, that the bayonets of the contending armies met towards the close of the combat, and where such prodigious slaughter took place; the graves of thousands of brave men can only now be traced by the gentle rising of the earth which covers their gallant remains.

The miserable cottage called "La belle Alliance" is not far from the height where Napoleon stood, and from which he stirred not during the whole of the battle, although it has been asserted that he headed a charge of his guards. This La Coste positively denies. He says that Napoleon obstinately persisted in believing that the Prussians under Bülow (forming part of the veteran Blücher's army), which were towards evening seen emerging from the adjoining forest, were the corps of Grouchy, until assured to the contrary by Bertram, when the effect of complete disappointment was apparent on that countenance which so seldom discovered the inward workings of the mind.

The ground in this neighbourhood being

cultivated, there are no remains of the battle visible (excepting the appearance of the buildings) unless it be occasionally the bones, which are raked up by the plough of the peaceful husbandman from their shallow graves.

The troops having fought from ten in the morning until eight at night, were well nigh exhausted on both sides, when the last and successful charge of the British turned the scale upon which so much depended, and completely broke the French line. Napoleon now saw that further resistance would be fruitless, and turning to Bertram, exclaimed, "A present c'est fini, nous sauvons-nous!" and drove off. He rode in his carriage to Charleroi, to which place La Coste accompanied him; and thence proceeded on horseback.

Hougomond was the next place which I inspected, and found that it had been considered of the utmost importance, as the position formed the front of the right centre. The chateau, chapel, garden, and orchard are in a large inclosure. The house was totally, and the outbuildings partially destroyed, but the small chapel was tolerably entire. The latter, standing near a large gateway, the main entrance to the court-yard, formed a kind of outer fortification, and its possession was con-

sequently disputed in the most desperate manner, and alternately occupied by each contending party. On the floor, 42 dead bodies were found. Against the wall hangs a wooden representation of the Crucifixion, the lower part of which had been on fire; it, however, proceeded no farther than the feet, which were partially burnt. This the pious guide pointed out as a mark of especial protection. The walls are literally covered with the names of pilgrims to this hallowed spot, and the handwriting of many fair visitors may be traced amongst those of their brave defenders.

I can only recollect the following remarks, written with pencil.

"Lieut. Col. James Mac Donnell, of Glengary, defended this chateau against the repeated attacks of the French, for the space of ten hours, on the 18th of June, 1815." Again,

"One word, one little word will tell,
How Britons fought, how Britons nobly fell;
One word, one little word will do,
'Twill mock oblivion's pow'r—'tis WATERLOO!"

On one side of the garden is a high wall which the British fortified; and a strong detachment placed behind it fired through loop-holes. As this position, though weak, was the

most important on the field, so was its possession defended by the most unconquerable valour. Every man appeared sensibly to feel how much depended upon him individually, and proved his resolution to submit to death rather than defeat. Here the two gallant Captains, Blackman and Crauford, fell for their country; and cold must be the blood of that Briton, which does not thrill through every vein on beholding the havoc of this terrific scene; and ungrateful must be his mind, which can forbear thankfully to acknowledge the services of such defenders of a beloved country.—The walks in the garden are in the Dutch style, crossing each other, and the intermediate places are nearly filled with low bushy trees, almost all of which are either pierced by musket shot, or rent by cannon balls! At the end of the garden is an orchard of the same extent. No attempt has been made to repair the buildings, but the whole is preserved as a precious relic of that glorious day.

"Glorying in the name of Briton," I returned with proud satisfaction to Brüssel, and allowed no outward object that evening to disturb the reflections caused by the field of Waterloo.

It may be well, for the sake of consistency,

to mention the extent of the route through Holland in German miles, to which I have before adhered:—Lemmer to Amsterdam (by sea) 12, Utrecht and back 11, Harlem and back 4, Leyden 5½, Catwyck and Hague 3½, Rotterdam 4½, Willemstad 5½, Bergen 4½, Antwerp 5½, Brüssel 6; total, 62 German, or 279 English miles.

Late at night I left Brüssel in an uncomfortable diligence, containing six persons. We passed through Loewen or Louvaine, which seemed to be a considerable manufacturing town. It is on the river Dyle, and contains 18,500 souls.

The University has much decreased since the time of the celebrated Justus Lipsius, whose scholars were said to be nearly 4000. Goldsmith took his degree of M. B. there.

We continued travelling the whole night on a good road, and towards noon the following day arrived at Lüttich or Liege, which is a very large city, on the river Maeze. The inhabitants are computed to be 50,000, a great portion of whom are employed in the cotton manufactories.

Whilst dinner was preparing, I had merely time to view the Cathedral and Town-hall. The former is handsome, but all the buildings

were in a dirty state. This was formerly a very rich bishoprick. As soon as we were again seated in the diligence, I perceived a person, whom I soon discovered to be a countryman, coming in great haste to take his place with us; but on inquiry, the "Conducteur" found he had no passport, and refused to take him as passenger, unless provided with one. He said he had left it at the police-office to be endorsed; but not understanding a word of French or German, he was unable to make the officer comprehend that he wished it returned, "and would you believe it," he exclaimed, turning to me, "they don't speak a word of English!" Having paid his fare, he persisted as obstinately in retaining his seat, as the "Conducteur" in refusing to allow him to proceed, till I assured him that his accompanying us would be of no avail, as he would be sent back by the next police commissary we met with. I persuaded the conducteur to wait a few minutes, during which time we obtained the necessary document; and this Sheffield "dealer in needles" (for such I found he was) escaped from the hands of the police, whom he cursed with all his might. At the extremity of the city we had to ascend a high hill, whence we enjoyed an extensive view of the neigh-

bourhood. The Dutch Government were employing a great number of workmen to prepare the new line of fortifications, which are being formed under the superintendance of the Duke of Wellington.

On our way we saw little to interest the traveller; and the total absence of country-seats, with one exception, which was a house built in the form of an elegant temple, of free-stone, made the route tiresome. Near it flowed a rivulet, whose banks were laid out as beautiful gardens.

RHINE PROVINCES OF PRUSSIA.

At seven, A.M. the following day, we came to Heinrick's Capelle, where the Prussian dominions commence, and we met with no interruption from the officers, but proceeded without stopping to Aachen (in French, Aix-la-Chapelle), which we entered that evening. Thus far the French language is spoken; in Aachen, the German begins to be heard, and it continues to the Rhine.

I rose early to take a hasty view of the city, celebrated for several treaties of peace and the

more recent negociations, and for the fashionable baths, which have long caused it to be a favourite resort to the *beau monde* of the Rhine neighbourhood. There are, I believe, seven springs, of which, those called Carl and Cornelius are the most frequented. Near the middle of the city is a noble square, in which stands the venerable town-hall, and in the centre is a bronze statue of Charlemagne. Diverging from it are numerous avenues of trees, where, probably, at the season, many beauteous forms grace the walks;—now they are deserted and forlorn!

The Cathedral is interesting from its age, and memorable as being the burial-place of Charlemagne. On the tomb is this inscription:

SUB HOC CONDITORIO
SITUM EST CORPUS
CAROLI,
MAGNI ET ORTHODOXI IMPERATORIS
QUI
REGNUM FRANCORUM NOTABILITER
AMPLIFICAVIT
ET
PER ANNOS XLVI.
FELICITER
REXIT.

The manufacture of woollens is carried on to some extent, and that of needles was formerly very great. The latter, I conceive, are on the decline, as the Sheffield man had come here to sell his wares. The residents are only 24,000.

I left Aachen on a delightful morning; but the country, though well cultivated, was uninteresting, being a dead flat. The first town we drove through was Jülich or Juliers, a small place on the river Roer. The fortifications prepared by the French, and continued by the Prussian Government, are of great strength, and will, when complete, make it a fortress of importance. The gardens attached to many houses were laid out with much taste, and gave the village a very lively appearance. The population is only 2,100.

Towards evening, the proud spires of the "city of churches," Köln (in French Cologne), appeared, and the twilight added to that solemn grandeur which old religious edifices usually exhibit. At midnight, being completely tired, I was heartily glad to find a bed, in the "Kaiserlichen Hof," an excellent hotel.

The following is the itinerary from Brüssel:—Loewen 3¼, Lüttich 8, Aachen 5½, Jülich 3½,

Köln 5½; total, 25 German, or 112½ English miles.

We had latterly found the numerous beggars extremely troublesome, and many bore a most wretched appearance. Their poverty was owing to want of employment and the almost total failure in the crops of the preceding year. The Prussian Government had indeed paid prompt attention to the representations of the existing distress, and made extensive purchases of rye, both at Danzig and in Holland, to be forwarded up the Rhine to their relief; but the affair was so shamefully managed by interested persons, that but little ever arrived at the place of destination. Callous indeed must be the heart of those, who could, for their own pitiful advantage, delay the humane intentions of the monarch; but so it was. After the considerable purchases made by the agents of government, a great rise took place in the value of rye, and the base persons to whom this business was intrusted, re-sold the goods for their own emolument!

To return to Cologne;—curiosity induced me to rise early the next morning, and take a stroll in this ancient city. I found it in the form of a half moon, bounded on one side by the Rhine, and that it had been fortified on that

towards the land by a double line of walls and a ditch. The population is 42,700, and the number of houses 8,000. The streets are in general narrow, but with occasional openings and numerous gardens. There are three good squares, the "new markt, old markt, and hay markt." In the former is a fine avenue of trees, at the end of which stands the town-hall, a beautiful stone building in the Grecian style. The Dom Church, or cathedral, has at a distance the appearance of a mutilated building; but, on a nearer approach, it is discovered that this stupendous pile consists of two distinct buildings, near each other, which were intended to be united by an immense arch, crowned with a lofty spire, had the funds and extensive power of the ecclesiastics of this rich bishoprick continued. The church was commenced in 1248 by Conrad Hochsteden, then both Elector and Archbishop of the province, and was continued by his successors for the space of above 250 years, when their resources failed, otherwise, the cathedral of Cologne would have outshone all other similar structures. It remains, and probably will ever continue unfinished! The style is Gothic*, and the exte-

* The stone is from the Drakenfels mountain: it is clean and in good preservation.

rior much ornamented, and that part which is complete is truly magnificent. The nave is lined by double rows of twelve massy pillars, with beautiful capitals; and the total number of those which support the roof exceeds ninety. Only a small portion of the ceiling is finished. The choir appears perfect, and is railed off from the body of the church. The magnificent altar, composed of exquisite black marble, is sixteen feet high, surmounted by a cupola, resting on nine pillars; a bold flight of marble steps, in a circular form, leads to it. The golden chamber, which is near the altar, has lost most of its precious relics and most valuable ornaments. Many of the religious vessels appear to have been stripped of their embellishments of precious stones. The guide pointed out the chapel of the three Kings or Magi on the other side of the altar, where the credulous believe the bones of the wise men of the east are deposited. The tomb remains, but the sacrilegious French, as my guide observed, made free with all the magnificent and costly articles which adorned it. The riches of this tomb, before the Revolution, were astonishing, it being covered with pearls and gems. It is still richly embossed with gilt carving, and otherwise ornamented. Devotees are replacing

the gold crowns with crowns of gilt metal, set with pearls, bearing the names of the Magi, viz. Caspar, Melchior, and Balthasar. Their remains are said to have been removed to Cologne by Charlemagne. This little chapel is quite dark. Near the tomb hangs the litany of the three Kings, to repeat which entitles the person to an indulgence of nine days. There is also a curious painting of the Adoration of the Magi, 400 years old.

Numbers were paying their devotions to their favourite saints at the different altars with which the church abounds, many displaying that peculiar fervour which is so frequently a characteristic of the Romish Faith.

The two towers are unfinished, and it was the intention of the founders to carry them to the height of 500 feet. The highest is at present only 150, but that elevation is still sufficient to give from the summit a view of the Rhine as far as Düsseldorf (18 English miles) and a perfect panorama of the city and its suburbs. Many workmen were employed in repairing the building. The west front, on a very large scale, is complete, and in the style of the great tower at York Minster. At the

north side of the nave are inimitable painted-glass windows.

High mass began at ten, and there was a procession round the nave with the holy water. A boy, dressed in red and white, followed the priest, who dipped a brush in the water and sprinkled the people. There was a regular band of musical and vocal performers; the singing was fine, and the brilliant and sweet organ was played in a superior style.

The church of St. Peter, has in its architecture little to engage attention, but it boasts of the *chef d'œuvre* of the pencil of Rhubens, viz. the crucifixion of St. Peter, which painting forms the altar-piece. The stranger is shewn a copy of it; and whilst he is attempting to find in it the beauties of which he has heard so much, the attendant touches a spring, and the original (of which the one alluded to is on the reverse side) turns suddenly round on a pivot, and the sight of it completely astounds the beholder. The apostle is represented, agreeably to Scripture, with his head downwards on the cross. The face exhibits the effects of the strongest anguish, yet an expression of the firmest faith is strictly preserved, and the relaxed state of the muscles is exqui-

sitely pourtrayed. The cross is not yet erect, but supported by a robust man, whilst another is nailing the feet, watched by a soldier in armour. Only the feet and one arm are nailed; and the nail having pierced an artery of the arm, it is already pale and nearly dead; whilst the other, not yet fastened to the cross, is full of life and blood.—The subject is very striking, but distressing.

This great work was painted purposely for the church, and presented to it by Rhubens, on the occasion of his applying for a certificate of baptism, in 1642. He was baptised on St. Peter and St. Paul's day, and from that circumstance received his name of Peter Paul.

The house called Schultens, in which he was born, is a large stone building, now used as a packhouse.

The church of St. Ursulá, is an old Saxon structure.

Those of St. Gerion and the Maccabees are both enriched by the gifts of devotees: the latter is ornamented by a handsome dome, of Saxon architecture.

The Jesuit church is a magnificent building, and opposite to it is the college of that order.

Formerly there were in this city nearly 400

churches and cloisters, of which scarcely a tenth part now remains. Even before the Revolution, there were 60 convents, and 2,500 priests and ecclesiastics.

I crossed the river, there about 800 yards wide, to Deutz, a small village on the opposite bank, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in the preparation of warlike stores. From that point, Cologne is seen to the greatest advantage, its numerous and noble buildings being viewed without the beholder perceiving the desolation which time and neglect are rapidly making on their walls. No less than thirteen religious edifices stretch along the river's edge, inspiring an instantaneous feeling of veneration.

The passage of the river, is made in an excellent and safe contrivance, called the "Brücke," a floating-bridge, which is a platform firmly fixed on the decks of two flat-bottomed boats, affording sufficient space for a number of carriages and horses, without incommoding the passengers; and the whole being railed round, is perfectly secure. In the centre are two upright pieces of timber, with a beam placed transversely upon them, strengthened by two strong chains proceeding

from the end of the platform. Another chain attached to the cross-beam is of great length, and bound near the end to the masts of seven or eight small boats, the farthest of which lies at anchor near the middle of the stream. These boats, from their buoyancy, occasion a considerable *spring* on the chain; and when the rope which holds the raft to the opposite pier is loosened, the current causes a great lateral pressure on the raft, which pressure being assisted by two long oars, acting as rudders, has the effect of propelling it across the river, in the space of ten minutes. The fare for a passenger is only a stiver ($\frac{1}{2}d.$)

Although the trade of Cologne has materially decreased, there is still an activity displayed on the river, from the number of lighters discharging their cargoes from the interior, or vessels loading for Holland, which are unable, owing to the shallowness of the water, to proceed higher up the stream. The vessels thus employed are usually owned by the navigators, who, with their whole families, constantly live on board of them. They are singularly constructed, being from 90 to 140 feet in length, very lightly built, with flat-bottoms and elastic masts. They have commodious cabins on deck, for the captain and passengers; and the

largest of them will contain from 350 to 550 tons. The chief manufactures are cotton and silk goods; and the distillation of "Eau de Cologne," the preparation of which affords a handsome income to the family who possess the patent.

13th November, I left Cologne with extra-post to overtake the diligence at Bonn, which cost me sixty franks, whereas the latter conveyance would have been eleven franks only. Going out of the city, I noticed a number of men repairing the fortifications; and, in the suburbs, the Prussian Government were preparing new ones. It will certainly require every precaution on their part to retain the newly-acquired provinces (which extend on this navigation to Bingen) as the whole of the inhabitants are dissatisfied with the change of rulers, and are said to be desirous of returning to the protection of the French, who also look with a jealous eye on the new possessors of this interesting country.

Being now annexed to Prussia, the numerous manufacturers which here abound have lost the French market for their goods, where the demand was extremely extensive, and have in lieu obtained that of Prussia, which is in comparison trifling; independently of their

having to compete with English manufactures, which are allowed to be imported into the Prussian dominions.

On the whole of the road, which is flat, the "Sieben Gebürge," or Seven Mountains, were distinctly visible, though lying at a considerable distance, nearly opposite the elegant little town of Bonn. The latter is almost entirely composed of palaces and castles, though many are in ruins. It is decidedly the most attracting place on the Rhine which I have seen, and was the favourite residence of the former Electors of Cologne. Their palace is large and handsome, seated in an extensive garden. In that part opposite to the portico is a much-frequented terrace, called the "Alten Zoll," the view from which is enchanting. It embraces a large extent of country, with the village of Poppendorf, the Kreutzberg monastery, and indistinctly the city of Coblenz. There are several other promenades frequented by genteel people, and I regretted that I had not made arrangements to pass another day in this delightful place.—The population is 9,000.

Leaving Bonn, I had a distinct view of the rugged but magnificent "Seven Mountains." Their names are Drackenfels, Wolkenberg,

Rolandsecke, Löwenberg, Nonnenstromberg, Hoch Oehlberg, and Hemmerich. The first rises majestically and nearly perpendicularly, from the river side, is crowned with the venerable ruins of a castle, and forms a perfect picture of itself.

These mountains are not only the highest, but by far the most picturesque, owing to their boldly-marked outlines. Their tops are dark, and most of them have ruins of forts on the summit; the highest is 2,000 feet. They have some resemblance to the Malvern-hills in Worcestershire.

Another fine view of Drackenfels is from the large island of Rolandswerder, within two English miles of the mountain. On it stands an uninhabited convent; this with the island form the front, and the castle and rocky hill of Drackenfels the back ground. On the left is a wooded hill, with an old arch on the summit, the only remains of the castle of Rolandseek; built it is said by Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, that he might be near his mistress, who was a frail sister of the adjoining convent!

Lofty mountains, composed chiefly of Basalt, reach to the Roman station of Andernach, which lies embosomed at their feet; and its

numerous towers and spires, which on the plain would appear striking objects, here merely prove how pigmy are the efforts of art, when contrasted with the works of nature, which surround them. Though Andernach has only 2,000 people, the trade, owing to local advantages, is considerable, viz. the forwarding of numerous cargoes of stone of various descriptions for building, paving, or mills; besides wine in considerable quantities, as the surrounding country produces excellent grapes. Near it also are formed the immense rafts of timber, which proceed at certain seasons to Dutch ports; in which country, owing to the peculiar construction of the buildings, the demand for that article is very extensive. Having previously been assembled from the stores on the Necker, Main, Mosel, and from other parts of the Rhine, several rafts are joined together, and present a floating mass, 700 or 800 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth and height, with accommodation provided on the deck for several persons who accompany it, besides stalls for numerous head of cattle. Twelve or fifteen small vessels, provided with anchors and cables, are in attendance, both to assist in guiding the course of the raft in the frequent windings of the navigation, and to se-

cure it when it is necessary to lay to, and wait for rain to increase the depth of water.

Proceeding from Andernach to Coblenz, the ancient castle of the Weissen-thurm (white tower) forms a very conspicuous object. A small village at the foot of the hill is celebrated as the spot where Cæsar crossed the Rhine, and where the Austians passed it thrice in the course of thirty years. There is a pyramid to General Hocke, who crossed it in 1794. A little farther on the opposite bank is the neat city of Neuwied, which lies low. The Moravians have a settlement there; and the Prince of Neuwied to whom it belongs is not a subject of Prussia*.

On the remainder of the road, which was uninteresting, we had only occasional glimpses of the Rhine, until we approached Coblenz, which had a very picturesque appearance, lying in an angle formed by the Rhine and Mosel. The latter river disembogues itself near the city, and gives it a communication with Triers, Thionville, Metz, and Nancy. We crossed it over a very handsome bridge of fourteen arches, and were much struck with the magnificent appearance of the majestic castle

* I met this excellent Prince at Dobberan.

of Ehrenbreitstein, which crowns the summit of a high, bold, projecting, and almost isolated rock on the right bank. This fortress is considered impregnable.—A floating bridge, similarly constructed to that of Cologne, affords a passage across the river; and the traveller should not omit to take that conveyance, and afterwards to ascend the hill of Ehrenbreitstein, to enjoy a most enchanting prospect. Interesting also is the noble castle, venerable in its ruins; and when it strikingly reminds the beholder of past grandeur, the beautiful lines thereon by a German tourist will be remembered:—

"Sieh! die hocherhab'nen, schönen Zinnen
Hat des Feindes Uebermuth zerstört,
An den Trümmern weben Unglückspinnen,
Und der Geist aus edler Vorzeit klagt!"

The ancient city of Coblenz (called in German, Koblenz, signifying *Co-blend*, the blending of two rivers) contains 10,600 souls, and is the chief place for the sale of Mosel wine, of which the Braunenberger is the most esteemed.

The Palace is a splendid structure, with a portico front of eight Ionic columns. The adjacent square contains some good houses;

it forms the parade, and is ornamented with trees. With these exceptions, the city is irregular, and the streets are gloomy.

Leaving Coblenz, we journeyed by an admirable road, formed by Napoleon * on the bank of the river, in which the skill and perseverance of the projector have triumphed over every obstacle. It was in many instances cut down out of the solid rock to its present level; and a person, looking at the dangerous and rugged path above, cannot refain from expressing his gratitude for the convenience of the present one. Indeed, since its formation, the travelling by land is much preferable to the "Water Diligence," which navigates the Rhine, and the scenery is quite as much enjoyed by land.

We passed the Stolsenfels beacon, near which it is said there was formerly a mound of earth, crowned with a ruin, called "Königstuhl" (King's seat) from a tradition that it was the "thronus imperialis," where the four Electors deliberated, Maximilian the Great took the oaths, and where the Emperor Wencelaus was dethroned.—On the opposite bank we saw the two hills called Lahnstein, between which runs the river Lahn. The land here appeared

* It is still called the "Napoleon Strasse."

good; the cottages were numerous and neat. On our approach to Boppard, the mountains were on each side so crowded and unbroken, as to be quite *unpicturesque*, and cast an air of gloom and melancholy, rather than of grandeur and majesty, around the whole neighbourhood.

At the village of Boppard we merely staid to breakfast. It contains only 2,200 inhabitants, and has been fortified, but the works are now decayed. We continued our route by the same excellent road, and noticed opposite us the village of Bornhofen, with two old castles and a church. The hills were covered with vines, but being entwined round props stuck in a regular manner, they had a formal and stiff appearance. The late frost had done great damage, and would, it was feared, ultimately tend almost to destroy the crops of vines, on the success of which the poor inhabitants mainly depend. It is only once in six or seven years that the grapes completely ripen.

We passed between the villages of Keslen and Herzenach, and arrived at St. Goar, where the scenery is very grand. The river is inclosed by bold and striking rocks, and its winding course continually presents fresh points to view, the castles on both banks. Amongst

these ruins are Rheinfels, once the second fortification on the river, and belonging to the family of "Katzenellenbogen;" also Katz, a strong fort, at the front of Goarshausen; and Maus, on the hill of Thurenberg, under which lies the village of Welnich. The cavalry barracks there are very large.

To Oberwesel, the road was very interesting. That town is almost hidden by projecting rocks. It contains two churches, one of which at the river side has six watch towers, and is otherwise fortified. Indeed, in old times, this navigation was the scene of much rapacity; and every large building, not excepting some of the religious houses, was fortified, either to defend the possessor from his jealous neighbour, or to be the instruments of oppression to others. The castles and villages, without which I think the scenery of the Rhine would create little interest, were almost all the property of powerful individuals, who by force compelled the navigators of the river to pay a toll, both on their vessels and cargoes; and not unfrequently obliged them to discharge the latter. Thus, the stream, which nature seems to have designed as a chain to link together the various inhabitants on its banks, was more frequently the scene of dissention and warfare.

Like the old baronial castles in Scotland, and probably in every other country, the burgs here were the dread of the unprotected and peaceful, as their commanders knew no law but power, no virtue but valour!

We next came to the small island of Pfalz, celebrated as the spot where the veteran Blücher crossed the Rhine, in 1815, as the invader of France.

Bacharach is a very ancient town, on the slope of a hill. The streets are extremely narrow and dirty, and there was a general appearance of wretchedness throughout. Near it, considerably elevated, are the remains of a beautiful Gothic building, intended for a chapel, but apparently never finished. A monument in the yard bears the name of "Burgomeister Smitzson, 1603." The view from this spot is very extensive; the whole neighbourhood is celebrated for grapes, which grow in a loose kind of slate, which for the most part is continued throughout the whole of the "Rhingau," a province consisting almost entirely of vineyards. The hills are in general bare and hard featured; and the want of wood is a severe affliction to the eye. The diligences on this new road are as follows: one leaves Cologne early every morning for

Coblenz, and is continued on Wednesday and Friday from the latter place to Bingen. On its arrival, another starts from Bingen for Mainz.

We waited at Bacharach till evening for the diligence from Darmstadt. This detention, however, was an advantage, as the night was perfectly calm; and the mild rays of the moon, which rose in cloudless majesty, tinged the whole scenery with a silvery softness. I was quite enchanted, for there is something in the stillness of a moonlight night which soothes into repose the disturbed feelings of the heart. It was late when we got to Bingen, which is on the small river Nate, and the last town in the Prussian dominions.

Hesse Darmstadt;—Frankfurt, Republic of;—Rhein Kreis, Province of.

THE navigation of the Rhine from Bingen is much impeded by islands and large rocks, which render the passage tedious and sometimes dangerous. The depth of water is very uncertain, being great after heavy rains, and frequently at other times so low as three feet.

On the opposite side of the river, the views resemble those of the Humber, being a chain of hills, three or four miles long.

Proceeding towards Mainz, we left the river, and the first object which struck us was the famous hill of Johannisberg. Its situation is fine, and an old castle increases its grandeur. Afterwards, the road was dull till we came near Mainz, which lies proudly at the conflux of the Main and Rhine, and at a distance has a venerable air. The fortifications, which commenced about two English miles before we entered the city, appear to have been of prodigious strength; and a small village under

the walls, called Costheim, was thrice destroyed by bombardments and rebuilt since 1792.

The interior of the city disappointed us, the streets were filthy, the houses old and dilapidated: gloom and decay seemed to have taken up their abode there. The inhabitants were stated at 22,300, and the place was guarded by Austrian and Prussian troops, until the higher powers decided *what countrymen* the Mainzers were to become*.

Leaving Mainz without regret, we crossed the river by an ill-constructed bridge of boats, which rises or falls with the level of the water, and is removed previous to winter setting in.—Napoleon intended to have replaced it with one of stone, but it was found impracticable, owing to the rapidity of the stream, and the force of large bodies of ice, which floating down the river when the thaw commences, bear down all opposition.

We went under the Hoch-heim hills, which are distinguished for producing the best grapes in this district. The wine is called "*Hoch*," in English corrupted into *Hock*, a name by which we confound the produce of the whole of the Rhine neighbourhood.

* It has since been ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt.

The road was interesting, owing to the view, at one glance, of two noble rivers, and occasionally interspersed with neat villages. We could distinguish the small town of Oppenheim, near which are many fortifications, and a tower said to be older than the Christian æra. The dark hills rising behind, gave its outlines clear and distinct.

At Höchst, five English miles from Frankfurt, is a noble pile of building, almost like a palace, raised in 1773 by the brothers Bolangaro, who made large fortunes as tobacconists. It is now metamorphosed into a post-house. The country was flat to Frankfurt, but the suburbs of that city we much admired; they consist almost entirely of gentlemen's seats and gardens.

We arrived there in time to take our seats at an excellent *table d'hôte* at the hotel called "Im Weissen Schwan" (the White Swan), having travelled from Mainz $4\frac{1}{2}$ German, or $20\frac{1}{4}$ English miles*.

Frankfurt-am-Main, or Frankfurt on the

* The route by the new road from Cologne is as follows:—Bonn 3, Remagen $2\frac{1}{4}$, Andernach 3, Coblenz 2, Boppart 2, Rheinfels 3, Bacharach 2, Bingen 2, Mainz 3; total $22\frac{1}{2}$ German, or $101\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Main, so called to distinguish it from a considerable town of the same name on the river Oder *, contains, by some accounts, 40,000; by others, with less probability of accuracy, nearly 60,000 souls. Having but a remote idea, when I left Danzig, to proceed from the Rhine to France, my letters of introduction, of which I believe I had upwards of ninety, were here expended; and as it was necessary to have a further supply for the remainder of my tour, I applied to Mr. Bethmann, to whom I was recommended, and who received me with great politeness. It was at a ball in the splendid house of this extensive banker, that the lovely Queen of Prussia was first seen by him who ever afterwards adored her. Some years after their marriage, their majesties paid a visit to the same splendid mansion; and the King, seizing the hand of his host, exclaimed, "My dear Bethmann, to you I am indebted for first beholding, in this place, the object of all my happiness!"

This city, one of the most ancient in Germany, contains many fine public buildings, and the houses are remarkably large; but the generality of the streets are narrow and inconvenient. I must, however, except those

called the "Zeile" and "Schöne Aussicht;" the latter is composed entirely of good houses fronting the river, and near the handsome bridge of fifteen arches. My stay being unavoidably short, I had not an opportunity of making so many observations as I wished. The exchange is a neat building, in a square called Braunfels, which is provided with large bazaars during the fairs, held there at Easter and Michaelmas. They were once of great importance, but dwindled away during the war to a mere shadow of their former rank. That scourge being now happily removed, and the city again acknowledged as one of the free "Hanse towns," governed by a local magistracy, we may hope that more liberal commercial regulations will be the effect of the change, and a return to its ancient affluence, by degrees, be looked for.—The town-hall, called the "Römer," is a large Gothic pile of building, the lower rooms of which are devoted to the city legislature, and many of them contain sterling paintings. I was much struck with a portrait of the Emperor Leopold, and a beautiful landscape by Salvator Rosa. In the archives are deposited a golden bull of Charles the Fourth, containing the laws of the Germanic empire and other valuables.

The cathedral of St. Bartholomew is remarkable as being the burial-place of many, and having been the scene of the coronation of all the German Emperors.

In the library are various specimens of old printing, and one of the first editions of the Bible on vellum, printed by Faust, 1462.

The *Cassino* is provided with an immense number of continental and English newspapers; and, independently of the reading-room, there are apartments for refreshments, cards, and billiards. It was far the most elegant establishment of the kind I met with in Germany. Strangers are admitted gratis, by a card from a subscriber; and I was agreeably surprised to find a Lancashire friend, Mr. R. sipping his "*café*" there. He saluted me in so warm a manner as to draw upon us the attention of the whole company.

The theatrical representations are very well got up. Amongst the performers were some of very superior abilities; and the musical department was conducted in a capital style. I saw Schiller's Don Carlos represented, and was delighted with the stern truth, nobleness, and correct feeling of its principal character.

Frankfurt abounds with Jews, a race of men

who are daily increasing their influence in all financial matters from St. Petersburg to Paris. Of the inhabitants, generally, I had not time to form a correct opinion; but those whom I met with were polite, elegant, and hospitable. It need scarcely be mentioned, that Rhenish is the chief wine which is drunk at Frankfurt, and it is invariably poured into green glasses, of so thin a texture as to quiver with the weight of their contents.

The accounts are kept here in florins and kreutzers (crosses) but the former are an imaginary money; and by an increase in the value of specie,

The 10 kreutzer silver-piece passes for 12 kreutzers,
The 20 do. do. do. for 24 do.

60 kreutzers are equal to 1 florin, or 1*s.* 9½*d.* English; and 2 franks 3 sous French.

16th November, I left Frankfurt, and after dining at Mainz, took the diligence in the afternoon to Metz. The company consisted of a communicative and well-informed old maid, a discontented ex-officer of Napoleon, and two Jews. We were much amused at the Israelites, who would not profane themselves by eating with us Christians, or even touch food cooked at the inns. They themselves roasted

the eggs, which they brought with them, adding only a little bread and butter. The officer was continually railing at the conduct of the present King, and eulogizing that of the late ruler of France, without whose sway, he asserted that the "*grande nation*" could never hold her proper station amongst the governments of Europe. All joined in their attacks (excepting the lady) on the power, wealth, and influence of Great Britain; a kingdom which *I*, on the contrary maintained, possessed as a body, more real learning, political freedom, and good faith, science, worth, and benevolence, than any other on the globe! They said 'twas monstrously presuming in a young man to talk so positively.

Before arriving at Kircheim, near which we entered the province of Rhine-Kreis, we had a distant view of the noble mountain of Donnersberg; and the next town on our route was Kaiserslautern, where we breakfasted the following morning (17th November.) The place contains only 2,300 people. The country is wooded and pleasant. There is a very extensive castle in the town, belonging to the Rothbart family. Thence, owing to rain, the road

was heavy, as it is formed of clayey sand; but in dry weather it is very good. At four, we arrived at the poor town of Homburg, the residence of the Duke of Zweibrücken (two bridges) near which are the old castles of Carlsberg and Martinshohe. The dress of the men began to alter; the postillions wore jockey-boots, the peasants long blue frocks and large cocked hats.

We passed the former residence of the von Sickingens, romantically situate at the extremity of a beautiful valley, and got to Saarbrück at eleven o'clock at night much fatigued. The distance from Frankfurt is ninety English miles. This neighbourhood, previous to the Revolution, was very wealthy. The soil is good, but it is badly cultivated, and the crops looked poor. Of the once-sumptuous palace of the Princes of Nassau, only a few straggling walls now remain; and there are now no gentlemen's seats, or even isolated respectable farm houses. During the troubles, the peasants collected in villages for mutual safety; and an Englishman, travelling through France, who has been accustomed to the neat cottages which continually present themselves at home, is tempted to inquire, "Where do the farmers

live?"—Sarrbrück derives its name from the Brücke, or bridge, thrown over the river Saar, and has about 2,700 inhabitants. The castle is respectable, and the houses large, but fast going to decay.

We left Sarrbrück early the next morning (18th November) by an excellent road, and in a couple of hours arrived at Forbach, which being the first town in France, we were obliged to disembark and accompany our luggage to the custom-house, where it was examined, not strictly, by the Douaniers; but it detained us a considerable time. Between Forbach and St. Avold we passed some large iron-works, and arrived at the latter place at eleven. It is a large, old, and thinly populated town (2,500 souls) but there appeared in the shops a considerable degree of bustle and activity. We arrived at Bienville to dinner, which was excellent, including half a bottle of wine for three franks each person (2*s.* 6*d.*) I noticed that here and throughout France, "Monsieur le Conducteur" constantly seated himself at the same table as the passengers. Such conduct we should call impudent in England.

From hence there was great nakedness in the appearance of the country, and few farm-

houses, and not a single gentleman's seat, until our near approach to Metz. The limestone roads were good, though somewhat dirty (which, from the nature of them, must be the case in wet weather), and, as in every part of France, free from toll.

We arrived at Metz at seven in the evening (18th November.) The day's journey, on the whole, had been pleasant. This being the first city on the route in which there was a Commissary of Police, I was told I must have my Prussian passport exchanged for a French one, and I accordingly repaired to the Bureau, which ought to be open in the evening from seven till nine. Having waited there till the latter hour without the Commissary making his appearance, I returned to the inn, determined to proceed the next morning unprovided with the passport, although strongly advised to the contrary by my companions. I took the precaution to learn and make a memorandum of the officer's name.

The city of Metz, situate on the Mosel, is one of extreme beauty, and the cathedral affords an admirable specimen of Gothic architecture. The immediate vicinity contains many elegant villas, either the residences of independent men, or the summer retreats of the

more wealthy inhabitants, whose number is estimated at 41,000. The fortifications are very respectable.

19th November, we left Metz in the diligence, and I paid fifty franks (41*s.* 8*d.*) for my fare to Paris. At the first "station" we came to, the gens-d'arme called upon each of us for our passports. I produced my old Prussian one, literally covered with seals and signatures, which they said would not suffice, and *ordered* me to return to Metz, there to have it exchanged for one from the French Commissary, adding, that I well knew I was not allowed to travel in France with a foreign document. I calmly expostulated with the officer, assured him that it was neither through ignorance nor neglect on my part, that I was thus awkwardly situated; informed him of having waited at the proper hours upon the Commissary, and that as he, inattentive to his duties, did not make his appearance at the Bureau the whole evening of my arrival at Metz, I conceived that I ought not to suffer for his neglect. I gave his name, and the statement being corroborated by my fellow-travellers, the officer acknowledged that the Commissary was highly blameable; and, considering all the circumstances, he should permit me to proceed to

Paris. Thus I can bear testimony that the French police are not very arbitrary in the execution of their duties, when the traveller has done all in his power to fulfil, not to trespass upon, the law. The by-standers, I was glad to find, were pleased with the decision of the gens-d'arme, and pronounced it "*très généreuse!*"

At a short distance we perceived Bas St. Martin, a small village entirely composed of gentlemen's seats; and a little farther, Longeville. From the summit of the hills in this neighbourhood the eye is charmed with a view of the Mosel, winding in very fantastic forms beneath, and the pleasant village of Rosillère; but those snug cottages, with their little patches of cultivated land, the residences of health and contentment, by which an English landscape is studded, were wanting! To the right, the prospect is bounded by a noble chain of mountains.

We found the road very heavy to-day, being chiefly limestone, which was soft and wet with the previous night's rain. The postillion and horses were literally besmeared with a coat of white plaster, which ill-accorded with the cocked hat and powdered tail of the driver. We dined at the dirty town of Vianville, but

not to our satisfaction, for four and a half franks (3*s*. 9*d*.)

In the evening we arrived at the "*Trois Maures*" in Verdun, much fatigued. We found the line of telegraphs, commencing at Metz, was continued to Verdun, and thence to Paris.

Verdun, so well known to many unfortunate Englishmen, confined there during the late protracted war with France, is a strongly-fortified town, of 10,000 inhabitants. We left it early the next morning (20th November), and the first object of importance which we met with was the city of Clermont, with its strong castle on a high hill. On the road were several manufactories of cast-iron and glass, particularly of Champagne bottles. This is the commencement of the Champagne country, and the land is a soft marl, intermixed with gravel, and not unfrequently with large stones.

We arrived to a late breakfast at St. Menhould. This small town (3,600 people) excited in me much interest, being the place where the unfortunate Louis XVI. was recognised in his attempted escape from the capital, by Drouet, the noted postmaster of the city. His Majesty breakfasted at the Hotel de Ville, and the postmaster, hearing of his intention to proceed to Varennes by way of Clermont, in pre-

ference to the direct road, which was bad, rode off express to the former place, and gave information of the King's route to the authorities, who immediately arrested him, on his arrival! What followed is too well known, to require a repetition. Drouet's house is still the post-office.

The neighbouring valley of Argonnenwaldes is celebrated for delicious cherries, which are sold as low as a half sous per pound.

In about two hours after leaving St. Menhould, we arrived at La Lune, from which elevation we had a good view of the field of Valmy, with the celebrated mill thereon, and the house in which the King of Prussia slept the night previous to the battle. On the field are numerous gentle undulations of the earth, but no trees. The country is very thinly populated.

At the end of a very long village, called Notre Dame de l'Epine, is the church of the same name, one of the most beautiful structures I ever beheld. It was formerly ornamented with two lanthorn towers, one of which is partly destroyed, and now disfigured by a telegraph. The masonry of the three principal entrances is magnificent. In the evening we were glad to find ourselves at *la Pomme d'Or*, in Chalons-sur-Marne. This city contains 11,100

inhabitants, and is the place where "chaloons," so called, were originally fabricated.

We left Chalons on the 21st of November at four in the morning, and arrived at Epernay at nine. The neighbourhood, which produces some of the finest grapes in France, is mountainous and very beautiful, the scenery being heightened by the Marne, on whose bosom a multitude of barges were floating with their cargoes of fire-wood and coals for the metropolis. The houses, on the contrary, looked miserably poor. The population of Epernay is 4,400.

Passing the elegant villages of Cuyterin and Demerie, we arrived in the evening at Chateau Thiery, which lies most romantically on the Marne, at the foot of a high hill; we had, however, no time to enjoy its beauties. The population is 4,000; and the place is interesting as having given birth to Lafontaine, and being the spot where the battle of the 11th of February, 1814, was fought between Blücher and Napoleon.

After travelling all night, we got the next day to Meaux, a town containing 6,650 souls, also on the Marne, and celebrated for the victory gained by Prince Blücher over the French on the 3d of March, 1814. It is the capital of the

country called Brie, famous for a breed of cows, yielding the rich milk from which the finest cheese in France is made. At Ferre-sur-Jouarre the road was bounded by a fine row of elms; and, near Clayes, the much admired gardens commenced, laid out in the English style.

Afterwards the road was dull, and there was nothing to excite the attention of the traveller, till the steeple of Montmartre came in view;—indeed that was the only notice of our approach to the capital. We had yet seen no *Highgate, Hampstead, Islington*—no snug boxes of retired cits, or elegant retreats of the more fashionable (so striking in the vicinity of London) which could lead us to suppose we were drawing near an immense city. Still we felt much rejoiced at the expectation of soon resting our wearied limbs in the metropolis of France. We arrived at Paris on the 22d of November, and took leave of the execrable "diligence" with as much joy as a sailor springs on shore, after a tedious and tempestuous voyage. The distance from Frankfurt is 77½ German, or 349 English miles.

Paris has been so frequently and correctly described, that a detail of the observations which I made at that interesting city would

be superfluous;—a city well worthy of a visit from every one whose avocations will allow an absence from home of four or five weeks, during which time I had full leisure to inspect all the various institutions, and to become tolerably well acquainted with the surrounding country.

I spent many delightful evenings at Mr. La F——'s, Mr. H——'s, and Mr. D——'s. In such societies, the ease and elegance and grace of the ladies are conspicuous; and a total absence of any thing like stiffness or formality renders the reception of a stranger extremely gratifying.

To those whose time is limited, the following daily arrangement of visits at Paris may be useful.

First day.

Palais Royal—Palace of the Thuileries—Triumphal Arch of the Carrousel—Gardens of the Thuileries—Place of Louis XV.—Garde Meuble—Champs Elysées—Steam Engine—Carpet Manufactory.

Second day.

Pont des Invalides—Champ de Mars—Military School—Royal Hotel of Invalids—Bourbon Palace—Museum d'Artillerie—Palace of the Legion of Honour—King's Life-guards—Pont Royal.

Third day.

Gallerie of the Louvre.

4th day.

Gallerie of the Louvre—Royal Museum.

5th day.

Corn-market—Pont des Arts—Royal Institute—Museum of Monuments—Pont Neuf—Place Dauphine—St. Sulpice Church—Royal School of Medicine.

6th day.

Mint—Royal School of Mosaic Work—Palace of the Thermes—Fowl and Game Market—The "Morgue"—Palace of Justice—Pont-au-change—Place du Chatelet—Fountain of the Palmtree—Market of the Innocents.

7th day.

Luxembourg Palace and Gardens—Royal Observatory—Admirable Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

8th day.

The Catacombs—Pantheon—Notre Dame—Palace of the Archbishop—Hotel Dieu—Flower Market—Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures—St. Denis Gate.

9th Day.

St. Martin's Gate—and Market—Palace of the Temple—Manufactory of Velvet—Royal Archives—Royal Printing-office—Lombard

Pawnbroker's Establishment — St. Mary's Bridge—Bridge de la Tournelle.

10th day.

Wine and Brandy Stores—School of Pharmacy—Excellent School for the young Blind —The Gobelins—Botanic Garden—Saltpetrière — Pont d'Austerlitz — Beaumarchais' House.

11th day.

Chateau d'Eau—Burying-ground of Mont Louis—Plate-glass Manufactory—Painted-paper Manufactory—School for the old Blind—Fountain of the Elephants—Granary of Reserve.

12th day.

Town Arsenal—Place Royal—School of Bridges and Roads—City Library—Town-hall.

13th day.

Royal Exchange—Place des Victoires—Bibliothèque du Roi.

14th day.

Place Vendome—Church of the Madeleine—Elysée Bourbon Palace—Arch of the Etoile —Nursery of the Roule—Mousseau's Garden —Slaughter-house.

15th day.

St. Cloud and neighbourhood.

16th day.

Sèvres and Versailles.

17th day.

Other environs of Paris.

END OF THE FIRST TOUR.

SECOND TOUR.

HAVING occasion again to visit the continent, I embarked at Harwich on the 10th of June, on board the Hamburg packet Beaufoy, Captain Norris, and sailed the same evening with a directly contrary wind, but mild and pleasant weather. On the morning of the 12th we perceived the north coast of Holland and the Texel island, and the next day the island of Friesland. The whole coast is low, sandy, and of an inhospitable appearance. On the 13th we boarded a Blankenese boat, so called from a fishing village of that name, on the Elbe, where the boats are built. They are sharp fore and aft, with lofty sterns, and of great length, and are esteemed excellent sailers. The high mast is formed of one straight piece of timber, on which a very large square sail is hoisted. From the Captain we received some excellent fish, in exchange for salt beef.

The wind continued unfavourable the whole voyage, but our little vessel beat up in very fine style, and the motion was so inconsider-

able as not to disturb the dishes or glasses on the dinner table.

The company was very agreeable, and consisted of a young Portuguese lady, with her two interesting children and her brother, who were on their way from Spain to join the lady's husband, residing in Hamburg as Charge d'Affaires from Spain to that republic. Her lively and engaging disposition made her a favourite with us all. Mr. J——, of Riga, who has resided some years at Cadiz, and was returning home. Mr. M——, an old messenger of the British Government, on his journey to Hannover, whither he was taking a son of General B——, to study the German language. Our young Captain, who, to the natural courage and watchfulness of a seaman, added the manners of a gentleman, did all in his power to render our tedious passage as pleasant as circumstances would admit of*. On the 14th of June, towards noon, we passed between the lofty island of Heligoland and the continent, and at 3, P.M. anchored in the roads of Cuxhaven. After paying our passage-money of five guineas, and a guinea to the cook and

* He was since, I am sorry to add, washed overboard, and perished.

crew, we landed in boats, the water not admitting of the vessel coming to the pier. The Spanish gentleman met his lady on the beach, and we had the gratification of witnessing the mutual delight they evinced in being re-united, after a long absence.

Cuxhaven is a small place, which contains a few houses, at the mouth of the Elbe, and is partially fortified. From this place the mails are despatched by land to Hamburg.

Our party walked to Ritzebüttel, the first place where lodgings can be procured; and we all felt mutual satisfaction in finding tolerable apartments for the night, in an inn, which bore the sign of "The King of England."

Mr. J—— and myself, learning that the road to Hamburg was extremely bad, hired a Blankenese boat for ten dollars (£2), the wind being very fair for the passage by the river, which is a distance of about sixty English miles.

On the 15th of June we left Ritzebüttel at five A.M. in the Ewa, belonging to Captain Wendt, a clever seaman. The Elbe at the mouth is so broad, that, sailing in the middle, the land cannot be seen on either side; but as soon as it begins to be confined by its banks, it appeared to be about five English miles

across. The wind was high, and the boat being tossed by the waves, we experienced much more inconvenience on the river, than during our whole voyage on the German Ocean. Our little vessel sailed admirably, and soon brought us in sight of Glückstadt, on the Danish side. It is no longer fortified, but still contains a considerable quantity of military stores.

At ten A.M. we arrived at the river Zwing, on which Stade, the first city in the Hannoverian dominions (on this navigation), is situated. The custom-house regulations at this place caused us both delay and inconvenience. The toll, and transit duty, payable on all vessels and cargoes passing up the Elbe, are not permitted by the Hannoverian Government to be paid in Hamburg, where the voyage is completed; in consequence of which, masters of vessels, however large or small, are compelled to disembark (leaving the charge of the ship, which would otherwise lose that tide) and take their ship's papers to pay the duty at the city of Stade, which is *three English miles distant*. We walked there, as there was no carriage of any description; and after our passports, &c. were examined, paid some trifling but vexatious duties, on our trunks, and every, even the smallest

package. We then returned to the boat, and continued our course up the river, which soon became in the highest degree attractive. After passing Blankenese, and as we approached Altona, we found the high banks on that side laid out as handsome gardens or pleasure-grounds, and the hills crowned with beautiful villas. The noble river on which we glided bore on its surface the vessels of almost every nation; and amongst the numerous ensigns by which they were distinguished, none were viewed with so much gratification as the British Jack and Russian Eagle*. The approach to a large town by sea is always striking, but here it was doubly so, from the circumstance of there being two populous cities so near each other as to cause their suburbs to appear united.

Hamburg seems encircled in a forest of masts, and numerous lofty spires which tower above them appear to bid defiance to the less splendid ones of her proud competitor, Altona.

We experienced no trouble or delay in landing, and the porters on the quay, licensed by the city magistrates, are extremely serviceable. They wear a small badge with the city arms,

* My companion was a Russian.

and strangers may safely entrust their luggage to them. Their charges are moderate; and should there be any attempt at extortion, it is severely punished. At two o'clock we took our seats at the table d'hôte in the "Hotel de Russie." The weather was extremely warm, and in the evening numerous parties were walking under the fine avenue of trees in the "Jungfern Stieg" (Girl's Walk.)

17th of June. This being with the Germans the day of the commencement of the engagements, concluded by that of Waterloo, great rejoicings took place in the evening, and there was a sham naval fight on the Alster lake, opposite the hotel in which I lodged. I could not but feel exultation in common with the inhabitants on such an occasion; but intending to depart very early the next morning, I was, I must own, somewhat annoyed by the noise, which continued long after midnight.

On the 18th of June I left Hamburg in a carriage adapted to the country, which I hired at a reasonable rate per week, and engaged a Swiss servant, whom I found like most of his countrymen, clean, honest, and clever. To Amfelde is 4 miles, Radzeburg 3½, Gadebüsch 3, Wismar 4½;=15 German, or 67½ English miles.

At Amfelde, the people were preparing bark in considerable quanties for a tannery near Bade, for which they informed me they obtained five marks (6*s.* 8*d.*) per centner of 110lbs. The road to Radzeburg was very uninteresting; but that city is most delightfully situated near a large lake, which almost encompasses it, and whose banks are clothed with handsome woods. A short time before we arrived there, we crossed a small stream, called the Steknitz, which runs to Lübeck, and is rendered navigable by the aid of two locks. Several boats were dropping down the river, loaded with salt from Lauenburg. The roads must in winter be excessively bad, as they consist either of soft clay or deep sand; for which reason, travelling is extremely tedious.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

At Radzeburg, we entered the dukedom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, which adjoins that

* Mecklenburg derives its name from the former capital, "Michelenburg," which was near Wismar; Michel signifying great or strong, and Burg fortress. The slight change in spelling is easily accounted for by time. According to Tacitus, Wismar and Rostock were occupied by the Eudoses; Mecklenburg, generally, and Lauenburg, by the Rendigni.

Of the origin of the arms of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, the following is related by Collins. "Antyrius, who was "educated under the arms of an Amazon, near the lakes of "Mycoleds in Scythia, having practised the art of war under "Alexander the Great, put himself at the head of the Her-"culi, and assumed the title of King. Quitting the posses-"sions in Scythia, which had descended to him from his an-"cestors, and having under his command a body of warlike "people, he embarked with them on board his fleet, the "principal vessel of which had depicted on her stern the "head of an ox. As they arrived at Mecklenburg, from "whence they drove the Angli, and another set of people, it "has ever since retained the ox as the arms of that dutchy, "but the horns, which were borne white, until the time of the "Emperor Charles IV. were by him ordered to be done in "gold, and at the same time a coronet of gold to be added to "it, in token of their descent from so illustrious and ancient "a race of kings."—From this Antyrius descended the house of Mecklenburg.

of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and found that travellers were as free and unmolested as in England. There was no inquiry for passports, no detention at the gates to search the luggage; and this absence of all restrictions continued in the fullest extent throughout the whole of the province. At Gadebüsch, which is a town of 1,320 inhabitants, there is nothing worthy of notice excepting the church, which was built by Albrecht II. King of Sweden and Duke of Mecklenburg, and contains his remains.—On the 19th of June we arrived at Wismar. The posting in Holstein was 19 schellings (1*s.* 7*d.*) in Mecklenburg 20 schellings (1*s.* 8*d.*) per German mile. The coin used is the $\frac{2}{3}$ ("zwei-drittel") piece of Hannover, which is taken for two marks, or 32 schillings, and the Frederick d'or, which passes for 14 marks. Accounts are kept in dollars of 48 schellings each; and 129 dollars were then equal to 100 dollars Hambro' banco.

I found Wismar much smaller than I expected, the inhabitants being only 6,250. The city, which is ancient, has been formerly fortified, and the outworks may be still traced. They extend half an English mile beyond the walls. The latter are now made ornamental, being formed into gravelled walks, well planted with

trees, and afford an excellent promenade intercepted only by the quay, on the river side.

The houses are large, and built in a very old-fashioned style, most part of the first story being occupied by an immense large staircase. The streets though tolerably wide and well paved, are irregular in their form. The fresh water is conducted through pipes laid in all the streets, being brought from a considerable distance: in the town there are no springs.

The principal building is the church of the Virgin Mary, an immense pile of brick, whose broken tower may still be seen at a great distance. Part of it fell some years ago, and destroyed the roof, which is merely replaced with wood. The other church of St. Nicholas, is much out of repair; it contains many reliques, and a curious figure of St. George. The saint exhibited a ludicrous appearance, having been recently furnished with a new suit of clothes.

Only small vessels can come near the town, and they discharge at a convenient wooden pier. The larger ones remain in the roads, which are safe, being sheltered by the island of Poel. The chief trade is the export of grain, and the import of English salt and colonial goods. The wheat is red, strong, and heavy; and the barley of this neighbourhood, is con-

sidered the best which is grown on the continent.

On the 21st of June I left Wismar for Altenbückow 3, Kröplin 1½, Rostock 2½=7 German, or 31½ English miles. At first the land was excessively sandy, and looked rather poor; but as we proceeded, it improved much, as did the cultivation. The cottages were neat, the barns large and well-built. The crops looked particularly well, and I was surprised the long drought had had so little effect upon them. The whole road was bounded by corn fields. The colour of the wheat was already turned, and there was every indication of a speedy and bountiful harvest.

The approach to Rostock, through its handsome environs, pleased me much. On my arrival at that city, I took up my quarters at the "Hotel de Russie," a good house in the chief square or market-place.

Rostock lies in a fertile grain district, but, with this advantage, has a great impediment to trade to cope with—that of the shallowness of the river, which has seldom more than six feet water. Large vessels lie at the mouth of the Warnow, on which the city is built, (thence called Warnemünde) and the distance being nine English miles, causes an additional ex-

pense and delay in the shipment or discharge of cargoes. The harbour where the vessels are moored is formed by two wooden piers, which running out a considerable way into the Baltic, afford some shelter from the winds.

The first evening of my arrival I walked round the city, on the high ramparts thrown up for its defence outside the old brick walls. A broad, deep ditch surrounds the whole; and Rostock must have been considered a place of great strength, under the old system of defence. The ramparts are well shaded with trees, and each of the bastions affords a most extensive prospect over the flat surrounding country, and part of the Baltic sea.

This city gives proofs of wealth and opulence, the streets being every where wide and regular, and the houses extremely large. Many of the latter are built in the old German style, with fantastic ornaments, pointed roofs, and sometimes spires. The number of stories is great, and the upper ones are not unfrequently made use of by the merchants as store-rooms or granaries. Notwithstanding the singularity of the buildings, there is an air of stability and comfort throughout, which gives a visitor an idea of the acknowledged respectability of the inhabitants. Their number is

13,800, most of whom, with the exception of the members of the University, are engaged in trade or shipping.

Schwerin, the residence of the Grand Duke, is the capital of the dukedom, but Rostock is the largest town and chief port of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The export of corn from thence is great; and, as there is no considerable river by which it can be transported from the inland districts at the shipping season, the merchants are employed during the whole winter in collecting small parcels from the farmers, and await the period of shipment the next spring, being of course liable to the risk of any depreciation in price which may occur in the interim. From the situation of this and the neighbouring ports, they have, however, the great advantage, owing to their proximity to England, of being enabled to deliver their grain in our markets long before that from the more distant ports of the Baltic.

The theatre is respectable—I heard the opera of "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," by Mozart, tolerably well performed, though the orchestra was not so complete as I had been accustomed to find it in Prussia.

On the 28th of June I continued my journey in the company of a lady and gentleman, who

were going to the town of Anklam.—To Tessin 5, Demmin 3 miles.

STATISTICS OF MECKLENBURG.

In 1796, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz contained 251¼ German miles. The income was 1,000,000 dollars (£150,000) per annum. The population 400,000, of which 300,000 dwelt in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Mallet.

PRUSSIAN (LATE SWEDISH) POMERANIA.

At Demmin we entered that part of Pomerania* which was lately ceded by Sweden to Prussia. It is on a small stream called the Peene, which communicates with Greifswalde and Anklam. The population is 3,170, which are chiefly employed in forwarding small cargoes of grain, to be shipped at the above-named ports. The dress of the male peasants is long white linen coats, large hats, and vests of embroidered stuffs. The women wear large caps, with curious frills, stiffly starched, and the crowns embroidered with gold or silver lace.

The Rathhouse is the only large building in the place.

On the 29th of June I left Demmin for Anklam. The country was flat, and totally unin-

* Inhabited by the Suardones.—*Tacitus.*

The Suardones worshipped Herthun, goddess of the Earth. The ancient name still subsists in the German word "Erde," and English "Earth."

teresting, but the land fruitful. Cultivation, however, might be much improved, by care in cleaning the ground and removing the many large stones which occupy much of the surface. Corn waved in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Late in the evening I arrived at Anklam, the whole day having been spent in travelling 6½ miles (29½ English).

The population of Anklam is only 4,600. The town is old and fortified, and the only good houses I observed were those belonging to the family of von Stade, who are large ship-owners, and the chief merchants of the place. It is also on the Peene, by which it communicates with the large body of water called the Haff, from which there is egress to the Baltic, on each side of the island of Usedom. The depth of water is generally only eight feet, and the trade is confined to the export of corn, and the import of English salt in return.

To Ükermünde is 5¼ miles. The same flat country and bad roads continued; but the sameness of the prospect was occasionally broken by plantations of remarkably fine oaks. The town, which has only 1,776 people, derives its name from the small river Üker, on which it stands. This stream descends a considerable way from the interior. The trade is

precisely the same as all the other small places already mentioned. To Falkenwalde is 5¼ miles, nearly the whole of which distance the Haff was visible. That noble expanse of water is about forty English miles in length, and, as I have before observed, receives the river Oder and several other streams. To Stettin 2 miles; total from Rostock 27 German, or 121½ English miles. I alighted at the Hotel de Prusse on the 30th June. Stettin has already been noticed in my former tour.

On the 3d July, leaving that city, I returned by the same route to Anklam, and proceeded thence to Wolgast 3½ miles. This town, of 4,000 inhabitants, is near the Haff; and the harbour, called Peenemünde, at the distance of 2¼ English miles, has ten or eleven feet of water, and at the roads of Oster Tief is thirteen feet and upwards.

On a neck of land, almost an island, are the remains of a very strong citadel, which must have entirely commanded the approach by sea.

Wolgast, on account of its proximity to the Baltic, lies well for trade, and the harbour might be made commodious, convenient, and safe. Had a tenth part of the expense lavished on Schwinemünde been expended here, it would

have formed the best port in the province. It has long been the chief place in Pomerania for ship-building, and the vessels are all formed of oak. During the late war, and when under the Swedish government, which was generally in amity with Great Britain, Pomeranian vessels were considered neutrals; they consequently obtained very high freights, and were the source of much emolument to their owners. Latterly, the case has been otherwise; and the merchants connected with that interest complain loudly of the change. To pacify the inhabitants of this province, the administration of their old laws for twenty years was guaranteed by the government of Prussia, at its annexation to that kingdom.

The number of vessels belonging to Wolgast is fifty-one, of the burthen of 8,092 tons, of which the Homeyer family own twenty. The port charges on a foreign vessel of 120 tons are 50 dollars (£10). At this place, and through the whole of western Pomerania, the last of grain contains 96 sheffels, rendering, however, in England no more than the Stettin last of only 72 *large* sheffels.

I feel much indebted to the H—— family, for their hospitality during my short visit. One of the sons, who had been educated at the

University of Edinburgh, I found a complete Scotchman.

5th July. To Greifswalde 4½ miles. The ride was pleasant, having the greater part of the way the advantage of a fine sea breeze, which was a great relief after travelling long under a burning sun, rendered doubly oppressive by reflexion on the interminable lanes of sand.

Before arriving at Greifswalde we drove close to the water's edge, and had an indistinct view of the island of Rügen, beyond the arm of the Baltic, called the Rügische Bodden.

Greifswalde, a town of only 3,740 inhabitants, through which the Rick, an inconsiderable rivulet, runs, is one of the best built in Pomerania. In a large square stand the church of St. Nicholas and the University, founded in 1456. It is walled round and defended by bastions and a wet ditch; the gates are very neat, and the whole appearance of the place respectable and lively. The ramparts afford a most enchanting walk, beautified at intervals with flower-gardens, laid out in the most tasteful style.

Every stranger will be highly gratified with the promenade at Greifswalde.

The day I was there was the annual fair or

holiday; the different societies and clubs attended Divine service, and afterwards went in procession round the town. They met at dinner; and then adjourned to the ball-room, which, besides the Burghers, was attended by many of the respectable families in the vicinity, who were desirous that the ancient fêtes of the lower orders should be continued under the new Government; and wished also by their presence to show a feeling of regard for the comfort and innocent pleasures of those beneath them.

At this town there is a manufactory of salt, private property; for although the salt trade in Prussia is a monopoly, both its import and manufacture are permitted in Pomerania. There are two springs, from which the brine is pumped, and forced by windmills into cisterns about thirty feet in height, whence it filtrates through a thorn hedge into reservoirs, similar to the operation described at Catwyk.

There were only three pans, eleven inches in depth, of which two were twenty-four feet by sixteen, and the other twenty-four feet by seventeen feet. To prevent the pans sinking, large balks were laid across, each end resting on the sides, and bolts passed from them to the bottom of the pans. The brine is boiled

twenty-four hours with turf fires, and each pan delivers twenty-eight barrels of salt*. It is drawn from the pans by wooden shovels, and thrown into troughs, perforated with small holes. In that state it remains forty-eight hours, when it is thrown into the store, and considered fit for use. There was no drying stove, and the works were much out of repair. The price per barrel was 3½ dollars (14*s.*) In England, a similar quantity would have cost £4 14*s.* before the remission of the excise duty. It is *now* worth only 6*s.*

On the 6th of July I continued my journey to Stralsund 4¾ miles; total from Stettin 31½ German, or 143 English miles. The road was very dull till we approached Stralsund, when the Baltic came full into view, causing that pleasure, mingled with awe, which the great element seldom fails to excite. In the evening I was glad to rest myself in the "Golden Lion," in the market-place of Stralsund.

Stralsund, the largest town and ancient capital of western Pomerania, lies on the straits of the "Meer-enge-gellen," which separate Rügen from the main land, and contains 15,000 inhabitants.

* A barrel would probably weigh 340 lbs.

The town is not regularly built, but there are many good streets and splendid houses.

The Rathhouse is a singular stile of architecture. The ground-floor is an arcade, and, springing between the large windows of the second story, are seven high towers; these are surmounted by minarets, covered with copper. Curiously carved screens rise in front to hide the high, sharp-pointed divisions of the roof.

The trade is still considerable; but ship-building, formerly extensive here, has much decreased since its transfer from the Swedish crown.

The great annual fair, held at this time, seemed to supersede all other business, as entirely as our general election. I accompanied a friend to a moor near the city, which, from the concourse of people collected, the variety of amusements, and the number of booths and stalls, had much the appearance of a race-ground in England. We dined with a party exceeding 100, in a large tent prepared for the purpose, where the whole company seemed joyous and happy, greeting their friends who had collected from the country for many miles, with much warmth of feeling and affection. Being a stranger and an Englishman, I received so many challenges from different

parts of the room to pledge my new acquaintance, that I was obliged to retreat early;—indeed I had another amusement to attend. The Pomeranians are excellent marksmen, and a club were this day to meet and try their dexterity with the rifle-gun. A place was railed off, where this exhibition, called the "*Vogelschuss*" (bird-shooting), took place. At the summit of a pole, about eighty feet high, was firmly nailed the figure of a pigeon, the tail, beak, and wings gilt. Each member of the club, resting his rifle on a cross-bar at the lower end of the pole, fired in rotation, endeavouring to detach the bird. Much diversion was the consequence, and the bird soon lost his legs and wings. At length the lucky shot took place, the body was torn from the pole, and the person, thus fortunate, was hailed with the title of "*Konig*" (king), which he was to retain in the club till the next anniversary. He was then led away in triumph, decorated with a gold chain and other ornaments. The festivities were closed by a ball, at which most of the members of the Government were present, being solicitous on this occasion to show some attention to these ancient festivities of the Pomeranians.

The inhabitants had parties in their coun-

try-houses during the whole week, where the most attentive politeness was shown to the strangers who happened to be there: I should be very ungrateful if I omitted to bear record to the hospitality of the inhabitants of Stralsund.

It will be recollected that in this city, in 1809, the brave Schill fell, the victim of a base assassination: and the spot where the murder took place is pointed out to every visitor.

The following account has been given of this unfortunate patriot.—"Schill, a major in the "Prussian service, was a man of about thirty-"six years of age, of rather small stature, but "strong and active. He possessed a high de-"gree of enthusiasm, and was supposed to be "deeply versed in the mysteries of the secret "societies of Germany; full of courage and "enterprize, but young in the art of war, and "not endowed with sufficient judgment to "temper and direct his honest zeal. He had "been wounded at the battle of Jena, and was "in Magdeburg when that fortress so unac-"countably and shamefully opened its gates "to the French. Schill leaped from his bed of "sickness to avert, if possible, the disaster. He "ran through the streets with a pistol in one "hand to shoot, if he could meet him, the

" cowardly and treacherous Governor. The " other arm was in a sling, and his only attire " was a bloody shirt, which, in his hurry, he " had thrown upon him. In this state, he " endeavoured to excite the inhabitants to that " duty which the troops had abandoned—but " in vain; and the capture of Magdeburg " sealed the military possession of Prussia by " the troops of France."

I took this opportunity of making an excursion to the island of Rügen, at the particular recommendation of my friends, and I found the flattering account they gave me of its beauties fully justified. Crossing the narrow channel in three quarters of an hour, I landed on the island, and hired a small Stuhl-waggon, so called from having stuffed seats slung across an open vehicle, without springs. They are well adapted to the sandy roads of the country.

Rügen* lies between 30° 55′ and 31° 35′ N. lat. and is said to contain seventeen square German miles. The number of inhabitants in 1815 was 27,089, being an increase of 3,004 since 1793. The Baltic penetrates so far on the north-western side as to form the two

* The Rugii possessed Colberg and Cassubia, with farther Pomerania. Their name is still preserved in Rügenwalde and the island of Rügen.—*Tacitus.*

peninsulas of Wittow and Jasmund. This arm of the sea, however, is depicted much too large on the maps. It is asserted to be the country described by Tacitus in "de situ, moribus et populis Germaniæ, cap. 40*," though others suppose that to be Heligoland.

Having ascended my vehicle, I drove off through a well-wooded and cultivated country; and the spires of Bergen, the largest town and capital of the island, soon came in view. The distance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stralsund. The

* "Reudigni deinde, et Avenes, et Angli, et Varini, et Eudoses, et Suardones, et Nuithones fluminibus aut sylvis muniuntur: nec quidquam notabile in singulis, nisi quod in commune Herthum, id est, Terram, matrem colunt eamque intervenire rebus hominum, invehi populis arbitrantur. Est in insula oceani castum nemus, dicatumque in eo vehiculum veste contectum, attingere uni sacerdoti concessum. Is adesse penetrali deam intelligit, vectamque bubus feminis multa cum veneratione prosequitur. Læti tunc dies, festa loca, quæcunque adventu hospitioque dignatur. Non bella ineunt; non arma sumunt; clausum omne ferrum; pax et quies tunc tantum nota, tunc tantum amata, donec idem sacerdos satiatam conversatione mortalium, deam templo reddat; mox vehiculum et vestes, et, si credere velis, numen ipsum secreto lacu abluitur. Servi ministrant; quos statim idem lacus haurit.

"Arcanus hinc terror sanctaque ignorantia, quid sit illud, quod tantum perituri vident. Et hæc quidem pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniæ porrigitur."

church and Rath-house are the only buildings of any importance in it. The population is 2,016. The next objects which struck me were the islands of Zingst and Hiddensee. The latter was formerly a part of the main island, but has been separated by the encroachment of the sea, which has gradually washed away a considerable part of the whole coast of Pomerania. We passed the village of Putzig, most romantically situated at the extremity of a fine plain; and, in about 1½ mile, came to the banks of the Burg Sea, a kind of lake, which disembogues its waters into the Baltic. Its banks are covered with thick woods, and the waters are turbid. Here, tradition says, an evil spirit loves to haunt; here he vexes the fishermen, and amuses himself by placing their boats on the summits of the loftiest fir-trees.

The water is generally low; but, owing to a late northerly wind, it was so much raised that we were obliged to take a boat, in order to cross what is usually a ford.

A little to the north of the Burg Sea, are some large four-cornered stones, placed in the form of a square. The inhabitants call them "Pfennig-kasten" (money chests.) They are probably the remains of some institution of Heathen worship. From their present situa-

tion, however, nothing respecting their original destination can be ascertained. We were told they had formerly more the appearance of an altar; but that the soldiers, in the seven years' war, had deranged the whole to search for treasure.

Three-quarters of a mile farther brought us to Sagard, a village of about 100 houses, and formerly celebrated for a medicinal spring, whose real or supposed virtues are now no more. We drove thence 1¼ mile to Stubbenkammer, at the north-east point of Jasmund, and remained all night in a good house, built by the Prussian Government, for the accommodation of persons visiting the curiosities of the place. It was my intention to rise very early, to see the effect of sun-rise upon the surrounding cliffs, and grand, majestic scenery; and the evening (the proper time for romance) was spent in listening to the traditionary fêtes of the faries of the island, and other inventions of the natives. The following, as near as I can recollect, was related by my host.

THE GIRL OF STUBBENKAMMER.

"Long ago, while yet a boy, I wandered about break of day to Stubnitz, to observe from Königstuhl the rising of the sun. When

that glorious orb had ascended above the waves, I remained no longer on my elevated seat, but hastened to the strand beneath, to watch thence how the summit of the cliffs would become clothed with the brightness of his rays. Whilst descending, looking alternately at the height above and the precipice beneath,—behold, upon the largest of the mighty rocks which are washed by the rolling billows, sat a girl, in a very rich but antique garb, washing, with every possible effort, a bloody garment, her tears falling in torrents on the crimson spots, which she strove in vain to remove. As soon as she perceived me, her clouded countenance became animated, and she cast from time to time a friendly and supplicating look towards me.

"Then I took courage, approached her, and said 'Good morrow, beautiful girl, thus early industrious? yet the employment seems little suited to so sylph-like a form, and so magnificent a dress!' Suddenly a chrystal stream of tears gushed from her eyes, she clasped her hands, and despondingly exclaimed,—'Again deceived, again disappointed, as for so many hundred years before! When will my misery end? I sit here daily washing—persons of both sexes wander before me—but in vain

do I supplicate them for relief—no Sunday-child* is amongst them. Thou camest, dear boy; sawest me, and I took hope! but thou hast not uttered the magic word which would have terminated my misery. Ah! hadst thou, by the help of God, pronounced it, I should have been succoured by thee, should have been released, and thereby made thee wealthy and happy. Alas! thou canst not speak the word, and wilt therefore have no fortune in the world—the favourable moment has for ever escaped thee. I should have taken thee to my cavern, and provided thee with exhaustless treasures. Now must I wash and wash,—but this dreadful stain will not disappear.—Be gone!'

"Perplexed, I exclaimed, 'I am innocent, lovely girl; how can I guess thy wish? Weep not, I will again repair here at this time to-morrow, and utter the words thou hast taught me—then will God assist us.'

"'Save thyself the trouble,' she replied, 'thou canst *not* see me a second time—that

* Sunday children (i. e. those born on Sunday) were accounted in Pomerania unlucky and unsuccessful in their commerce with the world; but, to alleviate this misfortune, were believed to be gifted with the power of solving enigmas and removing charms.

opportunity once misused, will never recur.' With these words she arose, seized the bloody garment, and was retiring. 'Stay,' cried I, sorrowfully; 'stay, and at least relate to me whom thou art, and what thou hast done, to be compelled to this labour, in such a place. Refuse not my assistance; perhaps I may find out something for thy comfort.' She shook her head, saying, 'Thou hast not released me, and canst not learn the secret.' With hasty steps she bounded up the acclivity, to the spot where the two pillars stand: there the earth opened, and she vanished. I climbed after her, struck the pillars, and exclaimed, 'Sweet girl, come again; God help thee!' but in vain. I engraved these words on both pillars, descended, and, at the bottom of the rock, wrote with the native chalk, 'God help thee,' then mournfully retired. Throughout the whole course of my life, I have been unable to solve this mystery, and am to this moment ignorant of the charm."

The next morning I arose at two o'clock, and soon afterwards set off on my excursion. We drove through a thick wood, and continually up hill, amongst high beech trees, junipers, and ferns. By degrees the forest became lighter, and, at a distance, we saw a little glis-

tening of the sea, but not sufficient to enable us to form the slightest idea of the grandeur and majesty with which the view afterwards suddenly burst upon us. Descending from our vehicle, we proceeded about 100 paces on a smooth turf, and then found ourselves at the summit of a cliff, called Stubnitz. It is perhaps twice the elevation of the loftiest steeple above the level of the sea, which, in all its indescribable magnificence, lay spread before us. The extreme point of the cliff, overhanging the Baltic, has received the name of Königstuhl*. This is the highest of the peninsula, where the sea has made a semicircular incursion, and consists of continued broken pillars of chalk, of which the whole north side of Jasmund is composed. Quite at the summit is a fruitful bed of earth, surrounded with high beeches, affording a delightful shade.

The several cliffs consist of impure, but tolerably white chalk, on which grow a few streaks of herbs and small shrubs, and intermixed with flintstone, in horizontal and parallel strata, from top to bottom.

* "Kingseat," a name given to it, according to tradition, from the circumstance of some King of Sweden having sat there, to view a naval fight.

The foot of the abyss, is covered with noble beech trees, which, seen from above, appear to form a level surface, though in reality they stand in ranges of fifty feet and upwards above each other.

Having enjoyed this scene many hours, I left Stubbenkammer, but with a recollection of it not easily to be effaced; and returned by the same route to Bergen, enjoying, however, a complete change of scenery, owing to the different effect on the landscape of a morning and an evening sun. A short distance from Bergen lies Rugard, or the hill of Rügen, which does not appear so high as it really is, owing to the elevation of the surrounding land. The view from the summit was very grand, and such as a small island only can afford, the sea being visible almost on *every side*. To the south were the towns of Stralsund, Greifswalde, and Wolgast, and, towards the east, the coast of Pomerania, as far as the horizon. To the north was the peninsula of Jasmund and numerous lakes, whose glassy surface glittered in the sun, calm and peaceful as the inhabitants of their borders. Underneath lay an extensive, rich, and cultivated plain, bounded by a wood, which had some resemblance to the northern part of the Isle of Man. On this

hill, it is said, stood a castle belonging to Jaromar, a warlike chief; but a few banks of earth, thrown up in the form of an entrenchment, are the only remains to warrant such a conjecture.

I descended from Rugard with regret; but it was necessary in order to have sufficient time to arrive at Putbus, the next place where lodgings can be procured. The road, like most others in the island, was so narrow as to admit only one carriage.

Putbus, about 1¼ mile from Bergen, is a village, consisting almost entirely of summer-seats of the Pomeranian gentry. The whole district belongs to the Prince of Putbus, whose castle, in a large and tasteful garden, gives an air of elegance to the place.

Behind the garden is an extensive deer-park, and opposite it a long range of new houses, for the residents and visitors.

As the island affords neither clay nor lime, building is very expensive, all the materials being brought from Stralsund; yet, owing to the public spirited owner, this infant watering-place* will probably soon rival others, long established. The garden and grounds are

* Founded in 1816.

always open to strangers, the noble proprietor being willing to render to the public that gratification which a stroll through them will not fail to yield. The whole domain is laid out in the English style, and it has been effected with such taste, that few of our noblemen would feel ashamed to have been the projectors of the plan. The numerous apartments of the castle contain a library of 10,000 volumes, chiefly works of the last fifty years, and a small library of 2,000 volumes of polite literature, German, French, and English, chiefly stereotype editions,—a collection of valuable prints and maps,—statues by the celebrated Danish sculptor, Thornwaldsen, of Bacchus, Venus, Cupid and Psyche, in Carrara marble,—bas-reliefs and Etruscan vases. The picture-gallery contains about 150 productions, amongst which are paintings by Sassaferato, Palma, Hackert, Bacari, Louis Caracci, Tharini, Spagnioletto, Feti, Peters, Van der Meer, Jordaens, &c.

The curiosities shown are, a sword found six feet deep in a turf moss, near Darsband; a prayer-book which formerly belonged to Philip II. of Spain, with beautiful miniature paintings, in Raphael's style. This costly work was originally presented to the Swedish Ge-

neral Wrangel, and is ascribed to Pietro della Mara.

The bathing-place is at Neuendorf, an English mile distant. Machines, furnished with screens, are provided, and much improvement is going forward on the shore. In a few years, I have no doubt that Putbus will become a second Dobberan.

Though the beauties of this small island are perhaps entirely unknown in England, and even by Pomeranians were of late years little noticed, until Prince Putbus had the taste and perseverance to found the town of his name, they were however duly appreciated in former times, their praises having been sung in a Latin poem by Seccervitius, professor of poetry in Greifswalde from 1572 to 1583; and again by Paulus Lemnius in 1597*. Von Krakewitz, a native, delivered an oration in 1622, "De celebris multisque nominibus collaudandæ insulæ Rugiæ præstantia;" and Geo. Chris. Lemm, also a Rügenese, published at Wittenberg, in

* "Laudes Rugiæ. Ad amplissimum et vere nobilissimum virum, Dn. Balthasarum a Jasmund, Illustrissimorum, Pomeraniæ Principium Consiliarium Rugianum, et Rugiæ Præfectum. Scriptæ à Paulo Lemnio Rugiano, et in alma Rosarum Academia 16 calen. Aprilis publice ab eodem decantatæ. Rostochii 1597."

1678, two disputations, "De Rugia, insula maris Balthici præstantissima."

The road from Putbus to the coast opposite Stralsund is less interesting, but well wooded. We drove four miles to the ferry, and, crossing it quickly, arrived safely at Stralsund. The tour comprised 19¼ German, or 87 English miles.

On the 11th of July I left Stralsund for Barth, 3¾ miles. It is situated on the Haff, separated from the main sea by the island of Zingst, which renders its harbour safe, though it is very shallow. The inhabitants, which are under 4,000, are employed in ship-building and in the corn trade. I proceeded to Tribsees 4 miles, Sülz 1 mile. The former village is the last in Pomerania, and the latter the first in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on that frontier, a small stream called the Trebel forming the boundary line.

COMPENDIUM OF POMERANIA.

The ships built in the province from 1781 to 1795 was 535, in value 3,241,163 dollars, or £486,174 9*s.*—*Zöllner.*

The extent, in 1794, was 422 square German miles, in which were 47 towns, 32 amts, 2133 villages, and 30,932 hearths.—*Busching.*

The live stock was.....	Horses	83,787
	Colts	13,802
	Oxen	78,408
	Cows	144,922
	Heifers	104,707
*Affording annually 52,603 stone or 526,030 lbs. wool.	*Sheep	851,169
	Lambs	242,994
	Swine	177,250

There were 674 water, 351 wind, and 279 of other kinds of mills; number of manufacturers 1558, who prepared 10,588 pieces woollen cloth, and 14,796 pieces stuffs, of the annual value of 287,776 dollars, or £863,328; and the total value of all manufactures was estimated to be 921,162 dollars, or £138,174 6*s.* —*Zöllner.*

The population is, residing in towns	103,957
——————— inland	349,273
——————— military and their families	32,000
Total	485,230

Herzberg.

In Sülz are salt works, belonging to the Government. There are seven springs, all impure, and the brine is purified in a similar manner to that at Greifswalde. There are 11 pans each 12 inches deep, one 24 feet, the others 22 feet long, by 16 broad. The brine is boiled 36 hours, and at first a great quantity of white clayey lime proceeds from it with yellow ochre so strong as to mark, or rather dye, all the utensils of the workmen. The fires were of turf only, of which one pan required 12 mille (for 36 hours) at an expense of 45*s*. The chimneys were awkwardly contrived, and, as might be expected, the overseer complained of the steam not ascending quickly. The barrows were of wood, and badly formed.

To Rostock 3 miles, Dobberan 2 miles. The road to the latter reminded me strongly of similar ones in England, owing to the number of carriages and people on horseback, who were proceeding to that fashionable watering-place. I arrived a little before dinner, and sat down to a table d'hôte, of nearly 120 per-

sons, with the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz, at the head of the table. I was highly amused with the company, which comprised many of the first families of the surrounding German states.

Dobberan is really a beautiful spot. The "Logier Haus," where strangers are accommodated, was one of the first erected, and is the plainest building in the place. The dining-room is 58 feet by 22, and adjoining it are card and tea-rooms.

Near it is the theatre, the front of which is 138 feet. The interior is neatly arranged, and calculated to contain 300 persons. Over the Proscenium is the well-chosen motto of

"ERKENNE DICH SELBST*."

The "Kaufhaus" is a long range of shops, well stored with articles of necessity and luxury. Behind it is an elegant saloon, in which the company, both from the hotel and private houses, dine and sup. This hall is 90 feet by 38, tastefully furnished, and provided with anti-rooms.

Still farther, and in a line with the foregoing,

* Learn to know thyself.

is the royal palace, built in 1807. It is 170 feet long, 54 feet deep, with two wings, each of 60 feet, and consists of two stories, with a neat portico of four Ionic colums to the principal front. The other front is of an oval form, decorated with Ionic pilastres, and overlooks a very handsome garden. The first floor is occupied by the apartments of the Grand Duke, and the upper one contains those of his visitors, with a large saloon.

The whole of these buildings front the "Kamp," a garden so called, laid out in promenades, and ornamented with two Chinese pagodas, one of which is tenanted by a restaurateur, and the other is the concert-pavilion. In the latter, the Grand Duke's band of "Harmonists" perform daily, for the amusement of the company, from eleven to twelve. This band consists entirely of wind instruments, and the performers are all of first-rate abilities, particularly the hautboys. The Hornist blew a *silver* horn, presented by his generous master, as the reward of talent and application. The dress, which was green, richly trimmed with gold lace, was extremely elegant, and the delightful music, played also during supper by this company, added not a little to the refined pleasures of Dobberan.

The bathing-place, called "Heilige Dam," is at some distance, and the morning is usually passed in driving to and fro. It is on the shore of the Baltic, and provided with every convenience for warm or sea bathing. There being no tide, some of the large machines are moored in the water, and approached by small boats. Those for females are drawn either into the sea, or on land, by means of windlasses, and by an ingenious screen are perfectly secure from the gaze of the bystander.

After the bathing hour, numerous boats, belonging to the Grand Duke, who is exceedingly fond of the sea, are seen skimming the briny surface full of elegant women, aiding materially the beauty and interest of the scene; and the general delight is not unfrequently increased by the performances of the "Harmonists."

There is little walking on the shore, it being pebbly, and consequently unpleasant.

The large Bath-house, a few paces from the strand, contains fifteenth baths, and comfortable rooms for invalids, who reside there during the season. The baths are supplied with water from two reservoirs, of 900 barrels, brought from the sea by forcing pumps, worked by two oxen. The machinery is simple:—A hollow wheel,

of 28⅓ feet diameter, is turned or rather slowly trodden round by two oxen in the *inside*. This painful operation sets the whole machine in motion, and one simple shaft works six pumps, drawing the water through pipes laid into the sea, and forcing it into a cistern thirty-five feet high, from which it is let out at pleasure into the reservoirs.

These pumps are so powerful, that above 700 cubic feet of water may be raised per hour.

Near the Bath-house, and connected with it by an arcade, is the ball-room, handsomely ornamented, and two others for refreshments. The walls are painted with representations of vine-trees and flowers, which have a novel and pleasing effect. The front is handsome, and over the portico is the following advice to the visitor:

"CURÆ. VACUUS HUNC. LOCUM. ADEAS.
UT MORBORUM. VACUUS. ABIRE. POSSIS.
NAM. HIC. NON. CURATUR. QUI. CURAT *."

The company, who usually breakfast in their private rooms, generally drive to the bathing-place at ten o'clock; and on the arrival of the Grand Duke, who usually rides on horseback, assemble in the court-yard to receive him.—

* Come here free of care, that thou mayest return free from sickness—for he that is full of care cannot be cured.

The baths are attended by a physician and surgeon.

The immediate neighbourhood of Dobberan is pleasant, and several elevations, particularly one called Jungfernberg (Maiden-hill) afford extensive prospects over the surrounding country; to this scene the towns of Rostock and Warnemünde, and beyond them the silvery Baltic, are a great embellishment. On the other side is a fine wood, not so thickly planted as to prevent the wanderer from penetrating through its paths, and which, in summer, affords a shade both refreshing and exhilirating. Numerous parties are formed, to take coffee in a neat pavilion on the summit. The "Englishe Partie" is a park surrounding an old cloister of the Cisterian order*, and planted with poplars and larches, occasionally ornamented with flower-beds. It is much frequented during the time of an exhibition, given there in summer evenings, which is dignified by the name of "Vauxhall."

Near it are pleasant walks on the Büchenberg (Beech-hill), a height whose sides are intersected with easy winding paths, provided with numerous seats, from which the stranger, without fatigue, can enjoy the fine prospect

* Founded in the year 1170, and now decayed.

which the elevation affords. The view is most delightful from the "Chinese Parasol," an immense screen in the form of an umbrella, the whole covered with bark. If the term were allowed, it might be called the Gigantic Mushroom. Beneath us lay the village of Dobberan in a tranquil vale, gentle ascents, well wooded, rising around it in the form of an amphitheatre. The venerable old church and the cloister in ruins completed the interest of the landscape.

The church, which was the centre of the ancient village, is an English mile from the present one. It was founded in 1186, and is 200 feet long, 88 wide, and 90 high. The roof is supported by 24 beautifully slender and lofty pillars. In the nave are 87 stalls of curiously-carved wood, and, round the walls, statues and paintings of the former princes, &c. of the land *.

* Commencing with, 1st, Niklot I. King, or "Princeps Obotritorum," died 1161.—2. Pribislau II. his eldest son, reigned 1161 to 1181.—3. Albrecht I. eldest son of Henry the Lion (of Mecklenburg), reigned from 1335 to 1379. His sword bears the words, "Miseremini, miseremini mei, vos saltem, o'amici mei." He is described as having been in mind a Hector, in strength a Sampson, in form a Paris, in piety a David, in wisdom a Solomon, in nobleness and worth a King; expeditious in business, just in war, faithful to

At Dobberan I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Count Blücher, grandson of

treaties.—4. * °Albrecht II. his second son (and King of Sweden), reigned 1383 to 1412.—5. °Richardis, his first wife, daughter of Count Otto, of Schwerin.—6. Albrecht V., King Albrecht's son by a second wife, reigned 1414 to 1423.—7. Heinrich III. surnamed the Fat, eldest son of the Duke Johann III. reigned 1423 to 1477 (to 1436 with his brother Johann V.)—8. Johann V. his brother, reigned (with the last-mentioned) 1423 to 1436.—9. Albrecht VI. eldest son of Heinrich III. reigned 1477 to 1483 (to 1480 in conjunc- with his brothers Magnus and Balthasar.)—10. Johann VI. second son of Heinrich III. born 1439, died 1472.—11. Magnus III. third son of Heinrich III. reigned (with his brother Albrecht) 1477 to 1480.—12. °Balthasar II. youngest son of Heinrich III. reigned (with his brother Albrecht) 1477 to 1508.—13. °Erich II. son of Magnus II. born 1483, died 1508.—14. Albrecht VII. surnamed the Handsome, another son of Magnus II. reigned 1508 to 1547 (to 1513 with his brother Heinrich IV.) His tomb, which lies before the altar, is inscribed, "E multis dominibus hæc una Domus †."—15. Anna, his wife, daughter of Joachim I. Elector of Brandenburg, born 1507, died 1567.—16. Johann Albrecht, elder son of Albrecht VII. reigned 1547 to 1576.—17. Anna Sophia, his wife, daughter of Albrecht, Elector of Brandenburg, born 1527, died 1550.—18. Ulrich, second son of Albrecht VII. born 1527, died 1603.—19. Anna, his second wife, daughter of Philip, Duke of Pomerania, born 1554, died 1626.—20. Sophia, Ulrich's daughter,

c

* Those with this mark ° are statues and paintings; those without, paintings only.

† Of many countries, this is now my only home.

the late veteran, who entertained me much by the recital of his gallant relation's anecdotes respecting his English visit;—also with Prince Nieuweid, from the Rhine, who would eagerly listen to, and was always pleased with any anecdote relating to England, which he had never visited. I had the honour of several interviews with the Grand Duke, who received me with that condescension for which he is distinguished, and made numerous enquiries respecting the state of our civil and military establishments. At my departure he was pleased to present me with a snuff-box, made of a curious material found on the spot, which, he said, would occasionally remind me of Dobberan.

On the 16th, I bade adieu to the refined and

born 1557, married Frederick II. King of Denmark, 1572, died 1631.—21. Karl I. youngest son of Albrecht VII. born under an oak tree, between Grabou and Neustadt, 1540, died 1610.—22. °Adolph Friedrich I. eldest son of Johann XI. reigned 1611 to 1648.—23. °Anna Maria, first wife of the above, the beautiful daughter of Count Enno, of East Friesland, born 1601, married 1622, died 1634.—24. Christian I., eldest son of Adolph Friedrich I. reigned 1648 to 1692.—25. °Margaretha, Queen of Denmark.—Besides the foregoing, are many others, of less distinguished personages. One represents the builder of the church (P. Wiese) in an ancient dress, with one red and one white stocking.

pleasant society of this place, and proceeded to Wismar 6, Grewismühlen 2, Dassow 2, Lübeck 3 miles; total from Stralsund 26¼ German, or 120⅓ English miles. The country, which to Dassow exhibited little more than an immense tract of corn land, became there more interesting, the village being situated at nearly the mouth of the river Trave, or rather the Haff, into which it empties itself. The distant view of the city of Lübeck was very grand, and beyond it stretched a long line of the Holstein coast. From Dassow to Lübeck there was almost one continued row of high trees, which afforded a welcome shade, the weather having become intensely hot.

I went down to the port, called Travemünde, two miles distant, by the bank of the river. The road was much crowded with carriages, it being Saturday evening, and the citizens' families were going to spend the Sunday at that bathing-place. It consists of a long range of houses on the shore, chiefly summer retreats, with a good hotel, and an ill-constructed bath-house, provided with warm and cold-baths. The shore is good, and the machines safe and convenient. The lighthouse is a high round tower, at some distance from the village, and is not an unpleasant object in the flat low country

which surrounds it. The whole neighbourhood is sandy and very wild, but the sea view is much enlivened by the shipping passing up and down the river. All the company dine and sup at the hotel, which arrangement gives the stranger an opportunity of at once seeing and soon becoming acquainted with the parties. Packets sail regularly from Travemünde to Riga and St. Petersburg. The passage money to the latter city is only four ducats (38*s.*) and the small cabin may be taken for twenty ducats (£9 10*s.*)

On the 19th I departed for Eutin 4½ miles. The country was well cultivated, and divided into small fields, with hedges instead of the broad ditches or stone walls so common in Germany. We entered the dutchy of Holstein at Scharbenz, and the territory of Eutin beyond Falsendorf. The latter, the property of a prince of that name, extends on the north as far as Neukirchen, on the south to Glenzau, on the east to Zarnikau, and on the west to Augsfelde, being of greater extent than the territory of Lübeck. Eutin, the capital, is delightfully situated on a considerable lake, and contains 3,000 inhabitants.

During the time necessary to procure a change of horses, I strolled to the Prince's

palace, a very old brick building, of great length, with a tower at one end. The large body of water in front, and the draw-bridge, the only approach, gave it a very baronial appearance. Branches of the lake intersect the extensive garden, crossed by fanciful bridges; and at one extremity is an artificial waterfall. The aviary contained several beautiful gold and silver pheasants, and many rare birds. This neighbourhood affords an excellent kind of stone, which is capable of receiving a fine polish.

To Preetz 4, Kiel 2 miles. The whole distance from Eutin the country was very picturesque. Preetz is a neat town. The women there were pretty, and extremely well made, particularly in the feet and ankles. We re-entered Holstein between the villages of Mallent and Trent, and were compelled to take three horses for two persons. This was not owing to any necessity, the roads being good, but a Government regulation to get more money. Kiel lies on a bay, about seven English miles from the Baltic, a branch of which encircles three parts of the city. The population is 7,000. The harbour is both safe and commodious, and will admit large vessels, having in some parts from eighteen to twenty

feet water. The trade is considerable, as there is, independently of its proximity to the Baltic, a communication with the German ocean by a canal, which commences nearly four English miles to the north of the town, and being fed by the lakes of Wester and Wetter, runs to Rendsburg. At that fortress it joins the river Eider, which has been made navigable, and discharges itself into the ocean below Tonningen. The freight of goods varies according to the description, but is generally about three dollars per last. The navigation, I was informed, is tedious and uncertain. The line of the canal forms the boundary between this dutchy and that of Schleswig*. Kiel possesses an university, which formerly ranked very high in the reputation of its students.

20th. To Neumünster 4½ miles, a small clean town of 2,500 souls. Bramstedt 2½ miles. Here each house was adorned with a row of trees, with the tops cut flat, under which families were enjoying the shade, in this sultry season. To the latter place the road was closely wooded, with occasional fine openings, but

* The Angli inhabited the dutchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and migrated with the Saxons to Britain in the fifth century. It is said that a tract of land between Flensburg and Schleswig is still called "*Angela.*"—TACITUS.

thence to Hamburg was a tedious, barren moss. To Ulzburg 2½, Hamburg 3½ miles, where, after travelling all night, I arrived on the 21st of July. The distance from Lübeck is 25½ German, or 115 English miles.

The approach to Hamburg was highly interesting, and, from the number of new houses building (so unusual in continental cities) had much resemblance to the outskirts of London.

On the 26th, I left Hamburg in the steam-packet, to cross the Elbe to Harburg, but the water being too shallow for our boat, the passengers were landed at Moorburg, three English miles distant. Here we found the toll-bar closed, rendering it impossible to proceed with a carriage, and we had consequently to walk to Harburg, in order to *beg* the Amtman*, to give orders that we might drive uninterrupted on the *high* way. We had to wait half an hour whilst this gentleman dressed himself, and he entered the apartment with a solemn and dignified step. We learnt that the toll-bar had been shut on account of some local differences between the Hamburg and Hannoverian authorities, for which we passengers were thus to suffer vexation and delay. The

* Chief Magistrate of the town.

Amtman, however, was civil, and after some persuasion on our part, gave orders for the free passage of our equipage. We arrived at Harburg, which is two miles, to breakfast.

I proceeded to Bremen by the route already described, intending to go through Brabant to England; but finding the heat so intense as to be insupportable, even whilst sitting alone in a roomy carriage, I determined to go by sea, and returned again to Hamburg. The distance to and fro is 26 German, or 117 English miles.

I left Hamburg on the 28th of July, in a packet, (so styled though it wanted every accommodation) for Ritzebüttel. It was so crowded, that I was under the necessity of laying my weary limbs for the night on the *table*. I wrapped myself in my Scotch plaid, which had been a constant and faithful servant, and even in that uneasy posture, sleep did not forsake me.

The wind being contrary, we did not arrive at Ritzebüttel until four the next morning; and at 11, went on board the William Freeling packet, Captain Mason, at Cuxhaven, and immediately set sail.

The passage was boisterous, but none of the passengers being affected by sea-sickness, we enjoyed ourselves very much, the society being

extremely agreeable. Amongst the party were Mr. P——, of London, Mr. F——, of Copenhagen, and Mr. M——, of Rostock. With the first gentleman I had the pleasure of commencing an acquaintance which has given me much satisfaction.

Early on the 4th of August, we came in sight of Harwich, and the same morning I once more landed in my native country, with some prejudices removed, and many affections excited; and above all, with the grateful conviction that the very name of Englishman carries with it the stamp of integrity, and is a sufficient passport to the best and highest society, which the countries, that I have travelled through, can afford.

APPENDIX.

N°. 1.

RECAPITULATION OF THE TOURS.

	German Miles.	English Miles.
Liverpool to Elsenure, computed	266	1200
To Copenhagen	10	45
Danzig, by sea	66½	300
Elbing	11¾	54
Memel	46½	209½
Königsberg	20	90
Danzig	31¾	143
Warsaw, and back to Danzig	109	490½
Stettin	56	252
Berlin	20¼	91
Dresden	25¼	114
Leipzig	12¾	57½
Hannover	30¾	138
Hamburg	18	81
Lübeck and back	21	95
Bremen	13	58½
Leer	17	76½
Carried over	775½	3495½

	German Miles.	English Miles.
Brought over	775½	3495½
To Lemmer	25	112½
Amsterdam and through Holland to Brüssel	62	279
Cologne	25	112½
Mainz	22½	101½
Frankfurt on the Main	4½	20¼
Paris	77½	349
Calais and Dover	61	275
Extent of the first tour	1053	4745¼
Harwich to Hamburg, computed	89	400
To Wismar	15	67½
Rostock	7	31½
Stettin	27	121½
Stralsund	31½	143
Through the Isle of Rügen	19¼	87
Lübeck	26¾	120½
Hamburg through Holstein	25½	115¾
Bremen and back	26	117
Hamburg to Harwich, computed	89	400
Total	1409	6349

N°. II.

ELEGIE

AUF EINEM LANDKIRCHHOFE GESCHRIEBEN,

NACH GRAY.

Des Dorfes Glocke schallt den Moor entlang,
Im Laube spielt der Abendluft Geflüster,
Der Pflüger heimwärts pflügt den letzten Gang
Und überlässt die Welt mir und dem Düster—

Nun stürb' im Thale auch der letzte Laut
Ein festlich Schweigen weilte in den Lüften,
Wenn nicht am Wall die Todten-Uhr noch baut'
Und Grillensang noch tönte von den Triften;

Wenn nicht auf jenem grauen Gothenthurm,
Ein wilder Uhu nach dem Monde klagte,
Dass jüngst ein Wandler in der Nächte-Sturm
Ihn von dem scheuen Siedlersitz verjagte.

Nach diesen greisen Ulmen sanft bewegt,
Da wo die Hügel mannigformig schauen,
Da schlafen eng' in Kammern hingelegt
Die guten frommen Väter dieser Auen.

Des raschen Morgens früh erwachter Hall,
Des Storches Klappern auf dem Hahnendache,
Des Hahnes Krähen und des Hüfthorns Schall
Sie rufen keinen dieser Schläfer wache.

Für sie wird nimmer am entflammten Heerd'
Ein harrend Weib die Abendsorge spenden,
Kein Knabe, wenn der Vater wiederkehrt,
Dem Lieblichen den ersten Kuss entwenden.

Oft fiel das Saamenkorn aus ihrer Hand,
Die Schar grub oft die hartbezwung'ne Erde,
Wie herrlich dann die reife Erndte stand,
Wie winkte nicht der Klee der fetten Heerde!

Lass Hochmuth nicht der Fluren stillen Sohn
Mit kaltem mitleidsvollem Lächeln richten,
Und lese hier mit wohlverhalt'nem Hohn
Der Armuth einfach kurze Denkgeschichten.

Es geben Glanz und Pracht und ehrenvoll
Gepräng' des Wappens, Macht und reiche Haabe
Dem Unvermeidlichen denselben Zoll:
Des Ruhmes Wege leiten nur zum Grabe.

Und ihr, ihr Stolzen, nicht klagt diese an,
Wenn nicht Trophäen ihre Särge decken,
Und für den harmlos unbekannten Mann
Des Rufes hundert eitle Zungen wecken.

Kann prangend Epitaph und Heucheley
Zur starren Brust entfloh' nen Odem kehren?
Und kann die süsse Stimme Schmeicheley
Des Todes kaltes taubes Ohr beschwören?

Vielleicht, dass dieser enge schmale Schacht
Ein Herz verschliesst mit heil'gem Dichterfeuer
Und Hände für den Zügel hoher Macht
Und Finger für die Saiten einer Leyer.

Nur Wissenchaft, reich mit dem Raub der Zeit
Entrollte nicht den Dürftigen die Blätter,
Die Arbeit bog des Geistes Herrlichkeit,
Der Mangel tödtete des Herzens Götter.

Wohl manche Perle glänzend rein und schön
Verbirgt die See in ihren dunklen Klüften,
Wohl manches Blümlein blühet ungesehn
Und theilt den süssen Hauch einsamen Lüften.

So mag ein Brutus—unermüdlich, hart
Die Sense schwingend zu nicht blut'gen Siegen,
Es mag hier schon ein früher Bonapart'
Ein stummer unberühmter Schiller liegen.

Wohllaut zu schütten über eine Welt,
Und diamanten Vesten zu bezwingen,
Rückkehrend aus entferntem Thatenfeld
Des Vaterlands Triumphe zu erringen,

Gab nicht das Schicksal; doch gerecht und gut
Beschränkt es auch die Laster wie die Gaben,
Und keiner wadete zum Thron durch Blut,
Und keiner mochte sich am Greuel laben;

Des flammend krachenden Gebälkes Fall
Aufs Haupt des schwachen Säuglings neugebohren,
Verzweiflungs Schrei und Weltenfluchesschall
Betaübten nie der guten Dörfner Ohren.

Und auf des Pöbels irre schmutz'ge Spur
Verirrte nie die Achse ihres Strebens,
Sie hielten stets die Pfade der Natur
Durchs kalte Mühenthal des Erdenlebens.

Sieh' dorten von der Gräber grünem Haupt,
(Das ihr Gebein es von Beleid'gung wehre,)
Neigt doch manch' Denkmal Kunst und Schmuck beraubt
Und fleht den Wanderer, um eine Zähre.

Mit Reimgeklirr' und dichterischem Trug
Mocht nicht um Ruhm des Dorfes Muse werben,
Und nur ein halberlosch'ner Bibelspruch
Lehrt hier den Bauer Philosophen sterben.

Denn wer, erliegend eisernem Geschick,
Geht aus des muntern Lichts gesell'gen Hallen
Und lässt nicht gerne einen Sehnsuchtsblick
Noch mühsam zitternd auf das Leben fallen?

Nach einem ird'schen Strahl verlangt die Gruft,
Und still Bedauern ist den Todten theuer,
Horch' der Natur verborg'ne Stimme ruft:
In ihrer Asche noch glimmt Lebensfeuer!

Was dich betrift, der ihr Gedächtniss hier,
Auf diesem Grabstein schreibend, kunstlos ehrte,
Trägt ein verwandter Geist einst auch nach dir
Was dein Geschick, wie lang dein Daseyn währte;

Dann spricht vielleicht ein greiser Ackersmann;
" Wir sahn ihn oft, wenn's kaum in Osten tagte,
Wie er mit hast'gem Schritt den Hügel an
Und über frisch-bethau'te Felder jagte.

" Dann streckt er gerne unter jenem Baum,
Der so phantastisch seine Zweige breitet,
Und warf die wilden Blicke in den Raum,
Durch den die Königinn des Himmels schreitet.

" Auch dort im dichtbelaubten Eichenwald
Pflegt er in Schwermuth eingewiegt zu schleichen,
Bald stumm und starr und wild aufbrausend, bald
Wie einer den die schwarzen Sorgen scheuchen.

" An einem Morgen misst' ich ihn im Hain,
Auf seinem Lieblings-Sitz und auf den Auen,
Auch bey des andern Morgens frühem Schein,
War nirgend sein gewohnter Schritt zu schauen.

" Am dritten sah ich ihn auf schwarzer Bahr
Durch unser kleines Kirchof-Thor getragen,
Tritt her (denn du kannst lesen) wer er war
Muss dies umrankte niedre Grabmal sagen :"

Die Grabschrift.

Hier liegt das Haupt auf eine Schaufel Sand,
Ein Mensch, von dem des Ruhms Annalen schweigen,
Dem Glücke und Neide war er unbekannt,
Ein still fortlebend Trauer war ihm eigen.

Sein Herz war rein und seine Seele treu,
So reich vergilt das Schicksal ird'sche Güter
Und gab ihm Liebe in des Lebens Mai,'
Und einen Freund zu seines Grabes Hüter.

Nicht weiter forsch, o Wand'rer, wen der Tod
Hier in sein schaurig kühles Grab verscharret,
Nur wisse, dass der Schlummernde auf Gott
Und Auferstehn in bangem Glauben harret!

N°. III.

Sound Duties paid at Elsenure, to the King of Denmark. Reduced to Sterling, at the current exchange; and the Foreign to British measure.

	£.	s.	d.
Ashes ..... per cwt.	0	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Barley ..... ditto	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Deals or Planks .... per 100 running feet	0	0	$4\frac{1}{8}$
Feathers ..... per 100 lbs.	0	0	3.
Flour ..... per barrel	0	0	10
Lathwood ..... per fathom	0	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Oats ..... ditto	0	0	$1\frac{3}{8}$
Pease ..... ditto	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Rye .. .. ditto	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Spruce Beer ..... per keg	0	0	1
Staves, pipe ..... per mille	0	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Timber, square fir, per load of 50 cubic feet	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto oak .... ditto	0	0	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Wheat ..... per quarter	0	0	6

N°. IV.

Grain exported from Riga, reduced to Quarters; (the Last of Wheat calculated at 11⅓, of Oats 14, of Rye 10½, and of Barley 11⅓ Quarters.)

Year.	Wheat Qrs.	Oats Qrs.	Rye Qrs.	Barley Qrs.	Total of all kinds; Qrs.
1815....	10,948	13,650	83,874	10,608	119,080
1816....	38,012	1,218	171,706½	21,057½	231,994
1817....	95,800½	98,810	698,145	72,318	965,073½
1818....	58,083⅓	258,930	198,093	108,641½	623,048
1819....	22,145⅓	309,736	110,932½	99,653½	542,467½
1820....	25,092	221,060	84,882	57,732	388,766
1821....	3,207⅓	27,216	12,526½	21,624	64,574
1822....	2,130⅓	———	1,239	7,026½	10,396
1823....	340	———	9,954	22,032	32,326
1824....	1,178⅓	9,576	273	5,700½	16,728
1825....	9,452	4,685	1,281	21,959½	38,377½
1826 to August	6,981½	34,464	1,974	49,210½	83,630

No. V.

Shipments of Grain from Danzig in 1826, *to 2d. Nov. and Stock,—Reduced to Imperial Quarters.*

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Total
To Great Britain, before 1st July	69155	215	577	—	69947
—— since 1st July	133684	856	5760	6919	147219
Together	202839	1071	6337	6919	217166
To Guernsey	4443	189	—	—	4632
To Jersey	8625	105	157	—	8887
To Holland	33258	—	—	2835	36093
To Norway	156	—	—	2940	3096
To Copenhagen	—	—	—	1197	1197
To Madeira	735	—	—	—	735
To Emden	—	—	—	26	26
To Rochefort	—	—	—	21	21
Grand Total	250056	1365	6494	13938	271853
Stock in Granary at Danzig, 1st January, 1826	293724	2531	4794½	26683	
Arrivals at Danzig in 1826, from Poland	109503	—	—	9985	
—— from Prussian Provinces	27207	334½	4566	6255	
Together	430434	2865½	9360½	42923	
Deduct Shipments, as above	250056	1365	6494	13938	
Stock in Granary 2d November, 1826	180378	1500½	2866½	28985	

N.B. About 16,000 quarters of Wheat are still expected, being now on the River Vistula.

No. VI.

Latest Prices of Corn at the following Shipping Ports in Sterling Money, per Imperial Quarter, free on board.

Antwerp, 21st Nov. 1826.—Wheat, white 38s. 10d. red (of 1824) 40s. 3d.—Barley 22s. 6d. to 23s.—Rye 28s. 9d.—Oats, feed (28lb. per bushel) 23s. Friesland (33lb. and 34lb. per bushel) 27s. 2d. fresh 28s. 3d.—Beans, pigeon 39s. 1d. to 41s. 10d.

Freights to Liverpool, Wheat 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.—Oats 4s.—Beans 5s. per Imperial Quarter.

Archangel, 20th Oct. 1826.—Wheat 21s. 5d.—Barley 12s. 6d.—Rye 13s. 8d.—Oats 10s. 11d.

Bremen, 8th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 29s. to 32s. 6d.—Barley 22s. to 24s. 6d.—Rye 25s. to 26s.—Oats 18s. to 22s. 9d.—Peas 39s. to 42s. 6d.—Beans 36s. to 42s.

Copenhagen, 18th Nov. 1826.—Rye 26s. 8d.—Oats 23s. 6d.

Danzig, 20th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 26s. to 34s.—Rye 23s.—Barley 21s.—Oats 17s.—Peas 36s.

Freights to London and Liverpool 8s. 9d. per Imperial Quarter.

Ghent, 17th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 36s. to 37s. 6d.—Rye 27s. to 28s. 6d.—Barley 21s. to 23s. 6d.—Oats 19s. to 21s. 6d.

Groningen, 18th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 31s. to 31s. 9d.—Rye 30s. to 32s.—Barley 25s. to 25s. 6d.—Oats 22s. to 29s. 6d.

Hamburg, 22d Nov. 1826.—(Freight 2s. 6d. per Qr. of Oats to London,) Wheat 26s. to 32s.—Barley 22s. to 22s. 4d. —Oats 22s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.—Peas 39s. to 43s.—Beans 37s. to 40s.

Königsberg, 14th Nov. 1826.—Barley 16s. to 18s.—Oats 14s. to 15s.—Peas 31s. to 33s.—Beans 26s.

Lübeck, 20th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 28s. to 30s.—Rye 21s. 8d. —Barley 22s.—Oats 22s. to 23s.

Odessa, 10th Nov. 1826.—(Freight to London 15s. per Qr.) Wheat 15s. 9d.

Ostend, 18th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 35s.—Barley 21s.—Oats 21s.—Peas 43s.—Beans 36s.

Riga, 9th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 24s. 6d.—Rye 19s.—Barley 17s.—Oats 16s.

Rostock, 20th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 30s.—Rye 25s.—Barley 22s.—Oats 22s.—Peas 33s.

Rotterdam, 21st Nov. 1826.—Wheat, white 43s. to 47s. red 34s. to 43s.—Barley 24s. to 25s.—Oats, brew 30s. to 36s. feed 21s. to 29s.—Peas 40s. to 50s.—Beans, horse 41s. to 43s. pigeon 42s. to 46s.

St. Petersburg, 12th Nov. 1826.—Wheat, (*deliverable in May and June,* 1827,) 27s. 9d. to 28s. 6d.

Wismar, 20th Nov. 1826.—Wheat 28s. 6d.—Barley 21s. 6d. —Rye 24s.—Oats 19s. 6d.—Peas 33s. 9d.

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